The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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CARD FROM SERGEANT MASON

CHICAGO, Feb. 18, '84.

I wish the people of Chicago to know that I did intend fulfilling my contract with Willoughby, Hill & Co., but a money consideration many fold larger than Messrs. Willoughby, Hill & Co. were to pay me induced me to break my contract with them; but I wish to place Messrs. Willoughby, Hill & Co. before the public as having carried out their part of our contract. For signing this statement they release me.

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THE DOMINION.

Life and Property Destroyed by a Powder Explosion—Lee, the Alleged Forger—The News Budget.

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—An explosion occurred this afternoon in the wholesale hardware establishment of Hobbs, Osborne & Hobbs, near the Tecumseh House, which shook the business portion of the city for 300 yards around. The cause is assigned to the ignition of about twenty pounds of gunpowder, which was kept in the fourth story of the building for the purpose of filling small cans when required. The explosion was occasioned by some employés of the firm, who, in order to enjoy a smoke, had left the office and ascended to the top story. These were Percy Ence, the shorthand writer, and Frank Shaw, the assistant bookkeeper. They met there Donald Smith, the clerk who had charge of the stock in the flat, and that is all that can be ascertained of their doings, as the latter is dead and the other two are so seriously injured as to be beyond hope of recovery. Next came the hurling of the front of two of the stories into the street, accompanied by a terrific noise which resembled the explosion of a steam-boiler, and which was heard for miles around. The buildings adjoining—Robinson, Little & Co.'s and Burns & Lewis'—were badly shattered, and across the street the entire length of a block every vestige of glass was smashed to pieces. The firemen were quickly on hand, but their efforts were apparently misdirected, and when they did get to work a length of hose burst and retarded their exertions. In the meantime the three men named previously were burning to death among the débris in the fourth story, and a few persons who ventured on to the roofs of the adjacent buildings could hear distinctly the cries as they were burning by inches. Finally, twenty minutes after the fire broke out, Ence's body was recovered, and in twenty minutes more Shaw was extricated from the débris. Smith, the young man who was in charge of the flat, was taken out dead. His hands and wrists were burned to a crisp, his body was badly burned, and his legs broken. He was about 20 years of age, and had recently come out from Scotland. Shaw is burned and crushed with the falling bricks. His injuries are dangerous. His legs are broken in several places. Ence's body and limbs were crushed and scorched. He is not likely to recover. His home is in London East. Hobbs, Osborne & Hobbs' loss on stock is roughly estimated at $50,000 or $60,000. The insurance is $70,000.

LEE, THE ALLEGED FORGER.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The adjourned extradition case of Harry L. Lee, late bookkeeper for the Woodruff & McParlin Manufacturing Company, of Cincinnati, was before Judge Boyd this morning, Mr. Fenton, County Crown Attorney, and E. H. Kleinschmidt, for the prosecution, and Mr. Murphy for the prisoner. Mr. Fenton read the new information against Lee, which contained twenty new charges of forgery against him, including the fifty-eight previously reported, and styled him Henry L. Lee instead of "Harry Lee." Mr. Murphy, on behalf of the prisoner, refused to plead, on the ground that the information laid was new. The Judge said it was practically the same information as first laid. Mr. Murphy said that copies of certain private letters found on Lee when he was arrested had been published in Cincinnati newspapers, and he asked that all the private papers of the prisoner be filed in court. This was agreed to. Mr. Kleinschmidt swore to certain depositions of bank clerks and employés of Messrs. Woodruff & McParlin touching on the case. Mr. Duhme, one of the partners, gave evidence on the first charge in the information. On the second charge Mr. Murphy asked for a postponement of the case, as this was one of the new charges which he had not had an opportunity to examine. The case was adjourned till tomorrow morning. Lee's friends have plenty of money, and will fight extradition proceedings in various courts.

THE EXCHANGE BANK.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—In the House today Sir Leonard Tilley, in referring to the Exchange Bank matter, said that, so far as the $300,000 loan from the Government was concerned, the Government ranked with other creditors, and with them would obtain the benefit of the double liability. If after that there is still money owing, the Government will proceed on the letter of guarantee given by Senator Ogilvie.

MUTUAL INSURANCE.

Sir Leonard Tilley, in reply to Lester, said it was the intention of the Government to introduce this session legislation dealing with the subject of the benefit-mutual insurance societies now doing business in Canada. It is understood that this legislation will prevent American societies of this kind doing business in Canada.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The debate on the Canadian Pacific Railway loan was resumed today. The vote will not be reached till late tomorrow night.

FATAL SALOON AFFRAY.

READING, Pa., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Frank Coyle and several others entered the saloon of Henry Leader, alias "Buck" Leader, tonight and took several drinks. A disturbance arose, which Leader tried to quell, but without success. Leader then attacked Coyle and ejected him. In doing so Coyle was thrown violently to the pavement, striking on his head, breaking his neck. The dead man was removed to the Central Police Station and Leader was placed under arrest. Bail was refused until after the inquest.

LECTURE BY ELLIS H. ROBERTS.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, of Utica, began his course of ten lectures on the American revenue system this evening before the students of Cornell University and leading citizens of Ithaca. In introducing his first lecture Mr. Roberts discussed the origin of government, which he found to be as natural a manifestation of order and system as is to be observed anywhere in nature. The lecturer devoted the evening to a discussion of Old World methods of revenue.

HIGH LICENSE.

Council Passes the Ordinance Providing for $150 and $500 Licenses, According to Statute.

A Determined Effort to Secure Quarterly Payments at Last Referred to the Law Department.

The Saloonkeepers' Protective Association to Meet Today—Opinions of Several Prominent Brewers.

THE COUNCIL.

SALOON LICENSES TO BE $150 AND $500, IN CONFORMITY WITH THE HARPER LAW.

After transacting other business of minor importance, which is reported elsewhere, the Council last night took up the license question.

Ald. Dixon moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking up the saloon-license question.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 24, nays 4—Sanders, Appleton, Walsh, and Sweeney.

The Clerk read the ordinance in conformity with the Harper law, submitted by the Committee on Licenses.

Ald. Lawler offered an amendment making the fee payable quarterly.

Ald. Simons moved to lay that on the table.

Ald. Lawler—If you want this ordinance adopted you must meet us half way.

Ald. Dalton—We don't care whether it is adopted or not. Fire ahead.

Ald. Lawler hoped there would be a disposition "to meet the question fairly." They acknowledged the law, and "as representatives of the people," were willing to conform to it. Though the law might prove a hardship to many, the advocates of high license cared nothing about that. The saloons that would be wiped out were not the worst ones; they could afford to pay $500 or $1,000. There were on the outskirts of the city a thousand respectable saloons doing a small business, and the owners hadn't $500. It was for them he pleaded. The city would get the money. It was cowardly on the part of the Legislature not to make a uniform license; but the newspapers couldn't force the Council to adopt one.

Ald. Lyke—Are you in favor of $500 and $150?

ON THE OUTSKIRTS.

Ald. Lawler—Yes.

Ald. Eisfeldt—Wouldn't quarterly payments involve additional expense—require more clerks to collect the money?

Ald. Lawler thought not.

Ald. Eisfeldt said he lived on the outskirts, where the saloonkeepers would take out a $150 license, but they would pay it all at once.

Ald. Manierre asked if Ald. Lawler meant a yearly license payable quarterly or a quarterly license.

Ald. Lawler replied that he wanted the former. No man, he said, could carry on the saloon business in Chicago and sell only beer. The odium of the $150 should rest where it belonged. He was advocating the interest of those who would pay $500. "This business wouldn't make things any better."

QUARTERLY PAYMENTS.

Ald. Wetherell said the license might be taken out for any time that might be agreed upon, but the Law Department and all legal authority had decided that the money must be paid for such time. It was utterly foolish to think of quarterly payments, as such a method would be illegal.

Ald. Bond said that the question of the manner of payment should be postponed until the other sections of the ordinance had been considered.

Ald. Walsh thought there was no necessity for passing an ordinance at once. The Council seemed agreed on all points except that of payment. He was in favor of having this question referred to the Law Department.

Ald. Wickersham, Chairman of the Finance Committee, urged the immediate passage of an ordinance so that the committee might act upon the appropriation bill more intelligently at its meeting today.

Ald. Dixon insisted that there was but one mode of payment, and that was in advance. If the ordinance was carried allowing quarterly payments the Council would have to give rebates, and this it was not authorized to do. It was clearly the duty of the Council to pass such an ordinance as the Supreme Court had decided upon, and without any amendments or patching whatever. The division of the law into $500 and $150 licenses was the fault of the Democratic party in the last Legislature.

Ald. Lyke did not see how Lawler or any one else could deviate from the Harper law, and if any deviation was made it would be illegal.

Ald. Shorey said there was but one interpretation of the law as regarded the provision of payments, and that was that the license should be paid in advance. If the ordinance was amended they would have one that could not be enforced. After the ordinance was passed it might be that the Mayor could be authorized to issue licenses for a less period than a year.

Ald. Eisfeldt thought it was wrong to issue licenses for three or six months. Under such a provision saloonkeepers could obtain licenses for short periods and, if it did not pay, drop out and cheat their creditors. He did not believe in making bad men out of saloonkeepers.

Ald. Lawler contended that his amendment was proper. He desired it to apply only to the $500, and moved that the ordinance be sent to the Law Department for an opinion on quarterly payments.

Ald. Cullerton hoped that wouldn't prevail. Action was necessary so that the Finance Committee could consider the appropriation bill. The Law Department could be asked for an opinion as to payments any time before April 1.

Ald. Lawler withdrew his amendment so far as the $150 was concerned.

Ald. Walsh was unable to see how action would help the Finance Committee. Quarterly payments would be just as good for the city as the whole amount.

Ald. Cullerton remarked that the trouble was that the committee couldn't tell whether the Council was going to pass a uniform license or adopt the $500 and $150.

Ald. Walsh—Wouldn't quarterly payments yield just as much money?

Ald. Cullerton said the committee couldn't guess under such circumstances what sum would be derived; and with quarterly payments some of the departments would run short. Hence the proposition should not be entertained by the Council.

Ald. Walsh urged the adoption of the amendment, saying that any other course would be persecution of the saloonkeepers. He offered an order instructing the Law Department to send in an ordinance providing for quarterly payments, "so as to comply with the Harper law and protect the rights of the city."

SECTION BY SECTION.

It was finally decided to take up the ordinance section by section.

Ald. Simons moved to strike out $150 and insert $500. Discrimination would open the door for fraud.

Ald. Sullivan was opposed to pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for the Republicans and in favor of the discrimination in favor of beer.

Ald. Wetherell hoped politics would be left out. If they came in "the other side" had the power "to lay the Republicans out cold." The saloonkeepers had said they would take out a $150 license and sell liquor and fight. They should not be allowed to take that position, which would create confusion and cause expense to the city and all concerned. A uniform license would prevent fraud and litigation.

Ald. Hull said he had noticed in the discussion that the principal reason urged for a uniform license was that those who took out $150 licenses would evade the law by selling whisky. This seemed a little unreasonable. He did not believe all men were dishonest. The legitimate argument against making any discrimination between spirituous and malt liquors should be on the ground of temperance. He advocated the use of beer as a substitute for spirits. He was not a low-license man, but was in favor of increasing the license. He, however, believed in making the discrimination, since it was in the interest of temperance.

THEY MAY FIGHT.

Ald. Lawler said if there was ever a time when the city needed money it was just now. He didn't wish to make any threats in regard to what might be done in the future as to the license, but the saloonkeepers said they would fight this law, and the Council had to offer some inducement for them to come in and help the city out of its trouble. They could refuse to pay any license or obey any ordinance, and carry the matter into the courts by paying $10 or $20 apiece. He didn't advocate that, believing it was not right. The saloonkeepers were law-abiding citizens, and he warned the Council not to go too far. The $150 clause should be kept in the ordinance. If justice were done the saloonkeepers they dared not set the law at defiance, as they had too much interest in the city, and knew, as soon as they attempted it, the hand of the law would be upon them and the Council would sit down on them. The Council should be "charitable enough" to let them pay quarterly in advance. If his amendment were not legal he would move to reconsider next Monday and strike it out.

Ald. Dalton hoped that the section would be amended as desired by Ald. Simons. He believed that the ordinance should be made uniform, as there should be no discrimination made in favor of the Germans. The assumption that no fraud would exist under the $150 license was ridiculous. He did not believe the question was in the interest of intemperance, as a great many young men began by drinking beer. The question of nationality cut an important figure. There was not a man, he would venture to say, who would take out a $150 license but who would sell spirits.

Ald. Bond said the saloonkeepers that he had talked with were in favor of a uniform license—that they told him if there was a $150 license they would get it and still sell whisky. He referred to the Mayor's permits, thirteen of the fifteen who took them out selling spirits. This showed what the result of the $150 license would be. A uniform license would save trouble and litigation and be in the interests of morals.

Ald. Walsh said that Ald. Bond was honest enough to admit that the Legislature had made discriminations in regard to nationality. Ald. Simons was afraid of fraud, and Ald. Wetherell wished to save the people from violating the law. The speaker then began a dissertation on temperance, in which he referred to the Salvation Army.

NO SALVATION ARMY.

"I object," cried Ald. Lyke; "this is no Salvation Army."

The Chairman—The point is well taken. [Laughter.]

Ald. Walsh went on to say that the Salvation Army was composed of "broken-down drunkards who didn't pay their debts," and ninety-nine out of a hundred kept a stock of liquors in their cellars and treated their friends. They couldn't govern themselves, and, therefore, wanted to govern everybody else. They drank all they wanted at home, but wished to make the man with a shovel walk several blocks to get a pail of beer or a bottle of whisky.

Ald. Sheridan said it had been stated that the Harper law had been passed by a Republican Legislature.

The Chair corrected the Alderman by saying that the Republicans were not in the majority. There were not enough Republican votes to pass it without Democratic aid.

The Alderman continued by saying that he did not believe in ringing in politics or nationality. It was simply a business matter. He was opposed to making any discrimination between beer and whisky. All men were not honest. A double-headed license put a premium on perjury and fraud, and would create informers and cause bad blood, and keep every city official in hot water all the time, for when a saloonkeeper got into trouble he went to a city official and said: "I sold a little whisky; I violated the law, and want to get out of it." He was always a low-license man, but wanted to see the law enforced so as to gain credit for the City Administration. With a uniform license every one would be on the same plane, for a man could get drunk on beer just as well as on whisky. He was as good a Democrat as there was in the Council, but was in favor of a uniform license of $500.

DOWN IT GOES.

The amendment of Ald. Simons was voted down, yeas 14, nays 15, as follows:

Yeas—Appleton, Shorey, Follansbee, Foss, Wetherell, Sheridan, Purcell, White, Bond, Simons, Marder, Dalton, Lyke, Manierre—14.

Nays—Wickersham, Dixon, Sanders, Burke, Cullerton, Riordan, Lawler, Walsh, Hull, Schock, Quinn, Eisfeldt, Severin, Sweeney, Sullivan—15.

Ald. Simons moved to strike out $150 and insert $250. This was laid on the table, yeas 23, nays 5—Burke, Purcell, Simons, Dalton, and Lyke.

Ald. Simons moved to strike out the minimum fine of $20 and insert $50, and the maximum of $100 and insert $200. Lost.

LAWLER'S AMENDMENT TABLED.

The amendment of Ald. Lawler about quarterly payments was laid on the table, yeas 28, nays 11, as follows:

Yeas—Wickersham, Dixon, Shorey, Follansbee, Foss, Wetherell, Cullerton, White, Bond, Simons, Marder, Hull, Dalton, Lyke, Quinn, Eisfeldt, Severin, Manierre—18.

Nays—Sanders, Appleton, Burke, Sheridan, Riordan, Lawler, Purcell, Walsh, Schock, Sweeney, Sullivan—11.

NO POSTPONEMENT.

Ald. Cullerton moved to pass the ordinance.

Ald. Lawler said the Council hadn't treated the people affected in a proper spirit, and wound up with the threat, "Now, you pass it."

Ald. Walsh hoped it would not be passed, renewed his resolution, and moved that the ordinance be made a special order for Monday night.

Ald. Cullerton said the ordinance should first be passed, and then the resolution. He was in favor of quarterly payments, and believed that more revenue would be collected under the ordinance than under a $500 license.

Ald. Lawler wanted the ordinance deferred so that his amendment could be embodied in it.

The motion of Ald. Walsh to defer was lost—yeas 10, nays 18—as follows:

Yeas—Sanders, Appleton, Burke, Sheridan, Lawler, Purcell, White, Walsh, Simons, Schack—10.

Nays—Wickersham, Dixon, Shorey, Follansbee, Foss, Cullerton, Riordan, Bond, Marder, Hull, Dalton, Lyke, Quinn, Eisfeldt, Severin, Sweeney, Sullivan, Manierre—18.

THE ORDINANCE PASSED.

The ordinance was passed—yeas 19, nays 10—as follows:

Yeas—Wickersham, Dixon, Shorey, Follansbee, Foss, Wetherell, Burke, Cullerton, Riordan, Bond, Marder, Hull, Lyke, Quinn, Eisfeldt, Severin, Sweeney, Sullivan, Manierre—19.

Nays—Sanders, Appleton, Sheridan, Lawler, Purcell, White, Walsh, Simons, Dalton, Schack—10.

THE ORDINANCE.

Appended is the ordinance:

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago, SEC. 1. That Sec. 1,850 of the Municipal Code be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 1,850. The Mayor of the City of Chicago shall from time to time grant licenses for the keeping of dramshops within the City of Chicago to any person who shall apply to him in writing, upon said person furnishing sufficient evidence to satisfy him that he or she is a person of good character, and upon such person executing to the City of Chicago a bond with at least two sureties, to be approved by the Mayor, in the sum of $500, conditioned that the licensed party shall faithfully observe and keep all ordinances now in force or hereafter to be passed during the period of such license, and that he will keep closed on Sunday all doors opening out upon any street from the bar or room where such dramshop is kept; and that all windows opening upon any street from such bar or room shall, Sundays, be provided with blinds, shutters, or curtains, so as to obstruct the view from such street into such room."

SEC. 2. That Sec. 1,851 of the Municipal Code, so amended Feb. 19, 1883, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 1,851. Every person, on compliance with the aforesaid requirements and the payment in advance to the City Collector, at the rate of $500 per annum, shall receive a license under the corporate seal, signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Clerk, which shall authorize the person or persons therein named to keep a dramshop to sell, give away, or barter intoxicating liquors in quantitie less than one gallon in the place designated in the license. On compliance with the aforesaid conditions licenses may be granted for the sale of malt liquors only in quantities less than one gallon upon the payment in advance to the City Collector by the person or persons applying therefor at the rate of $150 per annum."

SEC. 3. That Sec. 1,857 of the Municipal Code be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 1,857. Any person who shall hereafter have or keep any tavern, grocery, ordinary victualing, or other house or place within the City of Chicago for selling, giving away, or in any manner dealing in intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one gallon, or who by himself, his agent, or servants shall sell, give away, or in any manner deal in intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one gallon, or who by himself, his agents, or servants shall keep a dramshop for the sale of liquors in quantities less than one gallon without a license therefor in pursuance of this ordinance and other ordinances of the City of Chicago, shall upon conviction be subject to a fine not less than $20 nor more than $100 for each and every offense; *provided*, that druggists, or persons whose chief business is to sell drugs and medicines shall not be deemed to be within the provisions hereof in selling quantities less than aforesaid for purposes purely medicinal, mechanical, or sacramental."

SEC. 4. Any person having a license to sell malt liquors only who shall by himself or another, either as principal or servant, directly or indirectly, sell or give away any intoxicating liquors other than malt liquors in less quantities than one gallon or in any quantity to be drank upon the premises or in or upon any adjacent room, building, yard, or place of public resort, shall for each and every offense be fined not less than $20 nor more than $200.

SEC. 5. That Sec. 1,854 of the Municipal Code be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the word "spirituous" in the fourth line of the section and inserting in lieu thereof the word "intoxicating."

SEC. 6. This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage and due publication.

LEGALITY OF QUARTERLY PAYMENTS.

Ald. Walsh offered the following, which was passed:

Ordered, That the Law Department be and is hereby ordered to report to the Council at its next regular meeting whether an ordinance can be framed so as to permit saloonkeepers to pay for their licenses quarterly in advance, so as to comply with the provisions of the "Harper bill" and protect the interests of the city; if so, to report a proper ordinance on the $500 part of it.

The Council then adjourned.

WHY THEY FLOPPED.

LAME EXCUSES OF THE ALDERMEN FOR THEIR CHANGE OF FRONT.

During the last week there was a marked change among the Aldermen in regard to the Harper law, and nearly all of those who a short time ago expressed themselves in favor of a uniform license were driven to change their course by the pressure brought to bear on them by the groggeries. Ald. Lawler was very anxious to have the statement that he was for a uniform license corrected, notwithstanding that he has repeadedly announced that he was in favor of passing such an ordinance.

"What has caused the change?" he was asked.

"O, I've reformed," he replied. "My people want the two licenses."

"Isn't this a rather sudden conversion?"

"Well, yes; but I believe it is right."

Ald. Riordan said he had been in favor of a uniform license, but the saloon men in his district had been going to his house lately every day, requesting that the beer and whisky license be passed. He had accordingly become a convert to the double license ordinance.

Ald. Appleton said he was personally in favor of a uniform license, but his constituents demanded the $150 license also. He was thoroughly convinced that no saloon could live by selling beer alone, and all that took out $150 licenses would violate the law.

OTHER LICENSE NOTES.

THE CALL OF THE LIQUOR-DEALERS.

A call for a meeting of the Liquor-Dealers' Protective Association this afternoon at 3 o'clock at No. 106 Randolph street, signed by P. M. Hansbrough, has been issued. The paper calls attention to the necessity of immediate action now that the Harper bill has been declared constitutional, and concludes thus:

Now is the time for this organization to show a united front; now is the time to strke the blow that will teach all ranting temperance fanatics that the liquor dealers have rights, and that they will protect those rights at any cost.

If there is not a united action now, the next step of the fanatics will be for a $1,000 license, then for prohibition. They have perfect organization, they have the press and the pulpit, they have wealthy backing, but if we are united we have the balance of power and can forever bury any politician, or body of politicians, that are opposed to giving us our rights.

Remember that in "union there is strength"; that "united we stand, divided we fall!"

H. V. BEMIS.

"What do you think of the Supreme Court's decision in the Timms case," a repotter asked Mr. H. V. Bemis, of the Bemis & McAvoy Brewing Company, last evening.

"The Harper bill is now a law," said Mr. Bemis, "and, in view of that fact, I think the Council will fix the licenses as prescribed by that law. I believe in the strict enforcement to the letter of every law upon the statute-books. I believe, therefore, that the saloonkeepers should act in a manly way and live up to this law. And in return they should demand the enforcement of other laws which are being willfully and grossly violated in Chicago every day. The smoke ordinance is a law and should be strictly enforced, but every day you can see the Sherman House and R. T. Crane's establishment darkening the air with dense volumes of black smoke. I know of a little pump-factory, though, the proprietor of which has been so persecuted that he has been compelled to put in a smoke-burner. This discrimination in favor of the rich and against the poor I do not like. I am always with the under dog. Here I see the pool-selling privileges of the new Washington Park Club have been sold for over $4,000 per day. There is a law against pool-selling, but it will not be enforced against these men who represent $100,000,000 of wealth. I want to see all the laws enforced. The newspapers have hounded the saloonkeepers long enough. Let the saloonkeepers comply with this new law and demand that the newspapers shall come out strong for the enforcement of other laws."

CONRAD SEIPP.

"What is your opinion of the Supreme Court's decision in the Timms case," asked a reporter of Mr. Conrad Seipp last evening.

"It appears to me that that settles it. It must be a law now."

"What action do you think the saloonkeepers will take?"

"I cannot say. I have seen none of my customers since the publication of the decision."

A FEMALE MARINER.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Saturday evening the steamboat Saline having arrived in port, Mrs. Mary Miller, her Captain, repaired to the office of the United States Inspectors of Steam-Vessels and received her license. The lady had previously been examined as to competency to take command of a steamer, and had satisfied the Inspectors on that score. They, therefore, proceeded to issue her a regular Captain's license fully authorizing her to assume command of the steamboat Saline, with permission to navigate the waters of the Mississippi, Red, Ouachita, and other Western rivers. The license is duly sealed and signed by J. I. Butler, United States Inspector of Hulls, and William Applegate, Inspector of Boilers. Capt. Miller took the usual oath demanded of steamboat Captains when licensed to pursue their calling and she subscribed to the articles in a plain hand "Mary M. Miller." The agony is now over and a woman has become a regular steamboat Captain.

OF IMPORTANCE TO ST. LOUIS.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today affirmed the validity of the granit-pavement ordinance of St. Louis, holding that a special tax for street improvements assessed against the property benefited is not unconstitutional, for the reason that a tax under the Constitution of the State means such a levy that the revenue arising therefrom goes into the Treasury of the State, county, city, or town for general distribution, while a special assessment against property benefited by an improvement is not a tax on the property, but on the benefits derived from the improvement; and the "front-foot rule," by which the lots laying along the line of improvement are assessed so much per front foot, is also held to be valid. This decision is of the utmost importance to St. Louis, as the improvement and reconstruction of her streets depended on the result of the case decided today, which was brought to test the validity of the ordinance in question.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—John Bronson was arrested and arraigned today charged with abducting Minnie Nichols from her father's farm in Oswego County. Bronson is 29 years old and the girl 16. He has a brother living in West Troy, and it is said brought Minnie to that relative's house. It is alleged that a minister was called to marry Bronson and the girl, and had nearly completed the ceremony when he discovered that the man has a wife from whom it is alleged he was never divorced. The girl's father hastened to Troy. Minnie and Bronson disappeared a week ago, and it is alleged have been living as man and wife. She is the heiress of a wealthy aunt, and her father is also rich. Nichols asserts that Bronson induced the girl to fly with him in the hope of obtaining ransom money or by marrying her to share her property. Bronson owns a farm adjoining that of Nichols.

QUICK WORK.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Sunday night burglars entered the tailoring establishment of Lloyd & Co., on Bank street, and stole $800 worth of silk linings and made-up garments. Evidently they took the early train for Rochester, N. Y., for at noon today the Superintendent of Police received a telegram stating that two men had been arrested there with the goods in their possession. An officer was sent after the men, who were captured in Rochester before the goods they had stolen were missed in Cleveland.

BISMARCK—LASKER.

The News Confirmed—German-Americans Unanimously Resent the Insult of the Chancellor.

Mr. Raster on Bismarck's Discourtesy and the Alleged Pusillanimity of the American Government.

A "High Political Principle" Claimed to Have Been the Motive for the Slight.

"A HIGH POLITICAL PRINCIPLE."

OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—[Special Cable.]—It has been officially confirmed that the Lasker resolutions have been returned. The Government has no intention of rescinding the pork prohibition.

BISMARCK'S EXCUSE.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—It is stated that Bismarck's reason for returning the resolution of condolence of the American Congress upon the death of Lasker will shortly be published. The claim is made that a high political principle formed the basis of his action.

AT WASHINGTON.

NO OFFICIAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—Herr von Eisendecker, the German Minister, has not received any information on the subject of the Lasker resolution as yet, nor any intimation that the resolution was on its way to him. He said if such was the case, he thought the communication transmitting it would convince everybody that the resolution was not returned in a spirit of retaliation.

GERMAN-AMERICAN FEELING.

THE INSOLENT ACTION OF BISMARCK GENERALLY CONDEMNED.

A TRIBUNE reporter last night called upon some of the representative German-American citizens of Chicago with a view of ascertaining their sentiments upon Bismarck's action in refusing to present to the German Reichsrath the resolutions adopted by the House of Representatives upon the death of Herr Lasker.

EDWARD JUESSEN.

Mr. Edward Juessen said: "There is but one feeling—that Bismarck's action is entirely uncalled for, and that the State Department should at once take action in the matter and resent the insult that has been offered to the United States. I think perhaps that the German-Americans are more inclined to the feeling that there should be vigorous action than the native-born Americans, for the former naturally have a stronger admiration for Lasker and less use for Bismarck and his methods. It seems to me strange that Bismarck should act so, when it is remembered that earlier in his career, when he leaned somewhat toward Liberalism, he used Lasker as a sort of lieutenant. I would advise no action by Congress without mature deliberation, but something should be done, and at once."

DR. HUXMANN.

Dr. F. W. Huxmann said: "I consider it a terrible insult to the American people, and it is so regarded by all Germans with whom I have talked. America ought to retalitate, and not pocket the affront. I think Bismarck was 'boozy,' as has been suggested. I only hope and wish that Congress will go to work and give blow for blow—not only in this matter, but against both Germany and France upon the pork question. In case of trouble you can rely on the Germans standing squarely by their adopted country."

CONRAD SEIPP.

"What do you think of Bismarck's reception of the Lasker resolutions?" asked a TRIBUNE representative of Mr. Conrad Seipp, the well-known brewer, last evening.

"Well," said Mr. Seipp, "I must say I think it was very mean of him to do as he did, to say the least. It will hurt him in the estimation of the Germans of this country, and many in the old country who were friends of Mr. Lasker will think badly of him for doing what he did. Yes, his action was very mean under the circumstances."

GEORGE SCHNEIDER.

Said Mr. George Schneider, of the National Bank of Illinois, when asked the same question: "It was a very impolite act on Prince Bismarck's part to do as he did. He may have his reasons for his surprising action, and I would like to hear them before I speak fully on the subject, but with the mere statement of his action before me I think he was very impolite. The United States Congress intended, in passing the resolutions of respect, to recognize in an appropriate manner the death of a member of the German Parliament in a foreign land, and such resolutions should be respected at least."

"You had met Mr. Lasker, I believed?"

"Yes, I met him on the Villard excursion to Oregon, and I was charmed with him—especially with his modest and unassuming manners. He was well thought of in Germany for the services he had rendered his countrymen. Of course he was one of Bismarck's opponents, but that fact should cut no figure now. Just after the War, you know, there were a number of wildcat financial schemes started in Germany to defraud the people. These schemes were recognized by the Government—at least they were chartered, and it was Lasker's exposé of them that made him his name. But I would prefer to hear Bismarck's reasons before speaking further of this matter."

ADOLPH VOGELER.

"The Germans are generally inclined to resent Bismarck's impudence. War talk is all folly, but this Government should do something, and the German people will approve of any course that the United States may determine upon. I regard the matter, however, more in the light of an exhibition of the personal spite which Bismarck bore toward Lasker than an intention of insulting this Nation—though Bismarck should certainly be old enough in diplomacy to foresee the inevitable result of his exhibition of spleen."

E. S. DREYER.

"It is a great surprise to me, and I will frankly say that I think it is a great outrage. I never expected that Bismarck would deliberately insult the whole American people, and I can scarcely credit his reported action—in fact I shall want official confirmation before I am thoroughly convinced. It makes me tremble with rage when I read about the matter. Of course our Government should and must do something. We haven't heard the last of the matter."

HERMANN RASTER.

BISMARCK'S ACTION AND THE ALLEGED WEAKNESS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DENOUNCED.

Following is a translation of Hermann Raster's editorial on the Bismarck-Lasker matter, printed in yesterday's *Staats-Zeitung:*

When the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* announced Saturday that Bismarck had returned the resolutions of sorrow at the death of Lasker passed by the American House of Representatives, which had been sent to him as the Imperial Chancellor, and had accompanied this with the contemptuous remark that Lasker's position in the Empire was not important enough to justify such resolutions, we did not at first believe it, or rather would not believe it, since it went against our grain to think that the great Chancellor and arbiter of Europe was so small and petty a creature as to carry beyond the grave his hatred against a man who had long served him as a Parliamentary support, and, in order to appease that hate, to commit a gross discourtesy.

But, unfortunately, the announcement in the *Times* was correct. It is now confirmed from Berlin, where the Liberal papers are expressing their most submissive regret about the manner or action of their "great man."

Their "great man." Bah! If Bismarck never before in the sixty-eight years of his life exhibited himself as a very small man—that is, a man of low and common feelings—he has done it in this case. He has not shown the haughty, overbearing pride of a statesman who looks on himself as all-powerful, but rather the petty malice and hatred of a Junker against the Jewish lawyer with whom he seems ashamed to have ever been on friendly terms.

And he has done it after a fashion which is a slap in the face of the Reichstag and of the American Congress. As a member of the Reichstag, Lasker was, according to American ideas, a member, though not perhaps an important one, of the Imperial Government. When resolutions of sympathy were adopted concerning his death, and were transmitted to the German Imperial Chancellor, they were sent to the latter as the representative of the Imperial Government, and not to the ennobled Junker Otto von Bismarck-Schoenhausen. The personal likes or dislikes of the latter, therefore, had nothing to do with the matter. All he had to do was to fulfill his duty as representative of the head of the Empire, which was to suppress his personal feelings and to forward the resolutions to the Reichstag. In not doing this, but returning them to the House of Representatives, he declared that he didn't consider the German Reichstag an essential part of the Imperial Government, but looked on it as an assembly of harmless talkers, subordinates with whom he need use no special ceremony; and also acted towards the American Congress in a way which, if it had occurred in intercourse between private persons, would be designated as insulting.

The question is: What will be done about it?

This is a harder question to answer than, What should be done about it? Where, as has been the case occasionally in France, the honor of a whole nation is concentrated in one person, every such insult is paid back in the same coin. A pretended insult on the part of Benedetti served as the pretext for the war of 1870. Naturally, nothing of this kind can occur in the present case, though there might be a so-called breach of diplomatic relations, which would be a justifiable reply to the conduct of the representative of the head of the German Empire.

But let no one be troubled. Neither this nor anything else will be done, for in our Federal Government as in the Federal Legislature feminine weakness, cowardice, and imbecility are trumps. Mr. Arthur takes things easy, and allows foreign affairs to be managed by the weak old woman Frelinghuysen. The millionaire Lords in the Senate are interested only in maintaining the monopolistic control of the railroad emperors and oil kings, and each of the so-called Representatives of the people has his particular iron in the fire—to-wit: his reëlection; and the only thing which seems of any value to him is something which contributes to that. It is sad, but true, that the feeling of National honor and dignity has no place in any of the branches of our Federal Government.

The First Napoleon called the English "a nation of shopkeepers." Today Bismarck is playing in Europe the part which Napoleon did eighty years ago, and if he were to say openly some day, what he doubtless thinks now, that the Yankees are a "cowardly nation of shopkeepers," no one need be surprised. Nor need one be surprised if he accented the word "cowardly" more strongly than "shopkeepers." Though the English were shopkeepers, they did business sword in hand, and used it even if it involved the destruction of a market.

But this never occurs to the American shopkeeper. If any one kicks him out of doors he returns thanks for the swift and neat way in which he was put out. A dozen European countries have, under the guidance of Bismarck, closed the door under petty, lying pretexts against one of the most important articles of American production; and what do the representatives of the Nation do? One-half say: "This serves us right. Why have we a tariff system of our own instead of such a one as Europe would prescribe to us?" and the other half say: "Just be patient. Perhaps we will succeed if we are humble and gentle in inducing European Powers to take back this insult."

Such a Congress will, of course, accept with humility the kick given it by Junker Otto von Bismarck-Schoenhausen, for kicks don't kill; and Bismarck will have the pleasant feeling that he can bulldoze not only Europe, but also America, whenever he feels like it.

A TEXAS OPINION.

THE LATE MR. LASKER AND CONGRESS.

Galveston *News:* It was doubtless a surprise to Congressmen to learn that the resolution of sympathy on the death of Mr. Lasker was ungraciously received in certain high quarters in Berlin. The *Kreuz-Zeitung*, an Ultramontane and anti-Semitic paper, had immediately on receipt of the news of the action of Congress vented its petty spite by suggesting that Congress might mind its own business, but the *Kreuz-Zeitung* is to the great world of politics, business, and literature merely an eccentricity. Hence its utterance was taken as a piece of extreme anti-Semitic sentiment, surely as ill-timed as could possibly be, for if Mr. Lasker was a Jew, it was not in the character of a religionist that he came to this country or that the resolution regarding his death was proposed, entertained, and passed. If Prince Bismarck fancies that even political Liberalism had anything especially to do with the resolution he is mistaken. If the Iron Chancellor read Mr. Lasker's statement about German affairs, made to a *News* reporter in this city and printed in the *News*, he would perceive that the deceased statesman spoke as a patriotic German and has a word of praise for Prince Bismarck; that in no way did Mr. Lasker bring up any points on which he, as a partisan, might have differed with the Prince. German members of Parliament are not frequent visitors to this country. Mr. Lasker was one of the best known among his countrymen; his visit was especially marked by his agreeable social intercourse with Germans residing in this country, and with all Americans with whom he came in contact. All partisanship was utterly unthought of. As Mr. Lasker's visit was made especially to his brother in Galveston, and his stay here was the occasion of many cordial expressions toward the German nation, of which he was a distinguished representative, the Congressman for the Galveston district was in order in proposing a vote of condolence. Congress would have been hoggish if it had allowed the occasion of such a distinguished visitor's death, under such circumstances, when formally submitted for its notice, to pass without such expression, had he been a Conservative and a Churchman instead of being a Liberal and an honest Jew.

TROISVILLE SYKES.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Judge Houston today issued an order removing Troisville Sykes from the executorship of the estate of Kate Townsend, for the murder of whom Sykes has just been acquitted, he having made away with the bulk of the estate, valued at some $90,000, without accounting therefor to the court. The court had previously, while Sykes was in prison awaiting trial, placed him in possession of the property under the will, and he had turned all the real estate into cash to be used in securing his acquittal of the charge of murder. Since his discharge by the jury Sykes has disappeared, and is not now in the jurisdiction of the court. The Attorney-General appeared in court today and asked for the setting aside of the will, on the ground that under the statutes of Louisiana one living in concubinage cannot bequeath to her partner in shame more than 10 per cent of the movables of the estate.

CHARGED WITH SWINDLING.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 18.—R. W. Reid, proprietor of a large retail confectionery on Franklin avenue, and Louis J. Fuller, William Rally, Millard Shepherd, employés of O. H. Peckham & Co., wholesale confectioners on Main street, were arrested last night charged with robbing and swindling the latter firm. The operation, it is alleged, consisted in furnishing to Reid, who was a customer of Peckham & Co., two or three times the amount of his orders. The surplus, it is charged, Reid paid for by giving Fuller, Rally, and Shepherd, all of whom are young men, nominal sums and keeping them supplied with theatre tickets, oyster suppers, etc. Peckham & Co. believe they have been swindled out of $10,000 to $12,000, and, it is rumored, will attach Reid's stock.

NEW ORLEANS JUSTICE.

NEW ORLEAN, La., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The brief trial and acquittal of Edward Ryan, the policeman, for the murder of his mistress, Kate Connolly, was an appropriate following of the precedent established by the jury that acquitted Troisville Sykes of the murder of Kate Townsend. The only evidence for the State was the dying statement of the woman that she was deliberately shot by Ryan, the defense claiming the shooting to have been accidental. The defense objected to the introduction of the dying statement on the ground that the woman was not conscious of approaching death when she made it. The statement being excluded the State abandoned the case, and a verdict of not guilty was returned.

THE CITY OF COLUMBUS DISASTER.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 18.—The Boston & Savannah Steamship Company is seeking to limit its liability for damages on account of the loss of the City of Columbus. The petition asserts there was no negligence or incompetency on the part of the company, and the claims on account of the loss of the vessel are liable to be greatly in excess of her value.

THE BRIDEWELL DOCK PROPERTY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Congressmen Davis and Worthington, of Illinois, have secured from the House Committee on Public Buildings a favorable report on the bill to erect appraisers' stores on the old Bridewell dock property at Chicago.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

HUBBARD, O., Feb. 18.—Gabriel Erb, a wealthy widower, aged 60, was found in a field near Hubbard Saturday night, his hands, face, and feet frozen. He died Sunday. It is said he was drunk when frozen.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The House Compelled to Hold an All-Night Session—Capturing Absentees.

The Financial Debate in the Senate—Demands for Rivers and Harbors.

Minister Hunt Very Ill at St. Petersburg—Gen. Sherman's Letter—Tariff Talk.

IN THE HOUSE.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—There was a long, heated, disagreeable session of the House, which lasted far into the night, at which little was accomplished. At 5 o'clock many of the members, supposing that an adjournment was certain, went home. The House found itself without a quorum. Those who remained and who were unable to accomplish their purpose were angry and persistent enough to force a call, in the proceedings under which hours were wasted. The Democrats in this Congress have shown themselves masters of inactivity. If little was done, much was attempted. Mr. Dorsheimer endeavored to have a day fixed for the consideration of his International Copyright bill. He failed, not securing the necessary two-thirds, and as a good many who voted for fixing the day at the same time announced their hostility to the bill as it stands, it is difficult to say exactly what strength the measure has, even if it can secure a hearing. But there was no difficulty in determining that the measure has very aggressive opponents, who will base their arguments on different grounds. It is clear the bill is to be treated as in great part a tariff measure. The publishers are against it, the Typographical Union will be against it, the friends of labor will oppose it, and the Germans, who do not wish to have their printing establishments in this country placed in sharp competition with European publications, are against it. Mr. Deuster, in fact, led the opposition. The vote on fixing a day for its consideration was 156 yeas to 88 nays. The friends of the international copyright measure have good reason to fear that it will not become a law. The managers of the Tariff bill certainly will not permit the debate to be precipitated upon that measure.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

One very important bill was passed, increasing the weight at which transient newspapers may be sent for single rate to four ounces. Mr. Warner, of Ohio, at first made some objection by calling for a second, but Mr. Bingham, the author, explained the matter briefly and the bill went through. It embodies in all its essential features the suggestions recently made to Congress in a memorial presented by Mr. J. Medill, of Chicago, as President of the Western Associated Press. The following is the text:

A BILL fixing the rate of postage to be paid upon mail matter of the second class thereof, when sent by persons other than the publisher or news agent. That the rate of postage on newspaper and periodical publications of the second class, when sent by others than the publisher or news agent, shall be one cent for each four ounces or fractional part thereof, and shall be fully prepaid by postage stamps affixed to said matter.

The bill as reported was for three ounces, but the House increased the limit to four. There was no considerable debate.

A NIGHT BATTLE OVER A PENSION "JOB."

Feb. 19—1 a. m.—The House since 5 o'clock has been engaged in a filibustering contest over the Mexican Pension bill. The effort of the Democrats is nominally to secure a day certain for its consideration. The Republicans oppose this unless the Democrats will consent to strike from the bill all the provisions which propose to give pensions to the widows, children, and dependent relatives of all who served, if for no longer than thirty days, in the old Seminole and other forgotten Indian wars. The bill which is proposed by the Democrats is a monstrous job. One proposition was made by Mr. Hiscock to strike out everything after the word Mexican so as to exclude the minor Indian wars, but the Democrats would not listen. The Bourbons threaten to keep the Republicans there all night, or until they can secure a quorum of their own number, which is not now probable until morning. There have been during the night the usual scenes which accompany such contests. The House has been under call. Occasionally the Sergeant-at-Arms would appear with some members captured at some dinner-party or place of amusement, when the customary formal excuses were made to relieve them from fines. The process at first had some interest for the new members who never saw a call of the House before, but towards midnight it ceased either to be amusing or agreeable.

2 A. M.

2 a. m.—As the night advanced the House became quite turbulent. The leaders of each party endeavored to hold the opposing party responsible for the filibustering. There was an exciting scene at 2 a. m., when Mr. Hiscock came to the area in front of the Speaker's desk and taunted the Democrats with having skulked from the House. Mr. Morrison, for the first time asserting his leadership, rushed towards Mr. Hiscock and shook his finger menacingly. The opposing factions gathered in excited groups, wildly gesticulating, and were with some difficulty separated by the Sergeant-at-Arms. There is now no prospect of adjournment.

2:30 A. M.

Mr. Hiscock finally succeeded in reading parts of the proposed bill. The very language showed the astonishing character of the measure. It proposes to pension any who served in disturbances in the Creek war. He said that the Republicans would fight such a bill to the end. Mr. Reed obtained the floor at 2:30 a. m., and in a few sharp sentences exposed the Democratic situation. Warrants are out for the arrest of Sunset Cox. Reed taunted them that with 200 strong they could find only sixty who would approve of their policy.

FINANCIAL.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The Senate spent another day in the consideration of the Finance bill. No vote was reached. The striking speech was made by Mr. Vest, of Missouri, who vigorously attacked the National-banking system, and charged that those who support it are slaves of the banks. His remarks had a communistic tone, and undoubtedly will make a very effective campaign document among the business-men. He admitted, however, that the cause of the banks would be successful. There was division in the Democratic ranks, as Mr. Jones, of Florida, defended the National-banking system on constitutional grounds. Mr. Morrill said that it was evident that Mr. Vest wanted the Government to become a great National-banking institution for the issue of paper money without any preparation for its redemption, and that the lesson of history had been that whenever such a policy had been adopted the paper had never been redeemed in gold.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

MONEY WANTED AT ONCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—The Secretary of War reports that immediate appropriations are needed for the improvement of the following rivers and harbors:

Great Kanawha River, W. Va.	$75,000	Menominee Harbor	$10,000
Saint Pass, Mississippi River	60,000	Ahnepee Harbor	12,000
Sabine Pass, Texas	10,000	Two Rivers Harbor	4,000
Galveston Harbor	250,000	Sheboygan Harbor	30,000
Bay Corpus Christi, Texas	100,000	Port Washington Harbor	7,000
Watergages on Mississippi River	2,500	Chicago Harbor	20,000
Ouachita River	2,000	Illinois River	36,000
Arkansas River	15,000	Grand Haven Harbor	12,000
White River, Ark.	9,000	Muskegon Harbor	5,000
Mississippi River, between Illinois and Ohio Rivers	250,000	Portage Lake Harbor	25,000
Missouri River	270,000	Detroit River	60,000
Upper Mississippi	400,000	Sand Beach Harbor	75,000
Improvements Wisconsin Rivers	25,000	Cleveland Harbor	50,000
Tennessee River	125,000	Huron Harbor	5,000
Ohio River	4,500	Fairport Harbor	5,000
Monongahela River	20,000	Toledo Harbor	20,000
Muskingum River	20,000	Sandusky City Harbor	5,000
Kentucky River	75,000	Ashtabula Harbor	103,500
Michigan City Harbor	50,000	Erie Harbor	20,000
Wabash River	25,000	Oswego Harbor	30,000
Ontonagon River	12,000	Columbia and Willamette Rivers, Oregon	10,500
Grand Marais Harbor	25,000	Coos Bay, Oregon	15,000
		Washington Territory Rivers	8,000

GEN SHERMAN.

HIS LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—The President has received the following letter from Gen. Sherman:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 9.—*His Excellency, Hon. Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States*—DEAR SIR: Permit me with a soldier's frankness to thank you for the handsome compliment bestowed in general orders yesterday, which are reported in the journals of today. To me it was a surprise, and a most agreeable one. I had supposed the actual date of my retirement would form a short paragraph in the common series of special orders of the War Department, but as the honored Executive of our country has made it the occasion for his own hand to pay a tribute of respect and affection to an officer passing from the active stage of life to one of ease and rest I can only say I feel highly honored and congratulate myself in thus rounding out of my record of service in a manner most gratifying to my family and friends. Not only this, but I feel sure when the orders of yesterday are read on parade to the regiments and garrisons of the United States many a young hero will tighten his belt and resolve anew to be brave and true to the starry banner which we of our day have carried safely through one epoch of danger, but which may yet be subjected to other trials which will demand similar sacrifices, equal fidelity and courage, and a larger measure of intelligence.

Again thanking you for so marked a compliment, and reciprocating the kind wishes for a kind future, I am, with profound respect, your friend and servant, W. T. SHERMAN, General.

MINISTER HUNT.

PROBABLY DYING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—Mrs. Hunt, wife of the Russian Minister, cabled from St. Petersburg to a son in this city that the illness of Mr. Hunt was probably fatal. Mr. Hunt left here Saturday for St. Petersburg.

[William H. Hunt, ex-Secretary of the Navy, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia, is a native of South Carolina, but settled in Louisiana in early life. He was educated at Yale College, studied and practiced law in New Orleans, gaining a brilliant position at the Louisiana bar, and, like his brothers, Randall and Dr. Thomas Hunt, and all his family, was uncompromising in his loyalty to the Union cause. He gained a large practice in commercial, maritime, and admiralty law. He was a thoroughly trained criminal lawyer, an able solicitor in chancery, and for some years Professor of Commercial and Criminal law and the Law of Evidence in the New Orleans Law School. He was also a ready and able writer, was a valued adviser of Gens. Butler and Banks in Louisiana, was an old Whig before the War and a moderate Democrat for several subsequent years, but ultimately joined the Republican party and was elected Attorney-General in 1876 on the Packard ticket. In 1877 he settled at Washington as a lawyer. In 1878 he was urged for the post of Collector of New Orleans, but was given instead a Judgeship in the Court of Claims. He was recommended by the bar of Louisiana, without distinction of party, for a seat on the Supreme Bench in place of Justice Strong, but the prize was awarded to Judge Woods. On President Garfield's accession to power he was made Secretary of the Navy. He is related by marriage to the Livingston family of Louisiana, originally from New York, and has a summer residence in that State on the banks of the Hudson. He was appointed Minister to Russia in April, 1882.]

TARIFF TALK.

COPPER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Copper-ore and copper, cotton goods, including dress goods, hosiery, thread, and jute, were the subjects discussed before the Ways and Means Committee by the representatives of the various interests indicated. In some respects the discussion was one of the most interesting of any thus far, although the points made did not differ materially from those submitted by the iron and steel men or the woolen manufacturers.

Mr. Stanton, who presented the claims of the copper miners, represents especially the Lake Superior copper mines, but is also interested in similar mines in Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado. Copper is the fourth in the list of mining industries of the United States, and produced $16,000,000 last year. In the Lake Superior district 40,000 persons are dependent on it for support. In behalf of these interests Mr. Stanton protested against the placing of copper-ore on the free list and against any reduction of the duty. The effect of either, he claimed, would be to put a bounty of two and a half cents a pound on foreign copper, and therefore disastrous to the American industry. To place copper-ore on the free list, he said, might undoubtedly benefit a few smelting-works on the Atlantic coast, but where one man would be there employed fifty are now engaged in the Western mines.

COTTON.

The various branches of the cotton industry were well represented. Mr. Dalton, of Boston, Treasurer of the Merrimac Mills, said that he came as the representative of the Arkwright Club, which represents 100,000 persons and $100,000,000 in capital, which paid $60,000,000 last year in wages, and which uses a third of the cotton consumed in the United States. Before the tariff legislation of last year the business had been seriously disturbed by previous agitation, and the cotton manufacturers had consented to a reduction, in the expectation of placing their business on a basis where it would not be further disturbed by tariff legislation or agitation for a number of years to come. He exhibited some specimens of fine grade cotton goods manufactured by the Merrimac Mills and similar classes of French manufacture. It is quite impossible to distinguish these goods from each other. He also exhibited some specimens made from Surat cotton for the Mexican trade by English manufacturers. The stamp on these goods, he said, is forged. They are represented as American, when, in fact, they are made in England and are very much adulterated. The specimens he showed, he said, contained 38 per cent of clay. By the manufacture of these fraudulent goods the English manufacturers had been able to drive Americans out of the Mexican market. He said that the springing up of cotton manufactories in the South, where the cheaper grades can be manufactured probably at a lower cost than in New England, made it necessary for the manufacturers in the latter section to endeavor to build up manufactures of fine-grade goods, with which the American market is now supplied by France and England. A reduction of the duty on the high grades, he said, would mean the closing of the American manufactories of those goods, and that France should pay the United States 12 cents a pound for raw cotton and return it to us in the form of goods worth 80 and 90 cents and $1 per pound. For every man employed in raising the raw cotton in the United States four or five would be employed in France in the manufacture of that cotton into cloth.

Mr. Hewitt exhibited some specimens of goods on which he said the present duty is 140 to 150 per cent, and he desired to know whether there was any necessity for such a high rate. Dalton and the other cotton manufacturers present protested that goods like those exhibited by Hewitt are not manufactured in the United States, because there is no demand for them and that very small quantities of them are imported for any use whatever.

CAMPAIGN TALK.

NO OHIO CANDIDATES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—There is a growing impression that Ohio men will not figure largely in the coming Presidential race. A prominent Cincinnati politician here on a business trip, who has been for some time past in New England, says he thinks all the Ohio candidates out of the race and out of the question. "Hoadly, Payne, and Foster," he said, "are all dead so far as the Presidential question is concerned, and by their own hands at that. Hoadly and Payne are in the same boat in regard to the question of bribery and corruption in politics. Hoadly's record before and after the election killed him for the nomination. Payne stands no possible show, I think, since his out-and-out purchase of the Legislature, and Mr. Foster has not only ruined his own chances, but very seriously injured those of his party. However, if the Democratic Legislature continues its present course the Republicans will be very likely to carry Ohio next year, but Ohio will have no Presidential candidate this time unless the choice should happen to fall upon Gen. Sherman, which is not at all probable."

THE M'DONALD-MORRISON TICKET.

The proposed Democratic ticket of McDonald and Morrison does not seem to fire the public heart with enthusiasm. Congressman Thomas, of Illinois, who is a pretty good barometer of politics in his State, listened with a smile to your correspondent as he mentioned the fact that such a ticket had been placed in the field. "Yes," he said, with a laugh, "that ticket would sweep Illinois with a majority of 40,000—for the Republicans. I hope the Democrats will nominate just such a ticket as that, but they won't."

SOCIETY.

THE BACHELORS' GERMAN—OTHER EVENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The last of the bachelors' germans was one of the most elegant parties given this year. Wormley's was a scene of gayety and beauty, and the very best of the social world gathered there. The guests were received by Miss Coleman and the Countess Lewenhaupt, the introductions being made by Lieut. R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N., the President of the club. Miss Coleman wore black velvet garlanded and trimmed with chrysanthemums and iridescent jet. The Countess wore white satin brocade with front of crystal embroideries interspersed with lace. A spray of lilacs crowned her hair, and she carried a huge bouquet of jacqueminot roses. The German favors were banked in pyramids on each side of the bay window, and the two hostesses of the evening stood between their bloom and fragrance. Among the most notable costumes were: Mrs. Augustus Hayes, a pale blue satin with pointe trimmings and crystal passementeries; Mrs. Oswald Charlton, a cream silk with overdress of pointe lace and the Charlton diamonds; Mrs. Leopold Morse, a cream satin superbly embroidered in seed-pearls; Mrs. English, black velvet with front of gray satin covered with jetted lace; Mrs. Hamilton Fish, pale lemon gauze over satin and superb diamonds; Miss Frelinghuysen, white lace over cream satin; Miss Finch, pale blue gauze with panels of cloth of silver, silver gauze draperies and abundant trimmings of pale blue ostrich tips; Mrs. Bacon, a gold and black brocade which was a fine foil for her dark beauty; Mrs. Foster, black lace and old gold satin; Mrs. Lincoln, pale pink brocade; Mrs. Brewster, white china crêpe accented with black velvet bows and finished with pointe; Mrs. Boggs, a cream brocade; Miss Freeman, dove-gray satin and cardinal velvet; Miss Sherrill, pale pink gauze with corsage and overdress of netted pink beads. Among the guests were M. and Mme. Preston, M. and Mme. de Struve, M. and Mme. de Bille, Mrs. and Miss Coffee, Miss Stoughton, the Misses Patterson, Miss May, Miss Schenck, Miss Irving, Miss Gould, Mr. Newbold, Mr. Whitehead of New York, Senator and Mrs. Hawley, the Attorney-General, Mrs. Hawley, Miss Almy, Lieut. and Mrs. Butler, Mr. Alan Johnston, Mr. Russell, Paymaster and Mrs. Doyle, and others. The supper-table was superbly decorated with flowers and the menu included terrapin, patés, boned turkey, ices, conserves, and champagne enough to float a ship. The german was not concluded till 2:30 this (Tuesday) morning.

Mrs. Mahone gave a large and brilliant tea from 4 to 7 this afternoon. She lives in the Reverdy Johnson annex of the Arlington, sharing that spacious and comfortable building with Mrs. Senator Jones, of Nevada.

Shrove Tuesday is filled with brilliant social events, not the least of which are the reception at the White House, the last of Mrs. John Sherman's evenings, and Mrs. Carlisle's at-home.

REPRESENTATIVE HATCH.

CHARGES OF FRAUD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—A petition was presented in the House by Mr. Eldredge with the remark that if the charges contained in it were true it would cost Representative Hatch, of Michigan, his seat. It was from A. C. Maxwell, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Tenth Michigan District at the last election. In it he says a large number of votes for Hatch, his successful opponent, were procured by fraud, bribery, and corruption, and $20,000 was raised by assessing the clerks and officers holding positions under the Government through the agency of Jay Hubbell and his assistants for the purpose of bribing and corrupting voters.

THE GREELY EXPEDITION.

A LEADER SELECTED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—Commander W. S. Schley has been selected to command the Greely relief expedition.

[He is now a Lighthouse Inspector, and has been in the service since 1856, about half his time being spent at sea, and the remainder on shore duty. He was made Commander in 1874.]

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—The Senate resumed consideration of the bill providing for National-bank circulation.

Mr. Pugh spoke in favor of Mr. Plumb's amendment.

Mr. Coke followed Mr. Pugh, and favored the passage either of Mr. Plumb's or Mr. Vest's amendment providing for the issue of Treasury notes as bank circulation is retired.

Mr. Vest then addressed the Senate on his amendment. He said he knew he was in a hopeless minority in his opposition to National banks as factors in the circulation of the currency, but he would express his views freely. He severely condemned the banks and the methods adopted by them to secure the perpetuation of their power.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, opposed the proposition of Mr. Vest and defended the banks.

Mr. Call thought all proposed measures defective.

Mr. Plumb modified his amendment by a clause providing that "If, when National-bank circulation shall be surrendered, it be not taken up by other National banks within thirty days, the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue its equivalent in Treasury notes," etc, and by adding at the close of his amendment the following: "The true intent and meaning of this section being that the volume of paper money outstanding, exclusive of gold and silver certificates, shall remain as now existing."

After an Executive session adjourned.

HOUSE.

The following were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Belford—A resolution calling on the Secretary of State to inform the House whether Prince Bismarck has sent his department any letter touching the resolution recently passed by this House concerning the death of Herr Lasker, and, if so, to transmit a copy of the same and inform the House of any advices he may have on the subject.

By Mr. Nichols—To regulate the traffic of railroads aided by Government bonds. It makes freight pools and discrimination in freight rates unlawful.

By Mr. Cobb—Providing for the paying of the costs of surveying lands granted to the Northern Pacific, and to submit the same to taxation.

Mr. Holman presented a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information when a line of the Northern Pacific was finally located and whether the company claims lands on which homestead or preëmption entries have been made within the limits of the grant prior to the definite location of the road, and, if so, whether such claim is being considered by the department.

Mr. King introduced a bill appropriating $500,000 for the relief of the sufferers from the floods in the Lower Mississippi, and also for the distribution of seeds among the sufferers.

Mr. Dorsheimer, from the Committee on Judiciary, moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution fixing the bill granting copyrights to citizens of foreign countries as a special order for the 27th.

Messrs. Guenther and Deuster demanded a second, which was ordered—134 to 38.

In opposing the bill, Mr. Deuster read an article from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE the 9th inst., which asserted that the result of the "Dorsheimer bill" would be to make books dear.

The motion to suspend the rules was lost—yeas, 156; nays, 98—not the necessary two-thirds.

Mr. Dowd, from the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution making the bill for the retirement of the trade dollar a special order for Tuesday the 11th of March.

Mr. Buckner favored immediate action.

Mr. Townshend opposed the bill. Until the last twelve months the trade-dollar had circulated side by side with the standard dollar and no cry came up for its redemption at par. At that time the banks repudiated the trade-dollar and the merchants refused to receive it. It immediately depreciated to 80 cents on the dollar and went into the hands of jobbers in New York, who now wanted to have it exchanged at par. The motion was agreed to—144 to 6.

On motion of Mr. Bingham, the rules were suspended and the bill passed fixing at one cent for each four ounces the rate of postage on second-class matter when sent by persons other than a publisher or newspaper agent. This is substantially the bill introduced by Mr. Townshend.

The rules were suspended and a motion adopted setting aside March 12 for the consideration of bills amending the Thurman Sinking-Fund act and for the payment by railroad companies of surveyors' fees.

A motion to adjourn was here interposed, but voted down on a yea and nay vote by the Democratic side, which desired an opportunity to set aside the day for consideration of the bill to pension survivors of the Mexican war.

Another motion to adjourn met the same result.

The rules were suspended and a resolution adopted providing for night sessions Friday evenings for the consideration of pension bills.

After another motion to adjourn had been voted down the Pension Committee was called, and Mr. Hewitt, of Alabama, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution making the Mexican Pension bill a special order for the 21st inst.

On this motion many Republicans refrained from voting, leaving the House without a quorum.

A call of the House was ordered, and the Sergeant-at-Arms ordered to take absentees into custody and bring them before the bar of the House.

Opposition on the Republican side to the resolution reported by Mr. Hewitt was based on what they considered the broad provisions of the bill. It provides for placing on the pension rolls the names of those who served thirty days in the Creek war, or the disturbance of 1835 and 1836, or in the Seminole, or Blackhawk, as well as those who served sixty days in the war with Mexico.

Mr. Hiscock suggested to Mr. Hewitt if he would agree to amend the bill so it would merely apply to the survivors of the Mexican war there would be no objection on the Republican side of the House. This proposition Mr. Hewitt declined to accede to, and the monotony of the call continued.

KNOCKED OUT BY A BLOW.

During a sparring exhibition last evening at the Aurora Turner-Hall, Milwaukee avenue and Huron street, Washington Johnson and Thomas Jackson, amateur boxers, put on the gloves in a friendly contest. Johnson dealt Jackson a blow on the chin that rendered him unconscious. He was taken to his lodging-place at Doyle's saloon at the corner of Randolph and Curtis streets in a patrol-wagon, and at last accounts had not regained his senses. The medical attendant, however, says he will recover. Upon learning the effect of his blow Johnson fled from the hall, but was subsequently arrested and locked up at the West Chicago Avenue Police Station.

HOMICIDE AT BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Dr. J. M. Miller, the County Physician, at midnight tonight shot and fatally wounded Frank McClurg in Walt's Hotel. Four shots were fired. McClurg was an employé of the *Bulletin*. Miller claims he shot in self-defense; that McClurg made an attack with a large knife. Miller gave himself up to the police.

HOMELESS THOUSANDS.

Liberal Responses to the Cry of Distress Sent Up by Flood Sufferers.

Scenes of Desolation Brought to View as the Relentless Waters Recede.

Paducah Partially Inundated—Threatening Aspect of Southern Streams—Railway Traffic Interrupted.

EVANSVILLE, IND.

THE WATER STILL RISING—THE WORK OF RELIEF BEING ENERGETICALLY PROSECUTED.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The river here and at points below continues to rise steadily. Here it is slightly above the high-water mark of last year, which was the highest on record up to that time. The water today has been creeping up very slowly, however, and it is expected that it will come to a stand early tomorrow morning. The rise at Uniontown and Shawneetown, it is expected, will continue until next Thursday or Friday, by which time it will have exceeded at both points the high-water marks of last year.

The Evansville relief boats are kept going day and night above and below the city, relieving distress wherever it is found and provisioning those who still remain in their houses. This is the use to which a greater part of the large relief fund raised here is being put, and it is a wise one. The boats are supplied with all needed things, and are under the charge of competent committees. Each boat has a physician and medicines on board, and in several cases the wisdom of the provision has been forcibly shown. There is no distress in Evansville, of course, because the city is high and dry and above any possible flood; but in the bottom lands above and below us on both sides of the river much relief work has been required, and a great deal more will be necessary during the next two or three weeks.

TRIP OF A RELIEF BOAT.

The Government relief-boat Mattie Hays arrived from Louisville today. She left that city Friday morning and dispensed aid wherever needed at points between that city and Evansville, a distance of 200 miles. The boat's first stop was made at New Albany, a greater part of which is under water, but where the Relief Committees reported that their supplies were equal to every need.

Bridgeport, a few miles below, presented a pitiable sight. The town had been entirely abandoned several days before, and of the houses that had not been washed away only the roofs were visible.

Rosewood was found to be entirely under water and almost wholly destroyed.

At West Point, Ky., much destitution was discovered. There were at least 350 families almost without food and entirely without fuel, and many of them sick. Two hundred and fifty of the men had been thrown out of employment in the stone-quarries and had no money with which to properly provision themselves when the flood came upon them. The town was without telegraph or railroad communication, and, the boats being nearly all laid up, was practically without communication with the outside world by river. Only one mail had been received within a week, and when the Hays arrived anxious inquiries were made concerning the latest river news from above. Six thousand rations were left there, and as much more will be supplied when the boat returns.

Rockhaven, Ky., was completely under water and presented a sorrowful picture of desolation.

Brandenburg was still above water, and no assistance was needed.

At Mauckport 250 destitute people were found and their needs supplied. The town was almost completely under water, only the chimneys and roofs of many buildings being visible. A church on higher ground than that upon which the greater portion of the town stands contained ninety people, all in want, who hailed the arrival of the boat with joy. Two thousand five hundred rations were delivered there.

At Amsterdam 150 families were found in needy circumstances. More than half the town was under water.

Leavenworth was found to be entirely submerged, and 500 persons were in need of aid. Dozens of frame houses had floated from their foundations and were held to trees by stout ropes. Many of them, however, will prove total wrecks. At this point the river extended from hill to hill—a width of twelve miles—over a part of which the largest boats could run with ease. Many of the inhabitants were quartered in the court-house. Two thousand five hundred rations were left there.

Schooner Point was completely submerged, but the fifty inhabitants were found well provisioned and needed no assistance. At Wolf Creek 250 persons in needy circumstances were found, and 400 rations were left for them.

At Alton, a town of 500 people, 600 rations were distributed. The water covers the town to the depth of several feet. At this point Blue River has backed and overspread the lowlands in the interior for fifty miles, and great suffering is reported. Here was situated one of the largest brandy distilleries in the country. The stock was removed in time, but the building has been swept away.

At Derby there was considerable suffering. The number of destitute people was estimated at 100, and 4,000 rations were distributed.

At Rome the swells from the boat as she landed lifted three houses from their foundations. Much suffering was encountered, and 3,000 rations were put off.

The entire front of Stephensport was flooded, and 100 families were in need and were provided with 400 rations.

All the upper portion of Cloverport is under water. Fifteen hundred rations were turned over to the local relief committee.

Tobinsport, on the opposit bank of the river, is a total wreck. One hundred and fifty people were found to be in need, and 800 rations were put off. Most of the inhabitants had removed to the other side of the river.

Three-fourths of Hawesville is under water, and 500 persons were found to be in need of help; 4,000 rations were turned over to the local relief committee for distribution.

Tell City, with 2,300 inhabitants, was completely flooded. This is a manufacturing place, and the shutting down of several large establishments has entailed much suffering. The local committee applied for 4,000 rations, which were provided.

At this point several residents of Maxville, a small town a mile below, which had been completely swept away, were found and their needs supplied.

No assistance was needed at Lewisport.

Great distress prevailed at and near Grandview, and 1,000 rations were distributed.

Seven thousand rations were left at Rockport for distribution in the interior, where much suffering was reported to exist. On the Kentucky shore opposit hundreds of farms are under water, and many houses have been carried away.

Owensboro is all right, and no aid was needed.

Enterprise, five miles below, is in a deplorable condition. The entire town is submerged to the depth of several feet. There was great distress, and 1,000 rations were left.

Ninety people in needy circumstances were found at Grissom's Landing, and 1,000 rations were left for them. Monarch's distillery, situated at this point, contains 12,000 barrels of whisky and is partially under water.

Newburg was found to be all right, but upon the opposit side of the river a vast amount of property has been destroyed and hundreds of families driven from their homes; 3,000 rations were left there.

The boat on this trip relieved all told 6,000 persons and distributed 35,000 rations.

At 6 o'clock this evening at Shawneetown the river was within six inches of last year's highest point and rising at the rate of a quarter of an inch an hour.

CINCINNATI.

SIGHTS REVEALED BY THE RECEDING OF THE WATERS.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Two of the railroad companies (the Little Miami and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton) were able today to run their trains into their own depots. The other roads will begin tomorrow to run trains into the outskirts of the city. The Grand Central Passenger Station and several of the freight-rooms will not be out of water for two or three days yet. Steamboat traffic can hardly be resumed before next week. The gas company expects to be able to resume operations Friday.

As the water recedes the work of cleaning up is being energetically pushed. A deposit of three or four inches in thickness is found on the floors. In the majority of cases this is removed as soon as the water falls below the level of the floor, then the walls cleansed, and a hot fire built in the room to dry it out. A few who could not get out after the water reached them have been moving out today, but as a rule the people are going back to their old quarters, in the belief that such a flood is not likely to come more than once in a generation, and they will not again be disturbed.

In the districts covered by small dwellings there are scenes of great devastation. Houses have been moved from their foundations, overturned, floated away, and broken to pieces. How the poor people are to repair them is the great question. The soup-houses will probably be closed up Thursday, and possibly the school-houses where the homeless people have lodged. The bedclothing which has been furnished them they will be allowed to carry to their homes.

CAIRO AND VICINITY.

THE WATER RISING LESS RAPIDLY—PADUCAH PARTIALLY INUNDATED.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The gage tonight records 50 feet 10 inches, a rise of five inches the last twenty-four hours, as against seven inches the previous twenty-four, and sixteen inches below the flood of last year. The Government gage will be buried tonight, it recording fifty-one feet only, and a convenient telegraph-pole has been brought into commission to supply further readings. A thorough tour of the levees today shows them to be in splendid condition and proof against all the probable water in sight.

Columbus telegraphs today notifying steamers not to run close to their levee, as a serious agitation of the waves might result disastrously. Considerable excitement exists below on this account, and resulted late last night in the tow-boat My Choice being fired into by unknown parties at a point called Norfolk Landing, six miles below Cairo, while passing what is termed the White House. Thirty shots were fired, ten of them taking effect on the cabin, bulkheads, and pilot-house. No one was injured. No cause can be assigned for the dastardly act, except upon the fact that timed watchers were fearful that the waves would swamp the buildings.

Mound City began bulkheading her upper levees today and will be able to weather the storm.

Reports from Paducah say the streets are full of skiffs, dug-outs, and all manner of transports, carrying people from one point to another. All the principal business-houses are on the verge of inundation, and a foot more will put water in every house in the city.

There is considerable distress among the poorer classes, but the city is caring for them. The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Illinois have forwarded to Cairo Commandery $250, to be used for the relief of flood sufferers in this locality should occasion require.

The Wabash Road was shut out today by reason of flooded track between here and Mound City, but has chartered a ferryboat to transfer passengers and freight via the river to Caledonia, which enables prompt reshipment here. Several families have sought safety at Bird's Point upon the elevated platform of the Iron Mountain depot, but it will be overflowed in the next twenty-four hours.

The ferryboat Three States rescued a man named Dave Kaskea from a second-story window of a submerged house near by. The man was sick with pneumonia, and was sent to the hospital here. Columbus, Ky., reports that she can stand fifteen inches water yet.

LAWRENCEBURG AND AURORA, IND.

ARRIVAL OF A GOVERNMENT RELIEF BOAT.

AURORA, Ind., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The United States relief boat Gen. Pike, in charge of Lieut. George Ruhlen of the Seventeenth Regiment, U. S. A., passed Aurora today. Between Delhi and Lawrenceburg rations were distributed to 500 people, and at Lawrenceburg single rations were landed for 3,000 people for ten days, consisting of 153 barrels of flour, 22,480 pounds of bacon, 4,400 pounds of sugar, 2,400 pounds of coffee, thirty mattresses, 500 comforts, 400 ladies' and children's hose, 130 pairs of shoes, 120 shirts, 100 pairs of drawers, thirty skillets, eighteen coffee mills. At Aurora the boat left rations for 1,000 people for eight days, consisting of flour, bacon, sugar, and coffee. No clothing was needed here. The boat is loaded with enough to supply all in need between here and Madison, Ind. A car-load of provisions was also received here today from Richmond, Ind., and all fears of the people suffering from hunger, either here or at Lawrenceburg, are now dispelled.

THE WATER RECEDING.

The weather is much warmer and more favorable to the people, and altogether they have been very much relieved. The water continues to recede, and dwellings and business houses are being cleaned and occupied as fast as water leaves them and they are dried out.

Lawrenceburg has had no mail for twelve days, and an immense amount is here to be forwarded as soon as possible.

At a citizens' meeting held in the Methodist Church today in Aurora the following committee was appointed to solicit money to enable people to rebuild and repair buildings: H. D. McMullen, B. F. Trester Jr., H. P. Spaeth, Charles Fisk, Herman Droge, H. B. Hill, and E. H. Davis, Mayor Beinkamp acting with the committee.

LOUISVILLE.

THE WATER FALLING AN INCH AN HOUR—REPAIRING DAMAGES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 18.—At 5:30 p. m. the river marks read forty-four feet one inch—a fall of two feet seven inches from the highest point of Friday night. The waters are going down at the rate of an inch an hour. It is now below the highest point reached by last year's freshet. It is too early to discover what damage has been done by the relentless waters. Business is a little more active at present, and business-men are washing out some of their places, and in a few days they will be ready for action. The houses along the wharf present a wrecked condition, and it will take a good while before they can be repaired as they were. There is a great deal more damage to houses along the river front this year than last, as the water has gotten higher and remained longer in the houses. The east side of Fourth street is caving in, and it will take a good deal of trouble before it can be repaired. What condition the steamboat landing at the foot of Fourth street is in cannot be told, as the water is too high to admit of seeing it. It will probably be in a terrible condition, as the river always leaves great quantities of mud and driftwood, which will take weeks of labor to remove.

The steamer City of Frankfort, chartered by the City of Indianapolis, arrived from Madison with a lot of provisions, which will be taken down as far as Shawneetown to be distributed among flood sufferers. Gov. Porter is in charge of the boat.

METROPOLIS, ILL.

LAST YEAR'S FLOOD MARK OUT OF SIGHT.

METROPOLIS, Ill., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The river is now one foot higher than the rise of 1884, and still rising slowly. All previous high-water marks have been blotted out. Your correspondent made a tour of the flooded portions of the city in a skiff this afternoon. There are about sixty houses under water. The telegraph office was flooded yesterday, and the instruments were moved higher up. Goods in front of stores that were placed above last year's rise had to be moved up higher today to escape the steadily-rising water. A considerable quantity of logs at one of the sawmills floated away yesterday. The damage by the interruption to the manufactories will amount to several thousand dollars.

IN THE SOUTH.

A DISASTROUS BREAK IN A LEVEE—THE SITUATION AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The break of the embankment which formed the road-bed of the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis Railway today will cause the inundation of the whole country between here and Madison, Ark., and will give the Mississippi River at this point a width of forty miles. To cover this vast section it will necessarily check the rise of the river both here and at points below. The effect of the break was manifested today, as the rise here only amounted to one inch, against five inches yesterday. The newly built levees to the south of here will stand fully two feet more water unless a strong wind prevails, which would be most disastrous, as the fresh dirt would crumble beneath the lashing of the waves. The prevailing feeling, however, is one of hope, and, unless unforeseen accident occurs, the valley will yet escape disastrous overflow.

LITTLE ROCK AND NEAR-BY PLACES.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 18.—The water is over the track of the Memphis & Little Rock Road at Hopefield, on the Mississippi. Passengers and freight are now transferred by boat from Madison, on the St. Francis River, to Memphis. The water is rising rapidly in the bottoms along the line of the road between Madison and Hopefield. The Arkansas River here fell twelve inches today. The levee on the south bank of the river at Varner, twenty miles from here, broke yesterday, washing out the tracks of the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Railway. No trains will leave Little Rock for two days. Gibson's levee, between Lewis City and Riverside and between the White and Coche Rivers, broke, overflowing a large stretch of country and flooding the track of the Batesville & Brinkly Road. Freight and passengers are transferred across the break by boats. Fears are entertained that the White River will break the embankment of the Memphis & Little Rock Road at Duvall's Bluff. All rolling-stock has been removed from the line between Madison and Hopefield.

VARIOUS PLACES.

GALENA, ILL.

GALENA, Ill., Feb., 18.—[Special.]—A sudden break-up in the weather has occurred in this section, threatening no little damage by floods. Many cellars are inundated and roads are fast becoming impassable.

WHEELING, W. VA.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 18.—The river is twenty-two feet and falling slowly. The weather is cloudy and cool.

PITTSBURG, PA.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 18.—6:25 p. m.—The river is twelve feet six inches and falling; weather cloudy and mild.

HAVANA, ILL.

HAVANA, Ill., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The Illinois River continues rising under the influence of rain and melted snow. The Sangamon River at Petersburg is still impassable. The water is very high at Oakford.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAMS.

MOVEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT RELIEF STEAMERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The following telegrams were exchanged today relative to the flood on the Ohio River:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—*Secretary Lincoln:* Please advise me when the relief boat left Evansville for the Lower Ohio; also, whether a relief boat from Louisville will go to Shawneetown. The reports from Shawneetown, Roseclair, and other towns below show increased distress and great need for help. R. W. TOWNSHEND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—*R. W. Townshend, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:* In reply to your telegram, the steamer Mattie Hayes left Louisville for down the river as far as Shawneetown, and further if necessary, the morning of Feb. 15. The steamer Carrie Caldwell left Evansville at daylight Feb. 17 for down the river. LINCOLN.

RELIEF.

MATTOON, ILL.

MATTOON, Ill., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Over $100 was raised here yesterday and today and sent to the relief of the flood sufferers.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Grand Secretary Howard, of the Knights of Pythias here, will forward $500 tomorrow on behalf of the order to the sufferer in the flooded districts.

CRUISE OF THE RELIEF BOAT GRANITE STATE.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 18.—A correspondent aboard the relief-steamer Granite State says the receding water reveals greater damage than was thought possible. Relief was given at Augusta, Ky., and Higginsport, O. The latter place was not as badly damaged as some others. Dover, Ky., wore a desolate look, but a few people in boats came out and received supplies. Ripley received but little food, their chief need being money to repair houses. Aberdeen, O., suffered terribly, a strong current sweeping through the town and washing away many houses. Manchester, O., suffered less, but needed provisions, which were left. Concord, Ky., was helpless. They had received no aid from the State. Vanceburg, Ky., received rations for 400 people. At this point the people gave three cheers for the Government and three groans for the Kentucky Legislature. Buena Vista, O., wanted nothing. The steamer touched at Portsmouth and went on to Hanging Rock.

IRONTON, O.

IRONTON, O., Feb. 18.—The United States relief boat has just arrived here, where she will leave supplies and then proceed back to the suffers in Pomeroy Bend and vicinity. Catlettsburg and Ironton are still partly submerged. Ironton is fully supplied with provisions, and the Relief Committee is distributing supplies in the flooded country. The extra police and militia companies which have been patrolling the city were discharged today. The business portion of the city is clean and trade resuming. Ashland is uninjured.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 18.—A meeting today of the Citizens' Relief Committee, upon the report of the special committee sent down the Kanawha River yesterday, passed a resolution to stop soliciting aid contributions from citizens for the present. Should it be needed our people will respond immediately, provided the money furnished by the Government to our committee, $5,000, does not hold out. Our city has appropriated $5,000 in supplies.

CHILDREN'S OFFERINGS.

ERIE, Pa., Feb. 18.—At Waterford, this county, six children, the oldest 12 years, arranged and rendered a musical entertainment for the benefit of Ohio flood sufferers. Fifty-one dollars and twenty-five cents was realized by the children and sent to the Red Cross Association in Cincinnati today.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 18.—The jewelers raised $870 for flood sufferers at Cincinnati, the wholesale grocers contributed $345 for Newport, Ky., and $396 has been contributed at the *Journal* office for sufferers in the Ohio Valley.

BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 18.—In the House today a resolution was introduced appropriating $50,000 to be expended under the Governor's direction to aid the sufferers by the Western floods. The Mayor's relief fund has reached $10,000.

BRIEF MENTION.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. 18.—A check for $780 will be sent from here tomorrow for Ohio River flood sufferers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 18.—The Board of Trade relief fund for the Ohio River sufferers reaches $18,000, and the Masonic and other relief $5,000.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 18.—Five hundred dollars was contributed today to sufferers by Western floods.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Up to date $8,200 has been received for the benefit of flood sufferers.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 18.—Total collections for flood sufferers, $11,700.

PETERSBURG, Va., Feb. 18.—A committee has been appointed to canvass each ward for a fund for the relief of sufferers by Western floods.

CHICAGO.

FOURTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS RAISED HERE UP TO DATE.

Mr. B. P. Moulton received the following dispatch yesterday from the Rev. E. I. Galvin, the Chicago agent of the Red Cross Society at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 18.—We shall direct our relief work to the most destitute towns above and below this city, always acting upon careful information, and encouraging self-help and industry as far as possible. Pinching hardships will be felt even more when the floods have ceased and new homes have to be provided. Let Chicago send as generously as she can now. E. I. GALVIN, Chicago Agent of Red Cross.

Mr. Moulton forwarded $5,000 more yesterday to Miss Clara Barton, President of the National Red Cross Society, who is now at Cincinnati superintending the relief work of the society. The subscriptions paid by Mr. Moulton up to date amount to $14,000. A check for $62 was received yesterday from S. A. Hoyt, Forest, Ill., being subscriptions from the citizens of Forest to the Red-Cross flood fund.

R. E. Sir James G. Elwood, Grand Commander of Knights Templar of Illinois, has directed the contribution of $250 to be sent to the flood sufferers on the Ohio from the Treasury of the Grand Commandery.

A number of German citizens held a meeting at North-Side Turner Hall last evening and organized themselves into a relief society to collect money for the sufferers by the floods in Ohio. Louis Nettelhorst was elected President and Leo Austrian acted as Secretary. It was decided to take immediate steps to bring the matter before the general public, and a Central Committee was appointed to receive money and clothing for the needy who have been deprived of work by the devastation of the waters, and in many cases of their homes. The committee will meet at the rooms of the German Society this afternoon at 4 o'clock to devise a plan of action. It consists of E. S. Dreyer, George Schneider, Henry Lieb, J. Madlener, John Kranz, Charles Emmerich, George Rapp, Rudolph Brand, T. Leffens, Ernest Prussing, John Bühler, Adolph Sturm, Julius Rosenthal, and Francis Lackner.

The Executive Committee of the Western Export Association say they will hold a session today at the Grand Pacific to take steps for the relief of some of their brother distillers who live on the Ohio River. It has been suggested that if some of the inhabitants of the flooded district were more accustomed to drinking water the flood would not rise so high by several feet.

THE FAR WEST.

Objects of the Railway Shareholders' Association as Shown by a Secret Circular.

A Woman and Three Children Killed by an Avalanche in Utah—Snow Blockades.

Sudden Death of a Chicagoan in Colorado—The Hill-Sharon "Divorce" Case Postponed.

RAILWAY SHAREHOLDERS.

EXTRACTS FROM A SECRET CIRCULAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—There was recently incorporated in the State of New York a company called the Railway Shareholders' Association. The objects of this association have leaked out, and the Chronicle publishes tomorrow an exposé of what is intended to be a systematic fight against State and Congressional legislation on railroads. Some idea of the sheme can be formed from portions of the following sections of the printed form giving the plans and object of the association.

First—To minimize and, as far as possible, prevent interference of irresponsible State officials with the regulation and management of railways and with rates fixed by charters.

Second—The repeal of all laws taxing the income of railways in all cases where their property is subject to taxation.

Third—A change of the present system of assessment in the several States.

Fourth—Alteration of laws relating to compensation for railway accidents so that some limit may be imposed upon the practice of awarding ruinous amounts against railroad companies for alleged injuries to persons, and some equitable proportion be established.

Fifth—The repeal of so-called free railroad laws, which permit a few persons, irrespective of public requirements, to construct railroads wherever they please, sometimes for the illegitimate purpose of coercing owners of parallel railroads to purchase their lines.

Sixth—To oppose the assumption by Congress of any right of jurisdiction over railroads on the ground that the constitutional clause declaring that Congress shall regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States was never designed to confer power to interfere with the business of railroads any more than with a peddler's wagon plying between two States.

The circular alludes to bills before Congress, and argues that to suffer the railroads of this country to be put under Governmental supervision and control, thus making them prizes for political contention at the polls and in the Legislature, would tend to destroy confidence in the value of that kind of property. The scope of usefulness of this association, it is assumed, will be as broad as it can be made with the means at its command. It will seek to counteract and eliminate errors and prejudices engendered by the hostile clamor of agitators who are enemies to vested rights. The association proposes to form an alliance with the producers, the interests of whom are identical with those of the railways. The circular concludes with a call for contributions of railroad stockholders, Directors, and all persons or institutions owning or interested in railway or corporate property, or connected with railway management. It bears date of February, and is signed "John Livingston, President, 225 Astor House, 225 Broadway, P.-O. Box 1,58[illegible], New York." A letter accompanying this circular enjoined the greatest secrecy, at the same time levying an assessment on the recipient of $100. The entire scheme is said to be for the purpose of creating an enormous bribery fund.

MOUNTAIN SNOWS.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED BY AN AVALANCHE.

OGDEN, Utah, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—A terrible snow-slide occurred near the Ontario Mine at Park City, Utah, this morning, striking the residences occupied by William Rich, John Harris, Robert Johnson, and Henry Dean. Rich's house was crushed to atoms, his three children were killed, and his wife seriously, it is feared fatally, injured. Harris' house was demolished and his wife instantly killed, while he sustained serious injuries. All the families living in the Ontario Gulch are moving to places of shelter down-town. Other residents are moving from all the back streets, fearing another snow-slide.

A TERRIFIC STORM.

The storm is the most severe one on record, and is still raging, with snow three to five feet in depth.

Trains on the Utah & Northern and the Oregon Short Line in Idaho are blockaded. Trains on most roads centering here are delayed by the storm.

A BLOCKADE IN COLORADO.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 18.—The snow blockade throughout the San Juan District and Southern Colorado still continues. At Silverton the wire worked a few hours today when it went down with a snow-slide. It was the first communication Silverton had had with the outside world since the 3d inst. Business of all kinds is suspended at Silverton, Ouray, and other mining camps. The snow is six feet deep on a level. In some cañons where roads run it is fifty to sixty feet deep. People have to use snow-shoes to visit their nearest neighbors. It is thought the blockade cannot be broken before April. Most of the camps have run out of sugar, coffee, and coal oil, but have a supply of meat and flour to last another month. Snow slides occur daily. No loss of life is reported, the miners being careful to keep out of their way. The snow is confined entirely to the mountain districts, none having fallen in Denver the last two months.

IN GENERAL.

DROPPED DEAD.

PUEBLO, Colo., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Last evening at 6 o'clock Henry M. Batchelder, of Chicago, dropped dead of heart-disease at the Commercial Hotel in South Pueblo.

THE SULLIVAN GANG.

Sullivan's sluggers returned from the north this morning, and reappear only one evening instead of one week, as previously announced. At the exhibition this evening it was announced that Sullivan would not spar, having been incapacitated through a strain from jumping.

THE HILL-SHARON CASE POSTPONED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 18.—The Sharon-Hill case, set for trial today, was postponed, probably to March 25.

[Miss Hill claims that ex-Senator Sharon is her husband and asks that the alleged marriage be annulled, and that she be allowed several of Mr. Sharon's millions. Sharon says the instrument called a marriage-contract produced in court by Miss Hill is a forgery.]

KER PUTTING ON AIRS.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Fred M. Ker, the confidential clerk of Preston, Kean & Co., recently sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years, and who was granted a supersedeas last week pending the result of his case before the Supreme Court, is endeavoring to play the "gentleman-convict dodge," claiming that the supersedeas grants him various privileges, such as better food than the other convicts get, exemption from labor, and marching with the other convicts in the line, and that he should be permitted to have his mail matter unopened by prison officials, etc. Ker has been given the privilege of being exempt from hard labor. This is the only thing granted by the supersedeas, and in case he does not desire to work he will be locked in his cell until his case is decided. This would be a greater hardship than labor. He does not want to be locked up in his cell, prefers to work, but desires the other privileges. The authorities will not grant them to him, as he is still a convict.

MURDERED HIS PARTNER.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—This morning Irving Andrews shot and killed James Caghey at Winthrop, in this county. The two men had been partners for some time. They quarreled Saturday and Andrews closed the place of business and ordered Caghey not to open it. He did so this morning, they had words, then blows, and then Andrews drew his revolver and shot Caghey through the heart. Andrews was arrested and lodged in jail here.

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NEW YORK.

Failure of the Well-Known Brooklyn Firm of McGinnis Bros. & Fearing.

North River Construction Again in Court—The Pullman Company's New Stock.

Preparing for the Reception of the Arctic Victims—Bogus-Divorce Developments—Cotton Frauds.

M'GINNIS BROS. & FEARING.
FAILURE OF THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF BROKERS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—A notice was read from the rostrum of the Stock Exchange about two minutes before 3 o'clock—the closing hour—this afternoon announcing that McGinnis Bros. & Fearing, brokers at No. 80 Broad street, were unable to keep their engagements. The reputation of the firm, which is one of the oldest and most reputable houses in the street, gave unusual importance to this announcement, and for awhile there was a feeling of great excitement. It was stated that the firm had been borne down by the recent depression in Pullman Palace-Car stock. The present members of the insolvent firm are E. W. McGinnis, John McGinnis Jr., and Charles F. Fearing. The house was originally established in 1864, under the name of Dean & McGinnis. Mr. Dean was reputed to be a very rich man, and it was said that he put between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 into the business. He retired from the street and withdrew his money from the firm some years ago. Mr. Fearing was admitted to partnership two years ago. The firm has for some time been doing a very large business in stocks and grain. Their list of customers included some rich and extensive operators. Henry Villard dealt largely through McGinnis Bros. & Fearing at one time, and Mr. George M. Pullman is credited with having been one of their heaviest customers.

The members of the firm stated that they could give no estimate of their liabilities and assets. They believed that their suspension would only be temporary. The firm has been reported to be worth about $150,000.

The lateness of the announcement of the failure prevented the effect from being felt on the market today. It is expected that 2,000 shares of Northern Pacific common stock will be sold under the rule on account of this firm in the Stock Exchange tomorrow.

EXPLANATION BY A PERSONAL FRIEND.

Mr. Edmund C. Stedman, the "poet banker," whose personal relations with the members of the unfortunate firm have been close and confidential, made an explanation at their request late in the afternoon. He said that the cause of the failure might be traced back to the collapse of the Villard securities last fall. McGinnis Bros. & Fearing had been operating largely in these securities for customers, and when the trouble came many of the customers failed to respond with margins, and the firm suffered badly. Since then they had been trying to settle their losses privately, but the depression in West Shore securities struck them and gave them another setback. In addition to the other troubles the firm had a large amount of money in the Pullman Palace-Car Company's stock, and that proved to be the last straw. "This is simply a broker's suspension," said Mr. Stedman. "I do not believe that it will be permanent. McGinnis Bros. & Fearing have so many friends and so many wealthy customers that I don't expect to see them wiped out of the street. I do not know what the firm's liabilities are, and at present none of the members can tell."

Several well-known brokers called at the office of the firm during the afternoon and tendered their sympathy. All three members of the firm belong to the Stock Exchange.

THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF THE FAILURE.

The immediate cause of the failure is said to have been a peremptory demand by the Oregon & Transcontinental Company for the payment of some $75,000 which the firm owed it. William Endicott Jr., of Boston, who succeeded Villard as President, is said to have demanded an immediate settlement of the account Saturday before he started for home. The failure was not wholly unexpected because of difficulties under which the firm was known to be struggling. The liabilities are mainly to customers of the firm, whose margins and profits have supplied it recently with working capital. The amount could not be approximated even this evening. The known debts are small engagements at the Stock Exchange, the obligation to the Oregon & Transcontinental Company, a loan of $40,000 at the Fourth National Bank, which is secured by ample collaterals, and something over $20,000 due George M. Pullman on account. Mr. Pullman was said to have been one of the largest customers of the house. It was soon learned that Pullman was a creditor, not a debtor, and that within a few days he had taken up stock carried for him by the firm.

WHAT MR. PULLMAN SAYS.

Mr. Pullman, of the Palace-Car Company, says:

"I have not sold any stock for at least a year. I am not the largest stockholder, but I hold more stock now than I ever did before. I have bought 800 shares today at the low prices which are current. I do not know how much car stock the firm may have been carrying for its Chicago customers, but the amount could not be over 2,000 or possibly 3,000 shares. At the time of the failure it certainly was not carrying any stock for me. I was interested in West Shore bonds and slightly in Northern Pacific stocks, in addition to car stock, but for several weeks I have been taking up securities. There is a small balance of something over $20,000 due me from the firm. That is the extent of my connection with the failure. I am very sorry the firm has been obliged to suspend. I have known John McGinnis intimately for a long time. He lived in Chicago several years. His popularity gave the firm a large patronage there."

THE FOURTH NATIONAL.

O. D. Baldwin, President of the Fourth National Bank, said the suspended firm owed the bank $40,000, but the loan was abundantly secured by collaterals. He was completely surprised at the failure, as he had not the least intimation that the house was in trouble. It began business in the morning with a handsome balance—a larger one, in fact, than it has carried for some time. The house stood well, not only as regards the financial situation, but in respect to the popularity of its members. It has done a large business and has had large capitalists as its clients.

THE TALK ON THE STREET.

On the street no one appeared able to give any estimate of the firm's liabilities, but they were not believed to be large, as the firm has for several months been liquidating. The generally accepted theory of the suspension is that the firm, after losing heavily by the depreciation in the Villard and West Shore securities, might have pulled through all right had they not then operated on the short side and got caught by the recent upward twist in Northern Pacific and other stocks engineered by Gould and his friends. It is said that George M. Pullman, when he came here last week, withdrew his balance with the firm, and this is believed to have hastened the suspension. The firm were long of Pullman Palace-Car stock, which has been steadily declining during the last six weeks from 124 to 108¼.

THE CHICAGO END OF THE LINE.

It was quite commonly supposed in Chicago yesterday that the cause of the failure of McGinnis Bros. & Fearing, the New York stock brokers, was unsuccessful operations in Pullman stocks. W. T. Baker & Co., their Chicago correspondents, say they can give no reason for this misfortune. The New York concern was an old one and had a good clientage. It has three memberships in the Stock Exchange, and was supposed to be doing a good business. Mr. Baker received his first intelligence that the firm was in trouble Saturday, and immediately went to New York. Until about 2:30 yesterday it was thought that its embarrassments might be tided over, but at the last moment one creditor got ugly and the firm had to send its announcement to the Stock Exchange. The indebtedness on the Stock Exchange is very small, and the grain and provision business has been nearly closed up. The balance due to W. T. Baker & Co. is not large, and the New York firm reports that as soon as it realizes on its assets it will be paid in full. W. T. Baker & Co. are therefore not seriously affected. The incident will not interfere with their business or their responsibility. Their affairs were going on yesterday as usual. They have, however, transferred their stocks in New York to Jameson, Smith & Cotting. W. T. Baker & Co. sent out a circular yesterday notifying all customers having short lines of stock that they had bought in for them.

NORTH RIVER.
THE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY CLAIMS FURTHER JUDICIAL ATTENTION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—At the request of creditors of the North River Construction Company Attorney-General O'Brien has made himself a party to the proceedings for the winding-up of its affairs by intervening in the suit of Charles F. Woerishoeffer against the company. That suit was brought for the purpose of procuring the appointment of a Receiver to take charge of the property of the company in this State, its officers having been commanded by Chancellor Runyon, of New Jersey, in the order by which he appointed ex-Judge Ashbel Green as its Receiver, to refrain from in any way interfering with its affairs. Judge Barrett appointed ex-Judge Green, as Receiver here. No notice of the application for his appointment was given to the Attorney-General. The first result of the Attorney-General's intervention is an order made by Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court chambers, directing Mr. Woerishoeffer and ex-Judge Green to show cause, Saturday next, why the latter should not be removed from the Receivership or why an associate Receiver should not be appointed and in the meantime restraining Receiver Green from removing any of the books of the construction company from this State, or in any way disposing of the assets of that corporation. His intervention in the suit was asked for by the representatives of three firms of contractors who did work and furnished materials for the construction company while it was building the road of the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railroad Company to the value of $670,000, for which the former company yet owes them.

OBJECTIONS TO RECEIVER GREEN.

Their main objection to the course of Receiver Green, they say, is the fact that he has made no attempt to preserve the lien of the construction company on the West Shore Railway property by holding possession of that property, as they are informed he might do under the contract between the two companies, and has allowed the railway company to operate the railroad for its own account, taking all the revenues. They next protest against the adoption of the plan proposed by the Receiver and the West Shore Railroad Company for the extrication of the two companies from their troubles, as recently published, as unjust to creditors and as impracticable. They are of the opinion that the railway company cannot borrow money on any sort of obligation or security given to the present mortgage, that the situations of the two companies have been growing worse since Jan. 1, and that their managers and Receiver Green are deluding themselves with false hopes of getting out of the difficulties through the plan proposed, and that the assets in the hands of Receiver Green are threatened with extinction.

PULLMAN PALACE-CAR COMPANY.
A CIRCULAR-LETTER ON THE SUBJECT OF THE NEW STOCK ISSUE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—George M. Pullman, the President of the Pullman Palace-Car Company, has addressed a circular-letter to the stockholders on the subject of the subscription to the $1,000,000 additional issue of stock—the remainder of $2,000,000 voted to be issued last fall. During the fiscal year ending July 31, 1883, contracts for the operation of the cars of the company were concluded with eight additional railroads, including the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Central and Southern Pacific Railway system, covering over 10,000 miles of road. Renewals were made with four important companies, including the Union Pacific and Louisville and Nashville systems, covering over 7,000 miles of road. The number of new cars completed and put in service during the year was sixty-five, costing $930,315.40. The number since Aug. 1, the beginning of the present fiscal year, is thirty-seven, costing $529,100. The number of cars now being constructed for service under contracts recently made is sixty-nine, the cost of which is put at $1,000,000. The letter says that stockholders will have the opportunity until March 15 of subscribing for the new stock at par to an extent not exceeding one-tenth of their holdings of record March 1. A sufficient amount of the present outstanding stock owned by the company will be canceled to leave the increase only 20 per cent on the old stock after all the stock is issued under the two last calls. Mr. Pullman said today that the earnings of the company for the first six months of the present fiscal year were $70,000 a month greater than for the same period last year. In reply to a question Mr. Pullman said the accounts of the Pullman Company in its contract with the West Shore Railroad were with the road, and not with the North River Construction Company.

ARCTIC VICTIMS.
PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION AND BURIAL OF THE BODIES OF DE LONG AND COMPANIONS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The arrival of the Hamburg steamer Frisia is awaited with interest, as she brings the bodies of the dead heroes of the Jeannette's Arctic expedition. If the steamer arrives between noon tomorrow and noon Thursday the official reception of the remains will take place Washington's Birthday. A National salute will be fired from Governor's Island when the funeral procession starts from the Battery, and a similar salute will be fired from the navy-yard as soon as the head of the cortége reaches Brooklyn. The preparations in the equipment building at the navy-yard for the reception of the bodies are nearly complete. A space measuring fifty-seven feet long by nineteen feet wide has been partitioned off near the northern end of the building, and has been draped inside and out with ensigns. Along the centre of the hall runs a platform draped in black, twenty-nine feet long, two and a half feet high, and six feet wide, on which the coffins will be placed, the space for De Long's coffin in the centre being raised a few inches above the rest. A guard will be kept both in the hall and outside during the day and night on which the bodies are to lie in state.

WHERE THE INTERMENT IS TO TAKE PLACE.

The offer of the Woodlawn Cemetery Association to provide a burial plot for the body of Lieut. De Long and other members of the Jeannette's crew has been accepted. The body of De Long, together with those of the Jeannette's crew that are not claimed by relatives, will accordingly be interred in that cemetery. Commodore Upshur, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will make the final arrangements for the interment. The Guion Line has offered to convey the remains of Jerome J. Collins to Ireland. The offer will undoubtedly be accepted, and the remains and escort will probably leave on the Wisconsin, which sails Tuesday of next week.

FRAUDULENT DIVORCES.
FURTHER IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Information has come into the possession of District-Attorney Ridgeway and Deputy County Clerk Barnard, of Kings County, which satisfies them that Edward Hardie, alias Munro Adams, the principal in the divorce frauds recently discovered, was aided by a gang of disreputable lawyers in this city, and that the Superior Court was the scene of the chief operations. Working on new clews given him by Justice C. Allen, of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, who some time ago made a vigorous effort to break up the fraudulent divorce business, Mr. Barnard has discovered that from the time Hardie's record begins (in January, 1883) up to September last he has figured in 204 cases. In a majority of these cases irregularities have been discovered, and the divorces granted are therefore void. Mr. Barnard mentions the names of several lawyers of this city, some of them quite well known, whom he accuses of corrupt practices in connection with the fraudulent divorce business. These men, Mr. Barnard says, should be disbarred at once. Seven or eight of these lawyers were favorits of Adams and Hardie, and are down on his books as having received many and large fees. Some lawyers of less importance also were paid by Adams from $1 to $15 for services in connection with single cases.

COTTON FRAUDS.
DEVELOPMENTS OF A STARTLING NATURE—ALLEGED CROOKED WORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The Cotton Exchange is excited over the discovery of alleged frauds practiced upon a number of the banks by J. P. Billings & Co., cotton factors, who failed about two months ago with very heavy liabilities. The company obtained loans from the banks, giving as collateral security cotton in warehouse which was represented to be equal to the samples shown as having been drawn from the cotton at the time of making the loans. While winding up these outstanding loans the banks, it is claimed, discovered that the cotton was very inferior, in several instances being nothing more than pickings. The Cotton Exchange Supervising Committee has made a report to the Board of Managers, who will act upon it at the meeting tomorrow. Every one connected with the trade seemed anxious to cover the matter up and withhold everything from the public. All admitted the frauds, which were said to be the worst cases of the kind which have occurred since the opening of the exchange. The aggregate losses will be about $50,000. The banks suffering are the Hanover, Produce Exchange, Corn Exchange, and the Bank of the State of New York. Mr. Billups, it was said, assured the Mercantile National Bank, incorrectly reported as a loser, that the transactions were entirely the work of his partner, and that he was totally ignorant of their fraudulent character, and he accordingly courted the most rigid investigation as to his connection with them.

A YOUNG MAN FROM ST. LOUIS.
HOT DRINKS AND INSANITY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Sylvester H. Laflin Jr., the young man from St. Louis who was seized with an alleged insane fit last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel, where he is stopping with his wife and her sister, Miss Lillian Meyer, and who required the assistance of Detectives Hickey and Wade from police headquarters to quiet him, was surprised this morning at the notoriety the papers had given him. Mr. Laflin's insanity, it is now alleged, was only a temporary affliction due to an over-indulgence in hot drinks. The clerk at the Metropolitan doesn't think Laflin is insane.

LAFLIN'S EXPLANATION.

Young Laflin said this evening in explanation of his strange conduct last night: "I have come East on my wedding trip, arriving here Saturday. Sunday money which I expected would be awaiting me here from St. Louis had not arrived, and, as I needed it, I became very much worried and sent during the day six telegrams to my brother-in-law asking him to send my money on by telegraph at once. Not a reply did I receive throughout the day. My father being out of the city and being a stranger here, I was of course much embarrassed and scarcely knew what to do. The fact that I dispatched so many telegrams and received no reply was, I suppose, the first thing which gave the employés of the hotel the impression that I was a lunatic. Then I believe I took a small drink of whisky, and this, coupled with the fact that I had made numerous inquiries as to whether any replies to my telegrams had been received, and paced the corridor of the hotel as if very much agitated at their non-appearance, established the connection in the minds of the hotel men that I was an escaped lunatic, and should be treated accordingly."

Mr. Laflin's father arrived here this afternoon and joined his son.

SHIPBUILDING.
THE AMERICAN COMPANY REDUCES ITS CAPITAL STOCK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—At a stockholders' meeting of the American Shipbuilding Company today it was voted to decrease the capital stock from $750,000 to $300,000. The company was organized about a year ago with a capital of $250,000, and ex-Lieutenant-Commander Henry H. Gorringe was elected President. The prospects seemed so bright to the Directors that in September they issued a circular asking the consent of the stockholders to an increase of the stock to $750,000. It was stated that the company could procure sufficient additional business to warrant the proposed enlargement of capital. Oct. 8 the increase was formally authorized. The officers now explain that the depression in the stock market since last fall has prevented the additional stock from being satisfactorily placed, and, in order to avoid the increased individual liability of the stockholders, it was thought best to limit it to $300,000 for the present. Mr. Tams, Secretary of the company, stated that this action had no significance so far as the business of the company was concerned. He said that the building of new machine-shops, which had been in contemplation, would be postponed for the present. An advertisement signed by J. Adriance Bush has been in print for some days, offering fifty shares of stock of the company or any part thereof for sale at 90. Mr. Bush was asked whether he had found a purchaser, and he replied: "No; the stock has been offered here and in Philadelphia, but no purchaser has appeared as yet."

THE OIL MARKET.
A DROP IN PRICES—EXCITEMENT ON THE EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The oil brokers and speculators were thrown into a state of great excitement today in consequence of the price of petroleum having dropped to $1.00⅞ per barrel, which is the lowest quotation touched since the present unsettled condition of the market was inaugurated. For a time the scene in the exchange resembled pandemonium. Men who had been caught on the wrong side of the market were frantically rushing about and endeavoring to make arrangements for meeting their contracts. It was feared that several of the unfortunate speculators would be compelled to suspend. In the midst of the turmoil there was a ray of hope for the unfortunates, for the price reacted somewhat from the lowest figure. For a time the market was on the verge of a panic, and, to add to the general alarm, a report was circulated that the Standard Oil Company had decided to make a still further reduction in their price. The report was, however, not well authenticated, and the great majority of the speculators did not seem to know whether to believe it or not. All sorts of conflicting and contradictory rumors in regard to the amounts of oil produced by the leading wells were telegraphed from Titusville and other principal centres in the trade. The "long" interest in the market was very heavy.

THE BROOKLYN "EAGLE."
REORGANIZATION OF THE EDITORIAL STAFF.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The editorial staff of the Brooklyn *Eagle* has been reorganized, in so far as reorganization was made necessary by the death of Thomas Kinsella. Andrew McLean, managing editor of the *Eagle* the last ten years, becomes editor-in-chief; Robert Burch, late of the *Evening Post*, becomes managing editor; George Gordon, member of the editorial staff for seven years, will be Mr. McLean's chief associate; and Maj. E. Page takes a newly-made editorial position. Other members of the editorial staff—namely: George Bayard, William E. Harvey, Maj. Farr, and Albert Burton—remain as they always were. The gossip circulated about dissensions in the Board of Directors and the probabilities that some new man will be called in to succeed Mr. Kinsella, was baseless.

BOGUS DETECTIVES.
THEY ARE SAFELY LANDED IN THE LOCKUP.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Two men giving the names of John Britton and Thomas Feeny have been arrested here for personating detectives and extorting money from gentlemen on Fifth avenue, in the neighborhood of Madison square, under threats of preferring charges of an infamous character against them. A few days ago they held up a gentleman named Augustus E. Oelrichs, a merchant in Water street, while he was walking along Fifth avenue, and, threatening to ruin him unless he gave them $50, succeeded in getting $13, all the money Oelrichs had, with the promise of the remainder next day. Inspector Byrnes was informed of the circumstance, and when Oelrichs went to pay the $37 the men demanded detectives arrested them. It is said a large number of prominent people have been victimized by these rascals.

GEN. GRANT.
HIS CONDITION LESS FAVORABLE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Gen. Grant's proposed visit to Norfolk, Va., has been postponed indefinitly. A few days ago he was feeling so well that he thought he would be able to start for Virginia in a few days. Yesterday, however, he had a relapse, and all day he was scarcely able to leave his bed. Gen. Grant has not yet been able to leave his room, and today, although he was considered much better than he had been, he was bolstered up in his big arm-chair all day, not even attempting to walk with the aid of his crutches except from his chair to the bed.

THE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.
ITS ENLARGEMENT CONTEMPLATED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The New York Central Railroad management has decided upon an important improvement, to be carried out if the necessary legislation can be secured. It is an addition to the present Grand Central Depot in Forty-second street, which will largely increase the present facilities of the company in handling passenger business without delay or inconvenience. What is proposed is the building of practically another depot alongside and east of the present Forty-second street structure. To do this Fourth avenue will have to be closed to the public from Forty-second to Forty-fifth street, and permission will be asked of the Legislature that this may be done. All the plans for the proposed new building have been prepared and engineers have surveyed the ground. The depot addition will have a frontage of ninety-seven feet on Forty-second street and a depth of 720, the same as that of the Grand Central Depot.

FRANK LARKIN.
THE PROFESSIONAL BALL-PLAYER AGAIN UNDER ARREST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Last summer Frank Larkin, a professional ball-player, shot his wife in the face, shot at Officer Phelan, and then attempted to commit suicide. He was sent to the penitentiary. A week ago he was released from prison, but all his relatives, with the exception of his old father, refused to receive him. The old man, who lives in a garret at No. 92 North Fourth street, Brooklyn, welcomed his wayward son, gave him some clothes, and let him sleep on a cot in the garret. Larkin went home last night drunk, and, dragging his father out of bed, threatened to shoot him. The old man escaped and ran to the Fifth Precinct Station-House. Today Larkin was held in $1,000 bail to answer a charge of felonious assault. The police say that Larkin is one of the most dangerous men in Brooklyn, and that if allowed to go at large he will certainly murder some one.

FIRES.
A TWO-HUNDRED-THOUSAND-DOLLAR BLAZE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—[Special.]—At half-past 12 o'clock this morning the old Erie Railroad building which fronts on West, Reade, and Duane streets, and extends back half the block to Washington street, was discovered to be on fire. The entire damage is estimated at $200,000. The buildings were filled with unclaimed freight. About two years ago the Erie Railway Company repaired the main building at a cost of $65,000. The damage to the building will amount to about $50,000, and to stock and fixtures to about $150,000. The building was fully insured. The freight is only partially covered by insurance.

A COMMISSION STORE DAMAGED.

The commission store of E. S. Wilson & Co., Reade street, was damaged by fire $35,000; partially insured.

GOTHAM GLEANINGS.

J. Q. Savage, a member of the Petroleum Exchange, has suspended. Liabilities, $25,000.

The statement of the New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad Company for the six months ended Dec. 31 shows net earnings of $255,266. A dividend of 1 per cent was declared.

The faction in the Madison Avenue Congregational Church opposed to the Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman have united in a letter, which has been forwarded to him, requesting him to discontinue his services as supply pastor after March 31 next. A church council is to be held.

Up to the present a deficiency of $40,000 has been discovered in the accounts of F. I. Smith, Treasurer of Bayonne, N. J. Of this amount $23,000 has lately been paid into the treasury. The remainder, which consists of assessment bonds, is still unpaid. It is generally believed that Bayonne will lose nothing, as the Treasurer's bondsmen are prepared to make it good as soon as the fact that a deficiency exists is established.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

A Cheering Outlook for the Pennsylvania Coal, Glass, and Iron Industries.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The river operators intended resuming work today for the spring run, and some of them did so, but the condition of the rivers interfered with the others. Secretary Flannery states that, so far as he knew, Walton's three mines, one in the first pool and two in the second, employing altogether about 800 men, and Hays' two mines, in the first pool, with 400 men, had resumed operations, and that the other pits were making preparations to resume. By the end of this week he thought the following pits in the second pool would be at work: Penney's, on the Yough; Lysle & Son's, Camden; Stone's, Allequippa; Rock Run, Pine Run; Foster & Clark, Robbins & Co., Lovedale; Gumbert & Huey and Horner & Roberts. Work will be resumed as far as known at the district price, three and a half cents, as most of the pits which were working for less had shut down and there was no disposition on the part of the large operators to reduce the price. There are seventy-four pits, employing about 7,000 men, along the river. A number of the miners in the third and fourth pools are on a strike to secure check-weighmen, the abolition of the ironclad agreement, and a uniform price for mining of three and one-half cents in the third pool and three cents in the fourth pool. By tomorrow all the glass-houses in this vicinity will be running, after a shut-down of seven months. The iron mills and manufactories which were stopped by the flood will all resume this week. Some have already done so, but there are a number along the rivers in which the work of repairing damages done by the water is not yet completed.

The Glassblowers' Strike.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—A conference was held today in this city between representatives of the bottle manufacturers of the United States and a committee of the Druggists' Glassblowers' League. All the factories in this branch of the glass trade suspended operations the 1st of June last for the usual summer vacation of two months. When the time to resume arrived the manufacturers proposed a reduction of 20 per cent. The workmen refused this, and have been on strike since. About a month ago the manufacturers offered to compromise on a reduction of 10 per cent, but this was also refused. The meeting today was secret, but it was given out that it had been called by the manufacturers. The workers were instructed to hold out for last year's wages. The committee was in session several hours. When they adjourned this afternoon they stated that nothing had been done that could be made public. The belief is general, however, that a settlement has been effected and that work will shortly be resumed.

Riotous Laborers Dispersed by the Police.

ALLIANCE, O., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—At 9 o'clock this evening the office of the Cleveland, Youngstown & Pittsburg Railroad was again the scene of riotous proceedings. A band of Italians, to whom there was probably due the sum of $60 each, came up from Minerva, swarmed into the Superintendent's office, and, representing that they were without money, food, or lodging, demanded money. Messrs. Lumley, Shalters, and Dunlap were the only persons in the office, and, having nothing to do with the payment of wages for construction, could do nothing but refuse. The Italians were not satisfied and would not depart, whereupon the police were sent for. A posse under Officer Hogue arrived. When the Italians were ordered to disperse they resisted, and a fight ensued in which several Italians were knocked down and the ringleader arrested.

The Deadlock Between Troy Stove-Molders and Manufacturers Still Unbroken.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The deadlock between the molders and the stove manufacturers continues, and the prospects of the foundries starting up do not not appear to be any better than two weeks ago. A manufacturer stated today that nothing has been heard from the union about accepting the proposed reduction of wages, and that neither the Troy nor Albany foundries would resume unless a reduction is made that will put them on a footing with Chicago and other Western concerns.

Reduction in Wages.

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 18.—The Pennsylvania Iron Works has reduced the wages of its employés 10 per cent.

THE SAN FRANCISCO DASHAWAYS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The Attorney-General of the State has applied to the Superior Court to disincorporate the Dashaway Association, alleging that it has forfeited its corporate rights, privileges, and franchises by abuse and misuse of its powers by violating its charter. He asks that a Receiver be appointed and an injunction issued to restrain the sale of the Dashaway Association property lease set for March 3. Those four Dashaways who have already divided $72,000 stand in a fair way of being compelled to make restitution. They have already earned the contempt of the public by their mercenary conduct.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN COURT.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Samuel Potts, a wealthy operator, today made an attempt to shoot his wife while testifying before a Justice's Court as to his ill-treatment of her. He was overpowered and the pistol taken away from him after a severe struggle.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Illinois Companies Licensed to Incorporate—An Alleged Baron Charged with Swindling.

A Silly Verdict Regarding the Death of James Foy—Damage Suit for $25,000.

Fears of an Outbreak Among Starving Indians—Small-Pox Almost Epidemic at Indianapolis.

ILLINOIS.
NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—New corporations were licensed today by the Secretary of State as follows: The Chicago Curling and Skating Association, capital $20,000; incorporators, Alexander Kirkland, Robert E. McKay, John McKinlay, John T. Raffen, David Hogg, Edward Hogg, Edward Walker, and Daniel R. Cameron. The Central Manufacturing Company, to manufacture office furniture at Chicago, capital $90,000; incorporators, Loren D. Thorsen, Thore Follaksen, and Nils Arneson. The Continental Union Printing Company, at Lemont, capital $20,000; incorporators, John W. McCarthy, John Curren, and A. L. Moody. The Stanislaus River Mining & Tunnel Company, at East St. Louis, to mine the gravel-bed of the Stanislaus River in California and change the river's course, capital $1,000,000; incorporators, F. H. Woodworth, E. R. Wright, and John Boyle, of St. Louis.

GIVEN A CHANCE.

Gov. Hamilton has granted a pardon to Henry K. Smith, who was convicted in September, 1868, in the Madison County Circuit Court of receiving stolen property. Before he was taken to the penitentiary Smith escaped from the officers and has been at large ever since, living for the last twelve years in an obscure little town in Southern Nebraska. The petition for the pardon comes from friends in Madison County, setting forth that the convict in their estimation has been sufficiently punished, and is accompanied by a certificate from citizens of Nebraska of his good character during his residence there.

A DANCE TRAGEDY.

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—About 8 o'clock Saturday night, while a dance was in progress three miles southeast of this place, Tom and Arthur Stephens attacked John Sullivan and his brother Logan. When the parties were separated Logan Sullivan was found to have been stabbed four times, dying in a few moments. The Stephenses were captured after a long chase and are now in jail.

TIRED OF LIFE.

PANA, Ill., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Sunday morning Mrs. Gertie Hurd, a divorced woman 35 years old, and living with her parents at Rosamond, Ill., hanged herself with a towel suspended from a hook in the wall of her room. She was cultured and refined, of handsome appearance, and well connected.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

CARROLLTON, Ill., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Henry Howell, agent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad at Kane, in this county, was today bound over to await the action of the grand jury, being charged with embezzlement of the funds of the above company.

MICHIGAN.
THE JACKSON MYSTERY.

JACKSON, Mich., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The Foy inquest was to have been commenced this morning, but none of the witnesses subpœnaed appeared. They refused to obey the summonses, and declared that if compelled by force to attend the inquest they would not give a word of testimony. The inquest was finally held, however, the jury rendering a verdict that deceased "either shot himself or did not." The verdict, like the proceedings, was a farce. Foy had been in the employ of Dan Holcomb since 1872.

Judd Crouch's examination for alleged assault with intent to kill Detective Brown takes place Wednesday.

A prominent citizen and merchant of Horton informed a Jackson reporter Saturday that the people of that town had linked a chain of evidence proving most positively that the couple that were seen driving rapidly out of the village the night of the Brown shooting affair were Judd Crouch and a companion unknown.

[After shooting a post-office official at Union City, Foy returned to the Crouch farm, near Jackson, and committed suicide just as the officers arrived to arrest him. The belief is general that Foy had guilty knowledge of the terrible tragedy by which Jacob D. Crouch, James White, Mrs. White, and the drover Moses Polley lost their lives. Holcomb was a son-in-law of Mr. Crouch.]

A LAWYER'S SUICIDE.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Andrew Ballen, a prominent young lawyer of this city, was found dead in his room this morning, having shot himself while temporarily insane.

A WOMAN CONVICTED OF MURDER.

This morning the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree against Mrs. Koren Larson. The woman was charged with poisoning John Guild, a man over 60 years old, for his money.

INDIANA.
HEAVY SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The Hon. Thomas J. Cason, who some years ago represented this district in Congress, has brought suit against the Wabash Railway Company, claiming damages in the sum of $25,000. In March last Mr. Cason was injured by jumping from the defendant's train at the junction south of this city. He alleges that the employés promised to waken him in time to get off, but that they negligently failed to do so until it was too late to get off, and that in attempting to leave the cars he was thrown down and maimed for life.

SMALL-POX.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The small-pox is fast assuming an epidemic form, over a dozen cases having been reported within the last three days. The pest-house is overcrowded and a special meeting of the Council has been called to procure additional quarters for the afflicted. There have been six deaths at the hospital.

MINNESOTA.
DEATH FROM TRICHINIASIS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 18.—Miss Hammerling, aged 20, a member of the family sick with trichiniasis, died this evening. The father is not expected to live. The boy will probably recover.

STARVING INDIANS.

A gentleman just down from Poplar River says the reports of starving Mille Lacs Indians is not exaggerated. Seven thousand have nothing but a little flour. All game having disappeared, dogs and ponies have been killed and eaten. In sixty days without relief all must starve to death. Fear of a massacre of agents and post-traders is expressed. W. D. Shaw, post-trader at Wolf Point, now in the city, says in ten years' experience he never saw so much snow on the prairies. In the Milk River Valley it is three feet deep, and there will undoubtedly be the biggest flood ever known in the Upper Missouri Valley when the break-up comes.

IOWA.
DEAD OR ALIVE?

MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—During the funeral of Mrs. Carson Voss, at the Village of Vail, north of here, drops of perspiration were noticed on her face and her appearance was so lifelike that the family refused to allow the funeral to proceed, and are now keeping the body in the belief that she is in a trance and will soon return to life. The doctors disagree.

THE VACANT BISHOPRIC.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The name of Father T. M. Linetan, of Fort Dodge, is stated to be one of the three forwarded to Pope Leo for the vacant Bishopric of Davenport. He was ordained in this city, and is a man of great ability and worth.

WISCONSIN.
A GERMAN "BARON" ARRESTED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Something of a stir was made in German social circles a few days ago by the arrival here of a young German who claimed to be a Baron of great wealth. He seemed to have plenty of money, and stated that he brought along a matter of $28,000 or so to meet the incidental expenses of the trip. He registered at a German hotel and announced his intention of going further West in a few days. Today he was arrested on a charge of being a swindler, a gentleman from Waldo charging him with having played a clever confidence game on the citizens of that town and decamped with the proceeds.

A MORTGAGE BY PETER M'GEOCH.

Today a mortgage, executed by Peter McGeoch to Alexander Mitchell's bank to secure the payment of all sums of money now due or that may hereafter become due from McGeoch to the bank, was filed. The mortgage covers city and country real estate. A release of the mortgage executed by McGeoch last July to George Johnston Jr. for $50,000 was also filed.

DAKOTA.
A POSTMASTER IN TROUBLE.

FARGO, Dak., Feb. 18.—William E. Finch, Postmaster at Ellendale, Dickey County, was arrested today on a charge of robbing the mail of a registered letter.

WIND AND SNOW.

A Blizzard of Unusual Severity Raging in Dakota and Coming This Way.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The weather reports received at the several railroad offices up to 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon showed cloudy and very mild weather in all directions, with a little wind, on the Missouri Division of the Northern Pacific. Later in the afternoon, however, the wind increased in velocity, and by 5 o'clock a heavy storm was reported from North Dakota and Minnesota. Bismarck, Jamestown, Fargo, and Brainerd advices say the wind had grown much stronger, that snow was falling, and that the railroads were suffering greatly from heavy drifts. Along the Manitoba similar weather prevailed. The Milwaukee & St. Paul reported a blizzard blowing along the Hastings & Dakota Division. Snow began falling at Aberdeen about 5 p. m., accompanied by heavy winds. The drifting was very heavy. Trains will be delayed, but no blockade is expected. At last reports the storm was moving in this direction, and, if it does not spend itself in the meantime, may be expected in St. Paul early this morning.

The following specials from widely separated points show the situation:

FARGO, Dak., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—A terrible blizzard sprang up this evening and continues at midnight. The wind was accompanied by snow and rain, and made progress against it next to impossible. All trains are behind time, but serious delays are not anticipated.

BISMARCK, Dak., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The first blizzard of the season is raging here tonight from the northwest. The wind is blowing almost a gale, and the air is filled with frost and snow. The mercury at 9 p. m. stands at 9° below zero. No suffering is reported.

WINONA, Minn., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Another heavy storm is raging in Dakota. Trains on the Winona & St. Peter and Dakota Central Roads are suspended.

LAKOTA, Dak., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The first storm of the season coming from the north struck us at 4 p. m. At 6 p. m. there was a light wind from the south. The thermometer is at zero and still falling.

PIERRE, Dak., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The highest wind-storm of the season prevailed today. The morning opened up bright and clear, but at noon a terrific gale sprang up, drifting the snow badly and causing all trains to be side-tracked.

HIGHMORE, Dak., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—A high south wind set in this morning. From Pierre to Huron snow is falling and drifting badly. The passenger-train from Pierre, which arrived here at 11 o'clock, got no further. Three engines, including a snow-plow, are stuck in a drift four miles east. At 2 p. m. the wind shifted to the north, and there has been a regular blizzard since. The mercury is falling fast.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 18.—Special reports state that a blizzard is raging in the vicinity of St. Vincent, and the thermometer is falling rapidly. Fears are entertained of a snow blockade.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, cloudy weather and rain or snow, southerly winds, shifting to west and northwest, falling followed by rising barometer, slight rise in the temperature in the south and east portions, followed by colder weather in the entire district by Wednesday morning.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, colder, partly cloudy weather and light rain or snow, winds shifting to northerly, higher barometer.

For the Missouri Valley, light snow and generally colder partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, higher barometer.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind	Rain	Weather.
Albany	47	42	W.	.12	L. rain.
Vicksburg	70	62	S. E.	0	Clear.
El Paso	61	49	N. W.	0	Clear.
Fort Smith	..	58	S.	0	Th'n'g.
Galveston	67	66	S.	0	Clear.
New Orleans	71	62	S. E.	0	Clear.
Shreveport, La.	70	62	S.	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	56	47	S.	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	46	46	S.	0	Fair.
Louisville	51	50	S.	0	Clear.
Memphis	52	55	S. E.	0	Clear.
Nashville	57	50	S. E.	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	70	50	N.	*	Clear.
Buffalo	37	35	S.	.03	Cloudy.
Cleveland	38	42	N. E.	0	Cloudy.
Detroit	56	41	E.	.01	Cloudy.
Erie	38	38	N.	0	Cloudy.
Oswego	36	36	N.	0	Foggy.
Port Huron	35	35	S. E.	0	Cloudy.
Rochester, N. Y.	35	35	N.	0	Cloudy.
Sandusky	39	38	S. E.	0	Cloudy.
Toledo	43	42	E.	0	Cloudy.
Alpena	33	32	S. E.	0	Cloudy.
Chicago	42	43	S.	0	Cloudy.
Duluth	14	28	....	.08	L. rain.
Escanaba	36	35	S.	.05	L. rain.
Grand Haven	42	41	S. E.	.01	Cloudy.
Marquette	29	..	....	....	....
Milwaukee	38	38	S.	0	Cloudy.
Cairo	50	52	S.	0	Clear.
Davenport	42	44	S.	0	Clear.
Des Moines	40	40	S. E.	0	Clear.
Dubuque	37	..	....	....	....
Keokuk	38	44	S. E.	0	Hazy.
La Crosse	43	43	S.	0	Cloudy.
Moorhead	23	—5	N. W.	.09	H. snow.
St. Louis	50	49	S. E.	0	Clear.
St. Paul	38	37	S.	*	L. rain.
Springfield, Ill.	40	44	S.	0	Fair.
Leavenworth	46	47	S.	0	Clear.
Omaha	37	21	N.	0	Cloudy.
Yankton	31	5	N.	0	Cloudy.
Bismarck	0	—9	N. W.	.05	L. snow.
Fort Buford	—7	..	....	....	....
St. Vincent	23	—9	N. W.	.01	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	33	12	N. W.	0	Clear.
Fort Assinniboine	—11	..	....	....	....
Fort Custer	7	—2	S. W.	.05	Clear.
Denver	55	29	N. W.	0	Clear.
Dodge City	67	39	N. W.	0	Th'n'g.
North Platte	38	17	N. W.	0	Cloudy.
Battleford, B. A.	..	—18	W.	0	Clear.
Edmonton	..	—26	N. W.	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	12	—9	N. W.	.15	Clear.
P. Arthur's Land'g	..	32	E.	0	Foggy.
Kingston, Can.	35	35	S.	0	Cloudy.
Medicine Hat	—21	—19	W.	0	Cloudy.
Parry Sound	41	34	S. E.	0	Cloudy.
Quappelle	—17	—23	N. W.	0	Clear.
Minnedosa	—6	—17	N. W.	.10	Hazy.
Saugeen, Can.	36	..	....	....	....
Toronto	38	36	S.	0	Cloudy.
Elliott	64	48	S. W.	0	Clear.
Helena	21	11	W.	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak.	32	—2	N. W.	*	Cloudy.
Las Animas	57	31	N.	.05	Clear.
Little Rock	57	35	S. E.	0	Clear.
Mackinaw	34	36	E.	.09	L. rain.
Salt Lake	26	19	....	0	Clear.
Stockton	72	59	N.	0	Clear.
Chattanooga	62	..	....	....	....

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	Rain	Weather.
6:18 a. m.	29.840	36.7	83	N. W.	3	......	Foggy.
10:18 a. m.	29.884	40.2	..	S.	6	......	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	29.822	42.0	77	S.	8	......	Foggy.
6:18 p. m.	29.776	42.3	86	S.	8	......	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.686	42.9	75	S.	12	......	Cloudy.

Maximum temperature, 45.3.
Minimum temperature, 34.4.
Mean daily barometer, 29.783.
Mean daily thermometer, 40.5.
Mean daily humidity, 78.

FILLING A BARREL OF FLOUR.

New York *Sun:* A down-town flour dealer was pasting a gaudy label on the head of a flour-barrel, when a young man stopped by his side to watch the operation. As the dealer gave the label a parting wipe he straightened up, paste-brush in hand, and, looking sidewise at the label, said: "It is easier to fill a barrel with flour than to paste on the label."

The young man looked astonished, and seeing that, the dealer asked: "How do you suppose barrels are filled with flour?"

"Shoveled in with a scoop."

"That's where you are wrong. There is a flour-packing machine. It would be impossible to pack a barrel of flour by weight in the common flour-barrel, using only a scoop. The flour-packer consists of an upright shaft suspended several feet above the floor. On the lower end is a screw like a propeller-wheel, or more like the cutting-blade of a post-hole auger. A tube of iron about as large as the inside of a barrel is suspended around the vertical shaft, so that the bottom of the tube is on a level with the lower end of the shaft. The barrel is placed on a platform below the tube, and the platform and barrel are raised by coiled springs working on a shaft that winds up small chains, until the bottom of the barrel reaches the bottom of the tube. The flour is fed into the tube from a hopper, the screw revolves by steam, pressing the flour against the bottom of the barrel. As the barrel fills it is forced away from the screw. The tension of the coiled spring is arranged to overcome the weight of the flour, and thus the flour is forced into the barrel under an even pressure from top to bottom."

"How long does it take to fill a barrel?"

"About as long as it would take you to wink. Sacks are filled in the same way. Small tubes, according to the size of the sack, are used, and the coiled spring is adjusted to suit large and small sacks. There are several different styles, but they all cost the flour-packer $100 each."

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Richard George Radway.

Among the deaths chronicled in New York last week was that of Richard George Radway, a gentleman widely known in the United States. Dr. Radway was in his 56th year, and was born in England. He came to this country in early years and was educated at Mount Pleasant Academy in Sing Sing, N. Y. His mind soon gave evidence of a scientific bent, and he applied himself closely to chemical analysis with such signal success that he soon occupied a high position in this special field of learning. Upon being graduated Dr. Radway entered upon his business career, which has been long and wonderfully successful, in partnership with his brother, the late Dr. John Radway, and P. C. Van Wyck. At first they were located in Pearl street, New York, but the business grew so rapidly under their careful management that they subsequently removed to Fulton street, then to Maiden Lane, and eventually to No. 32 Warren street.

For upwards of thirty-five years Dr. Radway was of the firm of Radway & Co., proprietors of the medicines which bear their names.

Dr. Radway was noted throughout his busy life for zeal and unflagging energy in business; for sterling integrity and upright dealing with all with whom he was thrown into contact; for his charities and benevolences; and for his warm and lasting friendships. The business world found in him a progressive, honest tradesman, his casual acquaintances a pleasant companion, and his intimate friends a large-hearted and noble man. By all his sudden death will be sincerely mourned. Dr. Radway was a member of the New York Produce Exchange, the Board of Trade, and the Chamber of Commerce. His death occurred at his late residence in New York City, where, surrounded by his family and numerous friends, he passed away with peaceful resignation.

Peter M. La Pice de Bergondy, a Veteran of the War of 1812.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Yesterday, at his home on Lauderdale plantation, in St. James' Parish, died Peter M. La Pice de Bergondy, aged 87 years, after a very short illness.

[He was born in St. Domingo in the year 1796, but at the age of 7 left his native land with his family on account of the insurrection then raging. The La Pice family went to New Orleans, and in a few years young La Pice went into business with Laurent Millandon, a wealthy and successful planter. While in the pursuit of his vocation as a merchant occurred the War of 1812-'15, and he enlisted as a private in the Orleans Battalion, under the command of Maj. Plauche. Some time after the War he returned to Natchez, Miss., where he soon became a wealthy cotton planter, being the proprietor of three or four large plantations. He was the first planter in Louisiana who, before the War, made white sugar. At the age of 75 years La Pice undertook a voyage to the East Indies, and imported a certain species of sugar-cane, which since that time has had a great reputation, and has taken its name after him. La Pice was on several occasions tendered very high offices, once the Governorship of Mississippi, but he always refused, preferring the peace and happiness of domestic life on his plantation to the annoyance of office. He was the last, so far as known, of the Louisianians who fought at the battle of New Orleans. His body will be taken to Natchez for interment. Living with him on his plantation in St. James was Matthew Watson, aged 84 years, his intimate friend and associate. When the news was conveyed to him of La Pice's death he fell back on the floor and died in ten minutes.]

David S. Crandall.

David S. Crandall, popularly known as "Gov." Crandall, died Friday last at the residence of his son-in-law, the Hon. Homer Calkins, Shotwell, Franklin County, Mo., aged 77 years.

Mr. Crandall was for many years publisher of the *Daily* and *Weekly Courier*, of Lockport, N. Y., and managed that paper during the Harrison and Tyler campaign, in which he took an active part. He afterwards published the *Union* at Champaign and Urbana, Ill. He was known as one of the old-time Whigs, and was a constant Republican and a steadfast anti-slavery advocate. A telling stump-orator and a ready story-teller, he took an active and effective part in many political campaigns. His illness was but of a few days' duration, and he passed away quietly and painlessly, retaining his faculties up to the day of his death.

W. T. Deer, a Noted Creek Indian.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb.—18.—[Special.]—An Indian Territory special says that W. T. Deer, a distinguished Creek Indian, died at his residence at Muskogee Saturday. He was connected to some of the leading people in the Creek Nation, and was the grandson of Chief Big Warrior and had just completed a two years' course at the Vanderbilt Theological University, Nashville, Tenn.

Jona C. White, of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Jona C. White, a native of New York, and who forty years ago established the first newspaper in La Fourche Parish, in this State, died last night in Charity Hospital. He was at one time Deputy Naval Officer of this port, and latterly has been editor of the *Gretna Courier*.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Destruction of Mission Buildings.

YANKTON, Dak., Feb. 18.—The Episcopal mission at the Santee Agency was entirely destroyed by fire Sunday, including the church, and schools, and the Rev. W. W. Fowler's residence. The children were all taken out without any loss of life, although panic-stricken, and are now quartered at Springfield, across the Missouri River.

Seven Frame Buildings Burned at Sparta, Wis.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Feb. 18.—A fire this morning at Sparta, Wis., destroyed seven frame buildings occupied by small dealers. The total loss will not exceed $6,000. Insurance, about $4,000.

Destructive Fire in Canada.

OSHAWA, Ont., Feb. 18.—The Oshawa Stove Company's works were damaged by fire this evening $35,000; insured for $32,000.

A COLD DAY FOR THE GEESE.

Carson (Nev.) *Appeal:* Yesterday morning Hy Downs, the tunnel-tender of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad near Washoe Lake, went out about 5 o'clock to shoot geese. He soon discovered a flock on the ice in the lake, and crawled on his hands and knees on the ice through the tules to get a shot. Downs is a thorough sportsman, and never takes advantage of a goose that is not on the wing. Coming within shooting distance, he rose up and expected to see the birds fly, but they did not. Then he waved his hat, and a few of the geese flapped their wings, but did not budge an inch. He then walked up, and there, to his astonishment, found 128 birds frozen fast to the ice and helpless. It appeared that they had surrounded an air-hole for water the night before, and had been wading about in the overflow and slush until the cold wave came up toward evening, and before they knew it their feet had become fast in the ice. Some were dead, but the majority were living. Later in the day he went down with a cart and bagged the entire lot.

A VERY HARD HITTER.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Mr. John E. Welch, of Erie, backed by a large number of friends, came up to Cleveland tonight to meet Mr. Mervin Thompson. They met, and Mr. Welch lives to regret it. He was knocked down just six times in the first round and knocked out and finished early in the second round. Although Welch is a big man, weighing within a pound of his opponent, he lacked the strength to stand Thompson's terrific slugging, and was kept continually on the defensive. Thompson is now held to be invincible by Cleveland sports, and they will back him heavily even when he meets Sullivan, an event which is expected to occur when the Boston man returns from the East. It took Mr. Welch ten minutes to recover consciousness after Mr. Thompson's last blow.

TRAIN-WRECKERS.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 18.—An attempt was made to wreck the east-bound night express on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Road at Moorefield last night by turning a switch. The engine left the track and turned over, dragging the postal and baggage cars after it, but no one was hurt.

The Tribune.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Rooms 63 and 64 Tribune Building. J. T. McFADDEN, Manager.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Room 2 New Follansbee Block, opposit Academy of Music. M. A. ALDRICH, Manager.

GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Manager.

PARIS, France—American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1312 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The Madison-Square Theatre Company in "Hazel Kirke."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. Charles Wyndham in "Delicate Ground" and "Pink Dominos."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. McCaull Opera Co. in "The Beggar Student."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, near Dearborn. Haverly's Minstrels.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, near Randolph. Variety entertainment.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Buffalo Bill in "The Prairie Wolf."

Standard Theatre.
Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. "A Diamond Mystery."

Hershey Music-Hall.
Madison street, near Dearborn. Prof. Cromwell—"Rome and the Vatican," at 8 p. m.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums.
Clark street, near Madison, and Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre.
One block north of Clark-street bridge. Grau's Opera Company. Curiosities. Matinee every day.

National Panorama.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1884.

ENGLAND has sent a note on Madagascar to France.

MINISTER HUNT is thought to be dying at St. Petersburg.

COMMANDER SCHLEY will go to the Arctic Seas in search of Greely.

THE Senate debated the bill providing for National-bank circulation.

GEN. SHERMAN has written a handsome letter of thanks to President Arthur.

GERMAN-AMERICANS in Chicago condemn the insolent action of Prince Bismarck.

THE Mahdi's success on one side of the Red Sea has set the Arabs in rebellion on the other.

MORE money by $595,115 was earned by the Chicago & Rock Island during 1883 than in 1882.

FRANCE is strengthening her fleet in the Mediterranean. This excites some interest at London.

AT San Francisco the divorce suit of Aggie Hill against ex-Senator Sharon was again postponed.

FOUR men were killed and one seriously injured by an avalanche at Park City, Utah, yesterday.

A TEN-MILLION-DOLLAR mortgage has been registered in forty Connecticut towns on the line of a telegraph company.

THE House was in all-night session on the Mexican and Indian bounty and pension job, the Republicans filibustering to defeat the grab.

A RESOLUTION was adopted by the House yesterday making the bill for the retirement of the trade-dollar a special order for the 11th of March.

IT is now proposed by the French Government to inspect American bacon at ports of entry and to charge about five cents a box for the trouble.

IT cost the Director of the Royal Comedy Theatre at London $1,250 to dismiss Harley, a tenor, and to plead as a reason that the singer made false notes.

METALS, cotton goods, and jute were discussed in the Committee on Ways and Means yesterday. The tide appears to be turning against the high protectionists.

REUBEN HART and his wife, colored, of Crockett, Tex., went to church Sunday night and locked their six children in the house. The house burned and all the children perished.

AMONG other new Chicago enterprises may be noted the Central Office-Furniture Company, with a capital of $90,000. Illinois corporations with $1,000,000 continue to take out licenses.

OUR city police, who were so outwitted by the murderer of Amelia Olsen, feel something like a justification in the like failure of the larger force of detectives who have been chasing false clews at Winnetka.

A BLIZZARD of uncommon power and extent is raging in Dakota, and is coming this way. The first warning was given by Mr. Adams, of Iowa. He predicted the severest snow-storm of the season. Let the glorious company of snow-shovelers take notice!

THE New York papers of yesterday morning were filled with predictions that the Big Four in the Chicago market would "let go" and depress values this week. Whether or not the New-Yorkers knew anything about it, the selling began promptly with the opening of our board, and the fall in wheat was from 1⅜ to 1⅝ cents, leaving that cereal again on the ragged edge of a dollar. Corn dropped five-eighths to one-quarter of a cent, and provisions lost about the same proportion of their prices.

GREAT BRITAIN, having secured the nitrates in South America, is now about to begin the Egyptian act. Yesterday the Under Foreign Secretary announced that England, France, and other Powers were "urging Chili and Peru to protect the rights of their foreign creditors."

THE False Prophet has already taken on all the airs of an Oriental despot. He grants an audience only to people who approach him on hands and knees, and does not let the visitors come any too near at that. Doubts as to the healthfulness of his food perplex the Mahdi at morning, noon, and night.

A TENANT played the dog-in-the-manger part by refusing to allow the landlord to enter his premises to repair a water-pipe leading to a flat above. In this way the tenant prevented his neighbor from obtaining water. Judge Tuley yesterday enjoined the cranky tenant from any interference with the landlord, on the ground that he could not make a nuisance of himself, even though his lease had not provided against that contingency.

AS HAS been written to THE TRIBUNE by a resident of Jackson, Mich., people in the neighborhood of the Crouch farm have been terrorized. The inquest on the body of Foy has been a farce, witnesses refusing, from various motives, to give their testimony. The verdict of the Coroner's jury in this case was, that "Foy either killed himself or he did not." The examination of Judd Crouch, charged with the assasination of the detective, begins tomorrow, and promises conclusions equally impotent and disgraceful. The Southern papers will miss a point if they overlook the state of things at Jackson.

GREAT excitement prevails in London over rumors that another massacre has occurred in Egypt. It was reported that the rebels made an attack shortly after midnight yesterday morning on Suakin, capturing the town and putting the whole garrison to the sword. The fate of Baker Pasha and staff is uncertain. Up to the hour of writing no authentic denial of this report has been received. Another rumor has it that the rebels have also captured Tokar, whose commander wrote a short time ago that he had provisions sufficient to last until the end of the month, but was in urgent need of arms and ammunition.

THE House of Representatives yesterday passed a bill making the postage on newspapers, when sent by others than the publishers, one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof. This promises a direct boon to the reading public, who had previously been obliged to pay one cent for two ounces, which, on a paper the size of the twenty-four-page TRIBUNE, is four cents. In other words, the Government charged for transporting a paper more than the publisher received at wholesale for the product of his labor and capital. The reduction does not yet go into effect, as the bill has still to pass the Senate and receive the approval of the President.

THROUGH an error of transmission, either telegraphic or clerical, THE TRIBUNE'S dispatch reciting the views of David Dows on the management of the Rock Island Road made Mr. Dows say exactly the opposit of what he actually put on record. In speaking of Mr. Cable's election as President, Mr. Dows was represented in the dispatch as declaring the Directors had "regretted the choice ever since." The sentence as spoken was to the effect that Mr. Cable was elected without a dissenting voice, and the Directors had "never regretted the choice." For the sake of justice and to inform our readers rightly, a version of the same interview, which was printed in the New York *Times*, is reproduced in our New York columns this morning.

NO VOTE was taken in the House of Commons last night, but the long-promised test of strength is expected tonight. The day has been going against Gladstone, and the friends of liberty throughout the world can only hope he will escape the threatening storm. A majority of the Irish party have determined to vote against the Government. The member for Brighton, a Liberal named Marriott, made a speech last night which was the event of the evening. He declared that he should vote against Mr. Gladstone and with the Tories, and that he should thereafter resign and seek in a reëlection the indorsement of his constituents for his erratic course. The Jingoes are having a great boom in London, and the proclamation of Gordon abolishing recent restrictions on the slave trade and the submission of the Turcomans to Russia have not come amiss just at the moment of a vote. The Government counts on a majority of twenty, but the Tories scout such an idea and are full of confidence. Should they get hold of the Government just now, however, it would be a white elephant on their hands, for they have no real leader, and the only hope they have of getting one lies in the conversion of some great Liberal to a narrower zone of ideas, after the fashion of Disraeli.

AN attempt was made by Congressman Dorsheimer in the House yesterday to fix a day for the consideration of the International Copyright bill. Though many who are opposed to the bill voted aye, the attempt to fix a day was defeated, the necessary two-thirds vote not having been secured. It was evident from yesterday's proceedings that the bill will have many aggressive opponents, whose arguments will cover a wide ground. The publishers of German and French books have no desire to be brought into competition with the foreign houses, while the smaller publishers, the Typographical Union, and the labor agitators are bitterly opposed to the bill. During the discussion an editorial from THE TRIBUNE entitled "A Scheme to Make Books Dear" was read to the House. The arguments thus presented were received with evident favor, it being impossible to controvert the statements that copyright is at best an expedient and not a matter of abstract justice, and that nations invariably limit the time and area of its operation. The copyright is in the nature of a reward for the talent of an author, and not a recognition of his right of property in the works produced.

LAST night the City Council, notwithstanding the individual promises of its members to favor a uniform license, voted 19 to 10 (seven members not voting) for an ordinance conforming with the minimum requirements of the Harper law. By this action honest saloonkeepers will pay $500 license, while beer-sellers and dishonest grog-sellers will pay $150 and the latter will attempt to cheat the law. Through yielding to the pressure of the low groggeries, the Council has invited this conflict with irresponsible and ignorant men who can only suffer by the consequences of incurring the severe penalties of the statute. It is to be hoped that the number of these misguided lawbreakers may be reduced by the warnings which will be given concerning the danger of defying the law. The tendency, too, will be constantly toward a uniform license in spite of the groggery Councilmen, for the sellers who pay $500 tax will not long remain on the side of the crowd who get off with $150, and the aid of the first-class saloonkeepers will be a powerful lever toward a reform of last night's ordinance. In addition to this interest there will always be a need in the City Treasury of money to correct the evils which grow so rapidly from whisky-selling. The innate justice of a high tax and a license bearing alike on all will thus have a constantly-increasing number of supporters aside from the no less potent influences always at the command of the law-abiding and taxpaying portions of the community.

TAX-REDUCTION.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* is one of the numerous Southern-Confederate protection newspapers which do not sympathize with the Carlisle-Watterson-Morrison Democrats in Congress and do not want a tariff reform or any tariff reduction. It recently asked Mr. Watterson if he was satisfied with the Morrison bill, to which Watterson replied that "it is a step in the right direction," and that he will be satisfied until "we [the revenue reformers] can get more." Thereupon the *Constitution* retorts:

> But is the Morrison bill a step in the direction of tariff reform? Has it the slightest chance of receiving the indorsement of the Senate and the President? The *Courier-Journal* says these are questions which no man can answer. But our contemporary is mistaken. These are just the questions which nearly every man in the country can answer. Neither Mr. Morrison's Tariff-Reform bill nor any other tariff-reform bill can become a law as long as the Republican party stands in the way. If it were otherwise—if there was the slightest possibility that a Republican Senate and President would take up the Morrison bill and make it a Republican measure by adoption—the Democratic party would get precious small credit for furthering tariff reform.

But the Democrats who rely upon a defeat of the Morrison bill in the Senate may be counting without their host. Those who believe that the President will veto that or any other conservative bill reducing tariff taxes on the consumers may be laying up a surprise and disappointment for themselves. The Republican managers are hardly prepared to go into the next Presidential campaign as opposed to any reduction of the tariff taxes. Upon a square free-trade issue, or upon a proposition to frame "a tariff for revenue *only*," the Republicans might be willing to appeal to the people in favor of sustaining the present tariff system. But the Morrison bill raises no such issue. It retains the protective feature of the tariff, but mitigated in degree. It proposes to put certain raw materials on the free list, which is in the interest of the manufacturers, and for the rest contemplates a general reduction of 20 per cent upon most of the duties because the present rates yield an excessive revenue to the Government, and don't need to be so high to protect the manufacturers against foreign competition. The Republican Senate can find nothing either in the principle or the practical operation of the Morrison bill to excite very serious opposition; certainly they will not be able to organize any solid party movement against it. It is more likely to be recognized as good Republican doctrine, conforming in the main to the recommendations of the Republican Tariff Commission of last year, and calculated to satisfy the current popular demand for relief on the necessaries of life. If the high-protection Democrats like the Atlanta *Constitution* are counting upon making party capital by passing the Morrison bill in the House in the belief that it will be defeated in the Senate, they are likely to be disappointed, and if the Republicans pass the bill in the Senate it will be because it follows the lines of previous reductions made by the Republicans themselves. Such a result would make honors easy between the two parties, benefit the country in proportion to the reductions effected, and leave the Presidential election to be fought out upon the relative leadership and capacity for government which the two parties shall develop before the people.

WAS BISMARCK DRUNK?

The latest dispatches say that the American Legation at Berlin has no information in regard to the reported return of the Lasker resolutions by Bismarck to the German Minister at Washington, but, coupled with this dispatch, comes the announcement that the Berlin *Tageblatt* hopes the Americans will not hold the Germans responsible for the acts of Bismarck (who was probably intoxicated), and another dispatch stating that the incident has caused a painful impression in Berlin, and that Bismarck's own friends do not attempt to defend him, which goes to show that the order to return it was issued by Bismarck.

A careful reading of the resolution, as it was passed by the House, will show that it contained nothing improper or out of taste. We reprint it for this purpose:

> *Resolved*, That this House has heard with deep regret of the death of the eminent German statesman, Eduard Lasker.
>
> That his loss is not alone to be mourned by the people of his native land, where his firm and constant exposition of and devotion to free and liberal ideas have materially advanced the social, political, and economic condition of those peoples, but by the lovers of liberty throughout the world.
>
> That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased as well as to the Minister of the United States resident at the Capital of the German Empire, to be by him communicated through the legitimate channel to the presiding officer of the legislative body of which he was a member.

It will be observed that the German Government is not once mentioned in this resolution. It is directed to the German people and to "the lovers of liberty throughout the world." It is not even provided that the resolution shall be sent to the German Government. If that had been the case, courtesy would have dictated its dispatch through the medium of the German Minister at Washington. It is ordered sent to the family of the deceased and "to the presiding officer of the legislative body of which he was a member." In what regard the late Herr Lasker was held "by the people of his native land" and by the legislative body of which he was a member is shown by the following notice of his funeral, which we take from the London *Pall Mall Gazette* of Feb. 2:

> The funeral of the late Herr Lasker took place Monday in Berlin. The synagog in which the service was celebrated was densely crowded. No member of the present Ministry was present, but of ex-Ministers, Herr Delbrück, Herr Camphausen, and Herr Hobrecht attended. The whole Municipal Council was present, headed by Herr von Forckenbeck, the bürgermeister. The Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Reichstag and Landtag, with all the Liberal Deputies, and many from other parties, notably Lasker's old opponent in many a struggle, Herr Windthorst, were also present. Mr. Sargent, the American Minister, placed a wreath on the coffin. No such demonstration, it is said, has taken place in Berlin since the funerals of Alexander von Humboldt and the Deputy Waldeck, the so-called "Citizen King." Twenty thousand persons joined in the procession.

This great popular demonstration, in which the whole City of Berlin turned out to do homage to his memory, in which the presiding officers of the legislative body to which he had been attached, the Mayor, and the entire City Council, and even his old Conservative and Ultramontane opponents took part, shows how greatly he was endeared to that people to whom the resolution was sent. It is now intimated that Bismarck was in his cups when he ordered the return of the resolution to the German Minister at Washington, and that when he is in his cups he emphasizes the objects of his hatred and is not wanting in freedom of assault and insult. It is also intimated that his friends induced him to rescind the order directing the return of the resolution for fear of the effect it would have upon this side when added to the insult he has already cast at this country by his prohibition of American pork. Be that as it may, his proclivity for beer and brandy has given him another opportunity of declaring his hatred for this country, for the old motto, "In vino veritas," is a true one. Whether the resolution is returned or not matters little. The animus of the man is shown by his order. The only regret in the premises is that our State Department is headed by a gentleman who does not apparently know when the country is insulted.

TAXING WESTERN GRAIN.

An attempt has been made in the Washington dispatches to defend the action of one of the House committees in agreeing to recommend the extension of the steam-shovel patent monopoly. The only value of the defense is, that it shows that the objections to this extraordinary decision have struck home. It is stated that the owners of the patent have not yet made large enough fortunes. They have made fortunes, but not as big ones as they would like. That is no reason for the extension of the monopoly, which has already lasted seventeen years, for the United States does not guarantee by giving a patent that the patentee shall make a princely fortune out of the public. It only guarantees that for seventeen years he shall have a chance to make his pile. If he doesn't succeed as well as he had hoped, that is his and not the Government's lookout.

It is further stated that the elevator-men of Buffalo do not oppose the extension. But that is for the very good reason, as we are informed, that they have forced the owners of the patent to give them an interest in it. One of the reasons why the patentees at first failed to make as much as they had hoped was, that the Buffalo elevator-men formed a combination against using it, and refused to introduce the new invention. Now, having succeeded in possessing themselves of a large slice, if not the control, of the steam shovel, these same elevator cormorants have the effrontery to come forward and try to manipulate through Congress a bill to make over to them the profits they deprived the first owners of by their selfish opposition to this improvement.

The bill to extend this patent should be entitled "A bill to further enrich the elevator men of Buffalo for their success in preventing for several years the introduction of this new improvement, and in compelling the original owners to give them a large part of the property as a condition precedent to its introduction at any time." It is finally stated that the steam shovel is used only at Buffalo and one or two other lake ports, and not at Chicago and other equally important points. This is true, but the inference that the monopoly proposed would not affect the grain trade of Chicago is not true. The steam shovel is used only for taking grain out of vessels, hence it is employed only at places like Buffalo, but the grain is almost all of it Chicago grain.

Very few people outside of the trade have ever heard of the steam shovel, and its name is not at first suggestive of a great moral issue, but the importance of this proposal to extend the patent needs no further argument than the mere statement that last year 67 million bushels of grain were received at Buffalo in vessels, practically all of which was handled by the steam shovel. The ostensible charge for the use of the steam shovel is but 50 cents for every thousand bushels, but it is the medium of charges amounting to $2 to $2.50 on every thousand bushels. The present period of short crops and short prices is a time for taking charges off the movement of our products to market—not putting them on.

The patent in question means the levy of a tax on all the Western grain that goes East to Buffalo, Erie, and Midland, in Canada, by vessel. The patent is now in the control of a greedy syndicate that for many years denied to the grain movement the benefits of this labor-saving and time-saving device in order to get possession of it for their own profit. To extend the patent would be to put the crowning stroke to their machinations. No Western Representative or Senator can afford to help the consummation of such a job to fleece his constituents.

HOG PRODUCTS.

The recent agitation about the exclusion of our pork products from Germany and France lends additional interest to the current statistics of hog-packing, though it can scarcely be said that the latter increase the interest in the former. Judged in the light of developments during the last two weeks, there should be little pressure to dispose of the proceeds to other foreign buyers than those who are our customers now. The packing of Chicago during the last three and a half months falls 460,000 head, or about 20 per cent, below the record for the same time last winter; and the hogs that now arrive in this city average fully twenty pounds each less than those of a year ago. That gives the equivalent to a decrease of over one-quarter in the production. As other points in the West appear to have fallen off in a nearly equal ratio, the result must be a very much smaller quantity of material to be offered to consumers; and it becomes a serious question if there will be much to spare for Western Europe on any terms.

These facts account for the recent sharp advance in prices, which has done so much to sustain the grain markets in the face of a large visible supply of the cereals both in the Old World and in the New. But the rise in quotations exhibits some marked differences, which may perhaps be studied with profit. The following little table shows the highest prices of last Saturday for present delivery on mess pork, lard, and short ribs, as compared with the lowest quotations of last December:

	Now.	Then.
Pork	$18.35	$12.20
Lard	9.95	8.05
Ribs	9.60	6.35

The advance on pork and meats has been about 50 per cent, while that on lard was less than 24 per cent; and this in face of the fact that the hogs of this winter yield a much smaller percentage of lard than did those of a year ago. There are probably two reasons for this anomaly, the principal one being a great decrease in the consumptive demand for lard; the other is the fact that country packers have shipped in their lard at an unusually early part of the season, making the present supply here larger than it otherwise would be. The decreased demand shows up forcibly in a remark made by a leading packer the other day. Last winter he sold every pound of his production in small packages, for consumption, while this winter he has thrown about 15,000 tierces into the speculative part of the trade. The decreased demand is said to be in large part due to the use of other material in the cuisine, prominent among which is cotton-seed oil; but it is a grave question if the decadence has not been partly due to the outcry raised seven months ago on the subject of lard-adulteration. It may be remembered that only a small part of the product of one establishment was objected to, and that nothing certain was proven against that, so far as can be ascertained from a perusal of the evidence and the finding thereupon. But a considerable part of the lard-consuming world would seem to have accepted the doubt, and with the result above noted.

The falling off in the production of the West this winter will be equal to between one-quarter and one-third of the total quantity of pork products exported from the United States during the twelve months ending with last October. Nearly all of the meats and one-third of the lard comprised in that total of 746,000,000 pounds went to ports in the United Kingdom, and large quantities to South America. In view of these facts it certainly does not appear that France and Germany have much to fear from the intrusion of the American hog into the midst of their peoples this year.

The heavy decline in prices yesterday may be accepted as a sign that many operators think they were forced too high, seeing that grain drags heavily in the hands of holders. It is worthy of note that much the greatest tumble occurred in the case of the articles which exhibited the 50 per cent advance above referred to.

REVENUE REDUCTION.

There is a large class to whom a reduction of the Government surplus revenue is the strongest argument in favor of the Morrison Tariff bill. In order to prejudice such people against the measure, the New York *Sun* (Protection Dem.) contends that its effect will be to increase the revenue instead of reducing it by opening the doors to foreign goods which are now shut out by prohibitory rates. The shrewdness of the suggestion is admitted, and, if it were true, it might justify the opposition of those who believe in the doctrine of protection, but nevertheless deplore the dangerous excess of revenue. The answer is, that the argument is based on false assumption. The Morrison bill is not a free-trade nor even a tariff for revenue measure. The *Sun* has said so over and over again, and has taunted the revenue-reform Democrats with the fact. The measure is not designed to encourage imports, nor will it have that effect to any appreciable extent. The American manufacturers could afford to remit fully one-half of the bounty they enjoy under the present tariff if their raw materials were put on the free list without feeling foreign competition. But the Morrison bill proposes a reduction of only 20 per cent at most, and on many things less than that, and on some no reduction. To assume that it will precipitate a flood of foreign goods on the American market is to conclude that the domestic manufacturers, to gratify their resentment, will put up their prices beyond the selling scale, because the ruling prices for many lines of American goods are now lower than the import prices of competing articles would be under a tariff reduced by 20 per cent below the present rates. It is also necessary in order to sustain the increased-revenue view to maintain that, having shut themselves out of the home market by raising the price of their goods, the American manufacturers would then close their mills, blow out their furnaces, and leave the field to the foreign manufacturers. Such an assumption is absurd.

The most familiar illustration of the operation of the proposed reduction by the Morrison bill is to be found in steel rails. The *Sun* uses it. It says that "the present rate of duty on steel rails is so high that none are imported"; and then it adds: "But reduce the duty to a rate which makes importation practicable and a very large sum in the Treasury would be the consequence." But the rate proposed by the Morrison bill would not reduce the duty to an extent which would make it practicable to import steel rails. The old duty was $28 a ton, and there were times when foreign rails were imported freely under that exorbitant rate. The duty established by the revision bill of the last Congress is $17, and there have been no importations under the lower figure. The reason is, that the American manufacturers, by reason of overproduction, have dropped prices much lower than the foreign prices with the diminished duty added. The same would hold true of a 20 per cent reduction. That would bring the duty on rails down to $13.60. The foreign rails cannot be laid down in New York for less than $26 or $27, and the rate of duty—$13.60—would fix the price at $39.60. But American rails under the present duty are selling at prices ranging from $32 to $36; hence a further reduction of 20 per cent would not admit a single foreign rail to competition in the American market and would not increase the Government's revenue one dollar by increased importations. The same will be found to be true of nearly every article of home manufacture which is subjected to foreign competition. The price of the American article being in nearly every instance lower than the foreign article can be sold for in this market after a 20 per cent reduction in present duty, it follows that there will be little or no increase in importation and consequently no increase in revenue; but a reduction of the duty on the foreign goods now imported which shall continue to be imported will necessarily offset a 20 per cent reduction of revenue. All such articles will fall in price to the consumers at once.

While the proposed rate will not have the effect of lowering the prices of many articles it will secure to consumers present moderate rates. It will prevent combinations of manufacturers from "booming" their prices up to the old inflation and war rates and thereby fleecing the public just as soon as they shall have worked off the surplus stock and can "pool" to limit production and establish a higher scale of prices. They understand this, and therefore are fighting the proposed reduction which will prevent them overcharging consumers for their goods.

The new tariff rate if adopted will be an effective barrier to such proceedings. The manufacturers will still be amply "protected" against foreign competition, but the consumers will also be protected against the greed and rapacity of the manufacturers. Dana understands all this quite well, but belonging to the old Greeley school of high bounties he is against interposing any obstruction to the process of fleecing consumers.

THE sugar planters of Louisiana are at work in Washington attempting to manipulate tariff legislation on the basis that they and Louisiana are the same thing. They assert that the 20-per-cent reduction in sugar duties proposed by the Morrison bill will "ruin" them, and that this will destroy the whole State. Their industry must be in a very singular condition if cutting down the protection they now enjoy only one-fifth will exterminate it. The statistics show that between 1851 and 1861 when the duty was 30 to 24 per cent the sugar planters raised a great deal more sugar than they have done under the duties since, varying from 52 to 56 per cent. When in the past duties have been cut down the product has increased. This takes away much of the plausibility of the cry that this little reduction is about to "ruin" them. As for the identity of interest between the whole industry of the State and the sugar plantations it is enough to say that Louisiana produces manufactures to the value of nearly twice its sugar product, which is but $15,000,000. Its cotton product alone is nearly twice its sugar product. The fact appears to be that the Louisiana planters have made the same mistake in opposing the Morrison bill as the Connecticut tobacco men committed in opposing the Mexican reciprocity treaty. They claimed too much in representing themselves as all there was of their respective communities. Their extravagant assertions have simply served to call attention to the fact that they are among the least important parts of these communities, and that their interests are in reality to be considered as of subordinate consequence. It is, by the way, a singular thing that the loudest cries of distress at the reduction of taxes are being raised by the wool men, the tobacco men, the sugar men, and the rice men. If the high tariff guaranteed to do anything it was that it would bring perpetual prosperity to them all. But here they are in large detachments pleading to be saved from ruin. There is something singular in their present misery and in that of the laboring men, who were to be the other special beneficiaries of the tariff.

A reduction of 20 per cent, while reducing the value of all the sugar produced in Louisiana perhaps a couple of million dollars, would save the American people *thirty* millions a year in the cost of their sweetening, as more than nine-tenths of all the sugar consumed in this country is imported. We are curious to see whether our Illinois representatives will vote to protect the interests of their constituents on this sugar-tax by helping to reduce it, or vote to rob them in order that Louisiana sugar-growers may get eight cents of bounty out of each dollar thus filched from the people.

A POLITE invitation has been given by the State Senate of Connecticut to the United States Senators representing them in Washington to recede from their foolish opposition to the Mexican treaty. That opposition was based on the supposititious injury that would be done to Connecticut Valley tobacco by the competition of Mexican tobacco. But the people of the State, through their Legislature, declare that they refuse to admit that this is a fact or a legitimate reason. There are scores of manufacturing companies in Connecticut any one of which produces more than all the tobacco-growers together. One of the State Senators proved by figures that the total value of the tobacco crop was less than that of the water-power of the not very important town of Wallingford. The total value of the tobacco crop is $3,500,000; the manufacturing product of the State is $186,000,000. The tobacco plea is a demand that the chances of marketing a part of $186,000,000 of manufactures in Mexico shall be sacrificed for fear that a market for part of $3,500,000 of tobacco may be lost; and even those who have no head for mathematics can see that that is not a fair proposition. Mexico has an annual purchasing power of $200,000,000, but she makes all but 5 per cent of her purchases from European nations, and only 5 per cent from the nation which lies next door to her. The probabilities are that the profits on the clocks and tableware alone which Connecticut would sell in Mexico would far more than offset any possible loss on its tobacco, admitting that the latter would amount to anything, which we very much doubt. The whole question involved for Connecticut is, "Shall we shape our legislation so as to protect 5 or 186?" Very sensibly they have decided that "numbers" must have the preference over "remnant." The same proportion underlies every tariff question, but the difficulty has been that the noisy few have so far managed to make the tariffmakers believe that they were the whole country. There is no question in arranging the tariff between the people of this country and those of other countries. The matter is always, as in Connecticut, one between different classes of the same community, and all that the reformers claim is that revenue legislation shall be of all and for all.

THE rapid progress of work on the Panama Canal, which a naval officer who has just returned from Aspinwall says will be done in five or six years, appears to alarm Senator Frye. He believes that the control of this important channel of commerce should not be left in the hands of the French, and hints at war to get it from them, in default of which we may expect war as the result of leaving them in charge of this avenue to the Pacific. We advise Senator Frye not to jump into the fire. French capital is building the canal for us. That is good, for we want the canal built. As to the consequences, there need be no haste in forming conclusions. No nation has gained more from the French-dug Suez Canal than the English, who declined to join the French in making it, and who have left the control of it in French hands. There were ten reasons for complications between England and France on account of the Suez Canal to one that can arise between us and France on account of the Panama Canal. We have several railroads connecting us with our Pacific coast, but England has no railroads to make her pathway to India independent of the French canal. And there has not yet been any war between England and France in consequence of the fact of French capital controlling the isthmus route. The Panama Canal is being dug by a private company. There is no likelihood that the United States Government will ever permit this company to make any arrangements with other Governments that will in the slightest degree hamper the proper use of the canal by Americans for any purpose whatever. The canal is being constructed to make money. We shall be the greatest patrons it will have. The company are not likely to run against their best customers. When they do so a few decisive words from Washington will be all that will be needed to call them to their senses.

The weak points in our case are not to be looked for in the direction of the canal. They are to be found in the navy, which is run simply as a branch of John Roach's shipyards, and in the pusillanimity of our Secretary of State, who would not dare to say boo to De Lesseps even if he were ten years older than now.

THERE can be no doubt after Sunday's demonstration of the very cordial affection in which the Catholic people of this city hold Archbishop Feehan. The warmth of his welcome home could not well have been greater. He is evidently the loved pastor of a great flock. It must have occurred to many that his deservedly great influence with his people could be made an agency of splendid good had he the time or the opportunity to utilize it. If he could only wield the tremendous power of those benevolent organizations which marched in the procession Sunday to aid in checking the growth of the rum power in this city, in wiping out the doggeries, and in combating the influence of the grogshop politicians and bummers, how much better for the peace and good government of Chicago—how much better for Christian morals.

HARRISON told Archbishop Feehan Sunday that he had watched over his flock while the latter was absent in Rome. It must have struck many who listened to Carter's undignified and hardly courteous harangue that he wanted but cap and bells to seem what he is. The speech would have been appropriate if the person to whom it was addressed had been P. T. Barnum and the occasion was the bringing of the white elephant to town, or it would have done for the Carnival at New Orleans, which we believe the Mayor is soon to attend; but as a welcoming speech to the most dignified prelate of the most stately and ceremonial church in the world it was little short of an insult. We reproduce parts of this egotistical harangue as specimens of the buffoonery the Mayor of Chicago is capable of in his public addresses:

> *I* have come to bid you a hearty welcome to this Indiana suburb of Chicago. During your absence the Catholic Church in Chicago has been in excellent condition, and *I* think *I* can claim some credit for it myself. *I* have watched over your flock while you have been away. And believing that when the shepherds go right the sheep will keep straight, *I* have been looking after these fathers here. On my way down-town *I* have passed by St. Jarlath's Church daily, and have never noticed anything wrong there. That can be accounted for probably from the fact that *I* went by there every day. Father Cashman and *I* have keep matters pretty straight there. *I* have been requested particularly by some of the holy fathers here, having learned that a system of mortification for the clergymen has been devised, to inquire if it was designed especially for the younger clergymen. *I* feel that *I* am saying nothing wrong when *I* say that the people of Chicago regard the Archbishop's office as one of great importance, and, since your advent to it, that they think its duties have not fallen on unworthy shoulders. You and your associates here, *I* believe, are ever ready to support the morality of the city. *I* am very glad that you said the relations between your church and the civil authorities were those of entire harmony. That such is the case *I* believe as Mayor and as a man. Again *I* express to you a hearty welcome home to Chicago.

The first personal pronoun is used sixteen times in this short speech.

MR. CABLE, of the Rock Island Road, seems to know a great deal that is of much public interest about William H. Vanderbilt. The average newspaper reader will gladly peruse anything that he wishes to publish in the matter. There is deep anxiety to know how railroad affairs are manipulated in order to fleece the public and enrich the kings. Let there be a full diagnosis of the case, and then let the remedy be applied.

THERE is reason to fear that the renewal of the bickerings and squabblings between the Half-Breeds and Stalwarts in New York will materially interfere with the Arthur boom, if there is one. They would have perhaps a more serious effect still on Gen. Arthur's chances of election in case of his nomination. Is it not time that peace was restored?

IF there was, as Mr. John de Morgan asserts, a secret marriage between Victoria and Brown, it must have been an illegal and therefore invalid one. Her Majesty could not have married a subject without the consent of Parliament. But perhaps Victoria acted on the theory that the King can do no wrong.

THE latest and complete returns from Delaware County, Iowa, make the majority of Hersey, the Republican candidate for the Legislature at the recent special election to fill a vacancy, 344, which is considerably more than that given by the first returns.

CHESTERFIELD MACKIN has thrown both Goudy and Mike McDonald completely in the shade, and made a sensation by questioning a Southern Senator's "honah." He has had the courage, too, to properly describe St. Louis. Mackin is a man of many parts.

THE English in Egypt are getting down to business. They have determined at last to disband the remnant of Arabi's army of sheep. It may not be too late even now.

PERSONALS.

Gov. Cleveland, of New York, discourses upon the methods of newspaper men in marrying him: "They work it very nicely. They get a new point every day. First, I am going South, then I am going to call on a lady, and next I am to be married. After a day or two they discover that the lady lives in New Orleans, and now I believe they call her Marsh. It saves me a great deal of trouble, but I'd rather take a hand in the matter myself."

Labouchère says it's all humbug that the late gillie John Brown was a particular favorit of Prince Albert, and commended by the consort on his deathbed to the Queen. He was an ordinary upper servant when Prince Albert died, and then the Prince "looked with ineffable disdain upon those beneath him." "Heaven itself," says the editor of *Truth*, "would scarcely be acceptable to a German Prince if he were doomed to inhabit the same region as his sometime domestics; and I apprehend that such personages regard the assurance, 'In my Father's house are many mansions,' as a sort of guaranty that no such grievous huddling together of patricians and plebeians is to be anticipated."

Earl Grosvenor, the eldest son of the Duke of Westminster, who has just died, was chiefly remarkable for his great, and, for his age, immense size; his habit, which probably occasioned his size, was staying in bed until 3 in the afternoon, and his passion for engine driving. He had been subject from one-and-twenty years and upward to epileptic attacks, but when on the engine "Wild Irishman" was always accompanied by the usual driver and stoker, so that the public suffered no risk. His young widow is one of the beautiful daughters of Lord Scarborough, and their little boy, Lord Belgrave, who is destined to inherit the vast estate, is a fine little fellow, called in the family "Bend Or," after his grandfather's Derby winner.

Miss Marion Langdon is now known as the most beautiful girl in New York. She is tall, her figure is exquisitly molded, and her eyes are superb. She is quite dark and extremely graceful. Whenever Miss Langdon consents to dance with the leader of the german the struggle for invitations is breathless and prolonged. Miss Langdon has been engaged several times, but in every instance the engagement has been broken off quietly and nothing more heard of it. Last summer her engagement to Perry Belmont was officially announced, and the marriage was to have taken place this spring at Newport, but for some reason which has never come out the affair was broken off. Everybody says that Mr. Belmont didn't do it and that the rupture was entirely due to Miss Langdon's caprice.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A Madeira correspondent, writing Feb. 1, says: Two members of Mr. Stanley's international expedition to Central Africa arrived there yesterday by the West African mail-steamer, having been invalided to that island on account of sickness. They state it to be the positive opinion of Mr. Stanley's expedition that the death of M. de Brazza is certain. When last heard of he was surrounded by hostile natives, who menaced him and would not allow any of his followers to approach.

All that the magazine articles and pamphlets about the abject and degraded condition of the "outcast poor" of England have done has been to induce the Government to appoint a royal commission, which will be able to do nothing more than officially confirm the statements already made. This is a characteristically English method of procedure. The appointment of such men as Sir Charles Dilke and Archbishop Manning, however, is a guarantee that the commission will make an honest investigation.

It is understood that the contents of George Eliot's volume of essays will be as follows: Worldliness and Other-Worldliness, The Poet Young, German Wit—Heinrich Heine, Evangelical Teaching, Dr. Cumming, The Influence of Rationalism—Lecky's History, Natural History of German Life—Riehl, Three Months in Weimar, Address to Workingmen by Felix Holt, Leaves from a Note-Book, Authorship-Judgments on Authors, Story-Telling, Historic Imagination, Value in Originality, To the Prosaic All Things Are Prosaic, "Dear Religious Love," We Make Our Own Precedents, ...

Tolerance, Felix qui non potuit, Divine Grace a Real Emanation. "A Fine Excess," Feeling Is Energy.

Lord Randolph Churchill is evidently the coming man among the Tories. He is the favorit of the young men, who like his crisp, bitter invectives against Messrs. Gladstone, Chamberlain, and Bright, whom they cordially hate. Sir Stafford Northcote is feeble and flaccid, and does not know his own mind long enough; Lord Salisbury is too apt to sacrifice policy to epigram, and to exhaust himself in scolding; Gumboil's breach of promise case has put Lord Cairns out of the running. English politics will be very lively when Chamberlain is leader of the Liberals and Lord Randolph is at the head of the Tories. Both are very intense young men.

In an interview with a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* Prof. Bryce, Member of parliament for Tower Hamlets, whose frequent contributions to American magazines has made him well known at this side of the Atlantic, spoke feelingly of the misfortunes which have overtaken Mr. Villard. That gentleman, he said, "is a man not only of great abilities, but of a very high type of character, a man who has thought and cared much more about the development of the country than about his own personal interests. He has done vast things for the Northwest and Oregon, and now that it is known that he has lost his own property in endeavoring to save that of others who had invested by reason of their faith in him there has been a general expression in America of respect and sympathy for him."

Leonard H. Courtenay, who has declined the editorship of the London *Times*, has for a number of years been an editorial writer for that paper. His articles on foreign politics attracted considerable attention some years ago. He was taken up by the Liberals who put him forward for the Cornish village, borough of Liskeard, for which he was elected, and which he still represents. When he first entered Parliament he was classed with the Radicals. Since he obtained office, however, he has given evidence of Whig tendencies. Though somewhat doctrinaire in his writings and speeches, he is a first-class man of affairs, and does his official business in a workmanlike manner. It is generally understood that he is a competitor of Mr. Trevelyan for the next young man's seat in the Gladstone Cabinet. Trevelyan has the support of the Radicals, Courtenay is the favorit of the Whigs. As matters go in England it was hardly to be expected that a young man of so much ambition would give up his political prospects even for the chief editorial chair in the office of the Thunderer.

The *Rock*, an English Episcopalian organ, says: "It is within the bounds of possibility that disestablishment and disendowment will be a more or less prominent item in the Radical program at the next election. The hopes of its advocates are based to a great extent on the presumed unfaithfulness of many churchmen to the best interests of their body—a presumption for which, we must confess, they have but too many grounds. It may, however, be that one party in the church will prove more faithful to its charge than the others. That party will not be that of the Ritualist, or the Radical Latitudinarian. The only hope remains in bands of Low Churchmen, whose numbers are undoubtedly sufficient to make their weight a most important item in all electoral calculations. If, however, the attention of this body is drawn away from the issues affecting their own ecclesiastical interests by the intensity of mere political feeling, there is little probability of any general effect being produced. But the crisis will be essentially one for self-sacrifice."

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Charles Wyndham's Company in "Pink Dominos" at Hooley's.

Charles Greythorne	Mr. Charles Wyndham
Sir Percy Wagstaff	Mr. H. R. Teesdale
Joskyn Tubbs	Mr. William Blakely
Harry Greenlanes	Mr. George Giddens
Briskett	Mr. Horatio Saker
Lady Wagstaff	Miss Rose Saker
Mrs. Charles Greythorne	Miss Kate Rorke
Mrs. Joskyn Tubbs	Mrs. Edw. Phelps
Miss Barron	Miss Norreys
Rebecca	Miss E. Vinning

A crowded house greeted Mr. Charles Wyndham and his company on their reappearance at Hooley's last night, and there needed no other evidence to attest the popularity in this city of that admirable organization of players. Indeed, they might occupy a Chicago stage through the entire season and there would be no diminution in the size of their audiences, for what this city needs at the present time is a first-class stock company. In the one-act comedy, "Delicate Ground," Mr. Wyndham appeared as Citizen Sangfroid, Mr. George Giddens as Alphonse de Grandier, and Miss Kate Rorke as Pauline. The last mentioned was very successful in portraying a sentimental and impulsive young wife, and received the compliment of an enthusiastic recall before the curtain fell. Although lacking at times in artistic repose, she never fails to charm by her ingenuity and and sincerity of acting. Mr. Wyndham as the exasperatingly cool and matter-of-fact husband was at his best, and the comedietta, like the little gems given during the former engagement, was even more enjoyable than the more pretentious piece that followed.

"Pink Dominos" has been seen too often to need an extended notice as to its purpose and plot. Nevertheless, it may be remarked that it is a relic of a class of plays that have never increased the influence of the stage nor conferred distinction upon actors. The impression is daily gaining ground that the object of comedy is not to vividly illustrate infractions of certain sections of the code of Sinai. Consider "Pink Dominos" ana'ytically even for a moment, and it will be admitted that the story is one which could not be gracefully told in a drawing-room, nor with propriety be represented upon any stage. The elements of the piece are flightiness and forwardness on the part of women; depravity and hypocrisy on the part of men. Taking the characters as they appear on the program, they may be briefly described as follows: Charles Greythorne becomes involved in an intrigue with Sir Percy Wagstaff's wife; Sir Percy reciprocates by conferring a similar honor upon the wife of Mr. Greythorne; Joskyn Tubbs enters into an adventure with Miss Barron, and Harry Greenlanes keeps an appointment with a domestic named Rebecca. As for Mrs. Joskyn Tubbs, she is suspected of being indiscreet. There is only one other character in the play, and he is a waiter whom the author has strangely neglected to provide with a partner in dis sipation, but who, by way of compensation, is made reasonably dishonest. The waiter's name is Briskett, and attention is drawn to him here because he is really the only person in the drama who approximates decency. There is about him a vague suggestion of negative virtue which is rare and positively refreshing. No one, it is believed, looks for sermons in comedies, but well-wishers of the stage must deprecate the humor which shines through the murky atmosphere of the dance-house.

While "Pink Dominos" is a production which might be discarded without any serious loss to the literature of the drama, it is due to Mr. Wyndham's company to say that they acted throughout with a refinement which redeemed to a certain extent the suggestiveness of the comedy. One could only regret that the spirit of joyousness which animated them was not seen through a happier medium. Mr. Wyndham's assumption of the arch hypocrit among husbands was highly artistic, and a more exquisitly delineated old rascal than the Joskyn Tubbs of Mr. Blakely it would be difficult to imagine. Miss Rorke, Miss Saker, and Mr. Teesdale also did excellent work, and the audience was kept in constant laughter. In one word, "Pink Dominos" was an unsavory dish served up on a plate of silver.

Notes.

Haverly's minstrels amused a large audience at Haverly's Theatre last night.

Variety entertainments are given this week at the Lyceum and the Olympic.

Buffalo Bill in "The Praise Waif" harrowed up the souls of the patrons of the Academy.

"A Diamond Mystery" is the attraction this week at the Standard, and that cozy place of amusement is growing in popularity.

Prof. Cromwell's illustrated lecture on "London" at Hershey Music-Hall was largely attended. The subject for tonight is "Rome and the Vatican."

The fa miliar domestic drama, "Hazel Kirke," made its first appearance this season at McVicker's, but notice must be deferred of the efforts of the present company.

At the Chicago Museum "La Mascotte" is given every afternoon and "Billee Taylor" every evening to crowded houses. The work of Grau's English opera company has received much favorable comment.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Unconfirmed Rumors of the Fall of Tokar and Storming of Suakin.

The Motion of Censure Debated by the House—Action of a Liberal Member.

Gen. Gordon Was Received at Khartoum with Unbounded Enthusiasm—El Mahdi's Whereabouts.

THE SOUDAN WAR.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF TOKAR.

SUAKIN, Feb. 18.—The commander at Tokar has written that he has supplies sufficient to last till the end of the month, but asks for arms and ammunition.

Unconfirmed rumors have reached Suakin through scouts from Trinkitat to the effect that the rebels carried Tokar by assault last night and massacred the garrison.

RUMORED FALL OF SUAKIN.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—It is vaguely rumored on the streets here today that another massacre, more awful than any of its predecessors, has occurred in Egypt in the last twenty-four hours. The latest report said that Baker Pasha had 3,000 troops at Suakin, on whom no reliance whatever could be placed. The rebels fired on the town yesterday, and late in the afternoon were reported to be preparing for an attack. It is now said that the attack was made shortly after midnight, and that Suakin was captured and the whole garrison massacred. It is not known whether Baker Pasha and his staff escaped or not.

The wildest excitement prevails, and the confirmation or denial or the report is looked for with feverish interest.

The harbor at Suakin is too small to contain all the vessels ordered there, and transports have been ordered to anchor at Rosmadga, forty-five miles southeast.

THE CRISIS IN PARLIAMENT.

The Commons this evening resumed the debate on Northcote's motion censuring the Government. W. T. Marriott, Liberal, member for Brighton, made a violent attack upon the Government, accusing it of vacillation and inconsistency. He declared the Government had lost the confidence of the country and the Liberal party. The truth of this he would attest by voting for Northcote's motion and then resigning and offering himself for reëlection. Marriott's speech was received with loud cheers by the Opposition. The debate adjourned.

The Irish Parliamentary party met this evening. Parnell was absent. Sexton moved a vote against the Government in the division tomorrow. Carried. The minority will abstain from voting. The defection in the Irish vote increases the discontent and disruption of the Liberal party, and will, it is estimated, reduce the Government majority to twenty. The Conservative whips are beginning to hope for a Government defeat.

GORDON AT KHARTOUM.

The *Times*, discussing Gen. Gordon's proclamation, says: "Gen. Gordon is well aware that steps are being taken in Lower Egypt to discourage slavery. He knows, too, that England's guarantee of the Red Sea ports cuts off means of exit by which slaves have been disposed of to other countries, while he believes his own work in the Congo country will effectually check the inflow of slaves. In view of these facts, the clause in Gen. Gordon's proclamation removing all restrictions upon the slave trade assumes a character of little practical significance."

Premier Gladstone, replying to an inquiry by Sir Stafford Northcote regarding Gen. Gordon's action in Khartoum, said the appointment of the Mahdi as Sultan of Kordofan and the remission of taxes were within Gordon's powers. The true meaning of the order regarding slavery could not be understood from the telegraphic summary, and the Government preferred to await the receipt of the full text of the original order. Gladstone confirmed the reported submission of the Khans at Merv to Russia.

The Foreign Secretary of State states that Gen. Gordon's proclamation allowing the restoration of the slave-trade in the Soudan was exactly the same as published. Gen. Gordon would make no arrangement which would operate in the interest of the slave-trade.

The people of Khartoum hailed Gen. Gordon as their deliverer. Gen. Gordon being telegraphed that countless numbers of Englishmen and Americans were anxious for his safety, replied that the people of Khartoum received him well; also that El Mahdi would not yet advance; that he was trying to raise the tribes, but would not succeed, the General thought, if concessions were made.

On Gen. Gordon's arrival here thousands crowded to kiss his hands and feet, calling him "The Sultan of the Soudan." Addressing the people Gen. Gordon said: "I come without soldiers, but with God on my side to redress evils. I will not fight with any weapons, but will mete out justice. There shall be no more Bashi-Bazouks." The populace say Gen. Gordon is giving them more than El Mahdi could give. Gen. Gordon is sending copies of his proclamation in all directions.

AFFAIRS AT EL OBEID.

A letter from El Obeid says the Mahdi is in great fear of assassination. Visitors are permitted to approach him only on all-fours, and must remain at a considerable distance.

The condition of the Christian missionaries is most deplorable. They live in straw huts outside the town, and are destitute of food, clothing, and money. The negro novices have been enrolled in the army or sold into slavery. One priest became a Mussulman.

DANGER AT CAIRO.

The French Government has called the attention of the English Cabinet to the danger of an uprising and massacre at Cairo if the English garrison is weakened.

REBELLION AGAINST THE TURKS.

The latest advices report that the rebellion against the Turks in Yemen, in the southwestern division in Arabia, is spreading.

THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 18.—It is rumored that the Sultan has received a letter from El Mahdi urging him not to oppose the Prophet's cause, which is also the national cause of Turkey.

THE LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Hartington, Secretary for War, stated in the Commons that the Government had no news of the fall of Tokar. He also stated that a company of engineers had been ordered from Chatham to Suakin. Gen. Lord Wolseley has ordered the expedition to Tokar to be finished in three weeks and the troops would return to Cairo.

Vice-Admiral Hay, commander of the Mediterranean squadron, has arrived at Alexandria. A party of British sailors landed there.

Three hundred and twenty men of the Tenth Hussars, 338 Irish fusileers, and eighty-one artillery arrived at Suakin today. The Hussars repeatedly cheered Baker Pasha, their former commander.

A dispatch from Cairo contradicts the report that a military council has decided to disband the Egyptian army. The council agreed to construct a brigade offered by the Egyptians by dismissing the officers and recruiting the brigade from the Turks, Circassians, and Albanians.

It is rumored that negotiations are proceeding between the Home-Rulers and the Government relative to the division on Northcote's motion.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—[Special Cable.]—Up to a late hour this evening the Government had received no official information confirming the rumor of the capture of Tokar by the rebels, and in military circles here the report is doubted.

A battalion of infantry and a battery of artillery are ordered from Malta to Egypt immediately.

The second brigade, composed of Egyptians under English officers, will retain its present organization and go to Assouan as soon as the transport service, now depleted by the Suakin expedition, can be strengthened.

The English officer who insulted the Italian flag has been sent back under arrest from Suez, where he went with his regiment.

Gen. Gordon has always maintained it would be impossible to destroy slavery by operations in the Soudan. Such attempts only render the slave traffic more difficult and therefore more cruel, and was one cause of perpetual wars.

ARABI AND THE MAHDI.

A correspondent of the London *Central News*, writing from Colombo Jan. 9, gives an account of an interview with Arabi Pasha, from which the following is an extract:

"You have heard of the Mahdi's successes in the Soudan?" I remarked.

"I have no knowledge of the Mahdi's doings," said Arabi, "but what reaches me through the newspapers"

"Is the advance of the Mahdi part of a wide-spread revolution?"

"No. It is a religious movement only."

"Do you know the Mahdi personally?"

"I do. He is a man of great ability and much force of character. At his back he has an army of 150,000 natural soldiers, and altogether he is a force which it will be difficult to crush."

"Can the Egyptian Government crush the Mahdi?"

"I do not think it can."

"Can he crush the Egyptian Government?"

"Not while the British are at its back."

"Is the Mahdi likely to push on to Egypt proper?"

"I cannot say; I am not in the Mahdi's secret."

I next questioned the ex-Minister upon the prospect of the struggle in the Soudan and the effect upon Egypt of its possible success. "Do you think Egypt will have to forfeit the Soudan?" I asked.

"Egypt," said Arabi quickly, "has forfeited the Soudan already. It is lost forever. It can never be permanently recovered."

"What effect would the loss of the Soudan have upon Egypt proper?"

"In my opinion it would have a good effect. Egypt would be stronger without the Soudan."

"Had you remained in power, do you think the Mahdi would have acted as he is now doing?"

"I cannot say. The Mahdi certainly did not trouble us when I was in power."

WILY RUSSIA.

MAKING USE OF THE AFGHANS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A Vienna correspondent says: A Persian statesman reports that a rumor is current throughout Central Asia that Russia would lead the warlike tribes into the rich plains of India as soon as England was in difficulty, and that this did more to cause the submission of the Turcomans than all the ability of the Russian Generals. He says Russia is using the Afghans as an advance guard.

DISASTERS.

SHIPWRECKED.

RANGOON, India, Feb. 18.—The British ship Brechin Castle, from New York for Calcutta, was totally wrecked. Crew saved.

WASHED OVERBOARD.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 18.—The steamer Sidonian, from Boston, lost a seaman and sixty-six cattle, washed overboard.

ENGLISH TRADE.

WOOL.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Today 12,260 bales of Port Phillip and Sydney wool were sold.

GRAIN.

The *Mark Lane Express* in its review of the British grain trade of last week says: The mild, springlike weather favored the sowing of beans and peas. Preparations to sow spring grain crops are being rapidly made. The autumn-sown crops look exceedingly well. Trade in native wheat is not improved. Flour is rather cheaper. Other articles are not altered in prices. Foreign wheats are inanimate and unimproved. Trade in Liverpool is dull. White wheats are weaker. Flour is unchanged. Cargoes off coast are not improved. There were fourteen arrivals and four sales, five withdrawn, and seven remain, including five Californian. Cargoes on passage and for shipment are lifeless. Nothing is doing in American red winter wheat. Sales of English wheat last week, 52,221 quarters at 37 shillings 3 pence, against 58,121 quarters at 41 shillings the corresponding week last year.

CABLE NOTES.

The Pope has congratulation King Humbert upon his escape from assassination.

The police have seized quantities of revolutionary prints in several suburbs of Vienna.

It is reported that peace negotiations between Chili and Bolivia have been suspended.

Vicomte Theodore Achille Louis Dumoneel, author of scientific works and a member of the French Institute, is dead.

Harley, the tenor, dismissed from the Royal Comedy Theatre at London for singing out of time, has recovered £250 damages from the director.

England has addressed a note to the French Government relative to the British losses through the bombardment of a port in Madagascar.

The Governor of Turkestan considers Merv a suitable point for the establishment of a first-class army station. It would, in his opinion, command the whole of Central Asia.

The Under Foreign Secretary announced in the House of Commons that England and France and other Powers were urging Chili and Peru to protect the rights of their foreign creditors.

The *Temps* alleges that before the fall of Sontay the Chinese Viceroy ordered the Black Flags to annihilate the Christians, and that a continual massacre was in progress for ten weeks.

The new proposal of the French Government in regard to American bacon provides for its inspection at ports of entry at the expense of the Government, the expense to be covered by a charge of 25 centimes per box.

Many Christians have been massacred in Annam since the beginning of January. The Annamite Minister of War is implicated. The Chinese Viceroy, prior to the capture of Sontay, ordered the Black Flags to murder every Christian in the city.

At London a number of authors have established a company to obtain a copyright convention with America. Cardinal Manning, Walter Besant, Comyns Carr, and Herman Merivale were present. It was decided to hold a public meeting.

A sudden increase of activity is manifested by the Ministry of Marine. Vice-Admiral Jaures, commander of the French fleet in the Mediterranean, has been summoned to Paris for consultation. Two more ironclads have been sent to reinforce his fleet.

Sixty Irish members of Parliament of all shades of politics have signed a memorial to Gladstone asking that the purchase clause of the Land act be amended so as to authorize the Government to advance the whole of the purchase money to tenants, and extend the period for the repayment of money.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

An accidental shooting occurred early this morning at Mollie Fitch's disreputable house on Fourth avenue. The principals in the affair are boys 17 years of age. Ed Waite was employed as an errand boy by Mrs. Sheckles, the colored cook of the establishment. John O'Day, who lives on O'Neill street, was also occasionally employed in the same capacity, and at other times sold papers and blacked boots. Last night the latter called upon Waite. As he was leaving the premises Waite remarked to O'Day, "If you'll come outside I'll sandbag you." The latter replied, "Well I guess not; I carry this," at the same time producing a small 22-calibre revolver, which he leveled at Waite. The weapon was accidentally discharged. The ball lodged in the left side of Waite's neck. He was taken to a neighboring drug-store, where the ball was extracted. He then walked to Fitch's house, where he related the circumstance, and then to Mrs. Sheckles' home, Fourth avenue, near Harrison street, where he lives. O'Day was arrested. Both agree in their statement of the occurrence.

PHILADELPHIA VOTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 18.—Thousands of circulars purporting to come from the Democratic City Committee have been received by voters warning those furnished with tax receipts by Democratic committees not to vote on such receipts tomorrow, as through a mistake the committee neglected to pay the Tax-Receiver for them, and all who attempt to vote on the receipts will be arrested. Voters are requested to return the tax-receipt to the City Committee by mail at once. Upon information received by lawyers engaged by the Democrats they directed that warrants be issued for the arrest of Real-Estate Assessor Joseph L. Nabri, William B. Ahern, Secretary of the Republican City Executive Committee, and Charles E. Voorhees, an employé of the United States Senate, who is a resident of this city.

ALCOHOL AS A BEVERAGE.

The acme of alcoholism has been reached in Minnesota, as the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* shows. Attention was concentrated by the report of some Scandinavian out in the country giving a wedding feast, and setting a barrel of alcohol out before his guests. This led to an investigation, and it was found that between 10,000 and 11,000 gallons were sold yearly, or 2,700 barrels, in the State, and as the scanty manufactories could employ nothing like so large a quantity, the conclusion, reënforced by the knowledge of actual use, is that it is employed for intoxicating purposes. It is almost entirely in the country and chiefly among the Swedish and Norwegian farmers and farm-hands, though the custom is also practiced to a greater or less extent among the representatives of all nationalities in the State. The various reasons for this strange thing are set forth by the *Pioneer-Press:*

As compared with a medium quality of whisky, alcohol is cheaper. A gallon of the latter, with an equal quantity of water added, makes a beverage about equal in strength to whisky. The whisky of medium quality is worth say $2.75 to $3 per gallon in the country towns. The alcohol is worth $3 to $3.25 per gallon. Dilution reduces the cost of the latter to $1.50 or $1.60 per gallon. It is in the diluted form that the drink is mostly used.

Physicians say it is more dangerous used this way than under the guise of whisky, for it is more diffusable, more readily absorbed by the system, and more irritating to the mucous membranes.

LATE RAILROAD NEWS.

A Determined Movement for the Abolition of Transit Rates.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Transit rates was the all-absorbing topic of conversation on 'Change yesterday, and the commission men are evidently taking courage. There was no bulldozing disposition displayed among the members of the Chamber of Commerce, but there is a quiet determination to take hold of the matter and settle it in a business-like manner if possible. The course so far observed has been temperate, and no threats have been indulged in by anybody except the Milwaukee Railroad officials. The best course of procedure was freely discussed by the members of the Chamber of Commerce on 'Change yesterday, and it was decided to request the Board of Directors to appoint a committee of five to investigate the transit troubles and take the necessary action to secure relief. The members were called to order by Vice-President Marshall during the noon hour, who stated the object of the meeting. Mr. F. A. Sammis presented the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be requested to appoint a special committee of five members of the chamber to investigate the matter of transit freight, now under consideration, with power to act.

The Board of Directors will hold a meeting tomorrow and appoint such committee. The expression of the members in favor of this movement was heartily unanimous, and shows that they are in deep earnest in this matter.

Maeder & Co., who in answer to a request by Mr. Boyden, General Northwestern Freight Agent of the Milwaukee Road, stated in writing what they desired in place of the present transit rates, received a reply from Mr. Boyden refusing to give a low rate on wheat to Minneapolis. Soon after the receipt of the letter Mr. D'Absalom received a telegram from Mr. Boyden requesting an interview with him at 2 o'clock. Mr. Boyden came over in the afternoon and met Mr. D'Absalom in the office of Manager Hubbard, of the Millers' Association, and they talked the matter over. Mr. Boyden asked D'Absalom what he wanted in this matter. The latter replied that he wanted no special favors for his firm, but he asked that a local rate to Minneapolis be made to all parties who desire to ship wheat on the line of the road, and that market be made free to everybody without discrimination. Mr. Boyden refused to listen to this proposition, but insisted on maintaining transit rates.

The millers are inclined to be reticent in the matter, and do not express themselves very freely in regard to it, but it is understood that the majority of them will not object to its abolition, and will take no stand in its favor. Pillsbury & Co. are so fixed that they can get about all the wheat they want from the Manitoba Road, which is not a transit line, and the rest of the millers seem to be confident that they can get reasonable rates on the few without transit. They have large sums of money locked up in transit all the year around, and if the system is abolished they will be relieved to this extent.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The House Still in Session at 3:30 a. m.—Absentees Brought In.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19—3:35 a. m.—[Special.]—The House is still in session. There has been more partisan and personal feeling manifested tonight than at any previous time in this Congress. Personal feeling has at times been so bitter that contests have been feared. The Democrats have been unable to control themselves under the savage denunciation of Hiscock and the withering sarcasm of Reed. The texts for the debates have been insignificant, but they have been sufficient to arouse the passions of the Democracy. They are irritated that the new rules of their own making prevent them from carrying out the policy upon which they have determined. They are irritated to discover that the Republican minority, active, vigilant, sleepless, remain at their posts, the guardians of the Treasury. Reagan characterized the opposition of the Republicans as insolence, and attempted to rally the weakening Democrats to remain until noon. He said: "Unless we remain at our posts we are unworthy of the place we hold and might as well abandon the control of the legislation of the House." There is more in the contest than the struggle over this Pension bill. The action of the Republicans possibly foreshadow the formidable resistance that may be offered to the Tariff bill.

LATEST FROM THE FLOODS.

Destitution in Ohio Towns—Falling Buildings in Cincinnati—Pomeroy Bend.

SCIOTOVILLE, O., Feb. 18.—About twenty five families are destitute here. General-Manager Stewart, of the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore Road, personally superintended repairs in order to get supplies to the river. Until the road was opened supplies had to be boated in small craft four miles. Several car-loads of provisions were loaded on the steamer Chesapeake and sent to Portsmouth. The State Commissioner got a locomotive here tonight to Hamden, thence he will reach Columbus via McArthur.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 19—1 a. m.—After midnight two four-story brick buildings at the northwest corner of Second street and Central avenue fell from the effect of the water at the foundation. They were unoccupied, and adjoined Longworth Barracks, the building that fell a few days ago. They belonged to the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Road.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Feb. 18.—At 10 p. m. the United States relief boat is on her way back to Pomeroy bend, where the worst destitution is reported, there being 1,500 acres of coal-mines flooded five feet deep in the bends, depriving 600 men of employment.

CANINE FASHIONS.

Harper's Bazar: Little dogs are growing more luxurious every day. Mats, rugs, and biscuits crumbled in cream are made ready for them at the fashionable dressmaker while they and their mistresses are waiting to be fitted. The little dog must have a paletot of velvet trimmed with fox, so that he carries the conquered skin of his hereditary enemy on his back. In the morning, when he is not paying visits, he wears a plainer paletot of flannel lined with scarlet, with the monogram of his house embroidered on the back, and a gorget coming up high under his bell-hung leather collar, with also a bunch of flowers on the left shoulder. For his afternoon drive his coat is lined and faced with silk, and the collar is of velvet. If the weather is below zero he wears sealskin; and for traveling, the Campbell or Murray tartan, with red leather harness and reins. Dog-collars are made of massive gold or silver, with diamonds, emeralds, opals, and rubies spelling out the name of the favorit. Let us hope that these are of imitation stones, else Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart will get stolen for other than their own intrinsic merit, however great they may be. Two very stately lion poodles, with their fair mistress, walk every day in the Fifth avenue. They are said to be worth their weight in silver.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—D. M. Keen, a large commission dealer in boots and shoes, made an assignment today to Franklin Hubbard. Assets and liabilities not given.

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 18.—Lyons Bros., wholesale saddlers, were attached tonight by Louisville creditors for $12,000.

Lyon's Poisoned Cheese
cleans out all rats, mice, roaches, water-bugs, bed-bugs, ants. Ask druggists for Poisoned Cheese. 15c.

MANIPULATIONS IN OHIO.

The New Judicial Apportionment to Be Made in the Interest of the Democratic Machine.

CANTON, O., Feb. 17.—[Cleveland *Leader*.]—The machine manipulation of political affairs goes on. The great "I am" triumvirate is stirring up much feeling in this section of the State. Dave Paige's reconstructed Twentieth Congressional District, as noted before, is not so bad for Republicans as it was feared it would be made. But the Judicial Circuits are likely to be more injudiciously constructed—more outrageously gerrymandered than the Congressional districts were. There has been much curiosity expressed concerning the probable legislation necessary in the make-up, manipulation, and maintenance of the judicial system created by the adoption of the judicial amendment last fall. When the State went Democratic it was a foregone conclusion that the circuit system would be made the order for and in the interest of the bosses, and that the sugar-plums of the new official disbursements would go largely into the pockets of the Bourbon Judges. And there are, indeed, indications, from what I can hear in Canton and by traveling about somewhat in this section of the State, that the machinery of the new judicial system will bear the imprint of Democracy in such a manner as to indicate the existence of many strained points in its construction. I have heard a hint or two as to the probable action of the Legislative Judiciary Committee which will report on the matter. What has fallen to my ears is of a sufficiently weighty nature to take it from the readers of idle conjecture and characterize it as rumors possessing probability.

It is proposed, as the story runs, to divide the State into seven judicial districts, with three Judges in each district, salaried at $4,000 each per year. While the divisions are not definitly decided, it is pretty well understood that Canton and Akron will be thrown together in a Democratic circuit. This district will extend from the eastern State line, commencing with Columbiana County, and take in for its northern tier of counties Stark, Summit, and Wayne; also Holmes, Coshocton, Tuscarawas, Carroll, Jefferson, Harrison, Guernsey, Belmont, and Monroe Counties. The idea of "taking in" Summit with this district is invested with the modern significance of that term. Summit is further north of the northern border lines of Columbiana, Stark, and Wayne, and from its association with those counties in the circuit arrangement is inferred the furtherance of some personal purpose; perhaps, perchance, the political elevation of some friend of Congressman Paige, of Akron. Rumor has it that Cleveland and the Nineteenth Congressional District, with Mahoning County—separated from the other counties of the Eighteenth Congresional District included in the above circuit—and perhaps Lorain tacked on at the west, will compose another circuit. Summit would seem to belong naturally in the Cleveland circuit, but report says that it will not be put there. The Cleveland circuit would of course be strongly Republican, but the Akron-Canton-Steubenville circuit will be Democratic. There is a superabundance of judicial timber in both parties down this way that would not sneeze at a $4,000 a year Circuit Judgeship, but there is a suspicion that some persons are all cooked up in the political pot and prepared by Paige for the positions, and that the Democrats outside of the ring who come out as candidates will but jump out of the frying-pan of doubt or misinformation into the fire of defeat. There will doubtless be more chance for legitimate political preferment up in the Cleveland circuit.

As to the other circuits over the State, they will be fixed up in good shape so that the pets of the new Democratic machine shall not suffer.

A REMARKABLE WOMAN.

The Tailor's Daughter Who Married Prince Bismarck's Cousin.

Paris Correspondence New York *Sun:* One of the events of the last week was the death of the Marquise de Paiva. She will take her place in the gallery of illustrious women of the category of Ninon de l'Enclos, Mme. de Maintenon, Mme. Tencin, Mme. Du Deffant, and Mme. Goeffrin. Mme. la Marquise was simply an adventuress; a woman who never needed to be emancipated from any prejudices of morality or sentiment; a painted Jezebel, if you like; but a woman for all that, and a woman of the kind that fascinates contemporaries and excites the curiosity of posterity. Her maiden name was Theresa Pauline Lachman. Her father was a tailor at Moscow, and her first husband was François Villoing, the cutter of the paternal establishment. One morning Theresa left her husband and started out to conquer the world, having for arms her beauty and her wit and a wonderful talent for music. She came to Paris, and her first conquest was the pianist Henri Hertz, whom she accompanied in his professional tours as his wife. Her restless ambition led her even to induce Hertz to take her to court, but some inquisitive people looked into her past, and it was discovered that the Hertz household was imperfect, inasmuch as François Villoing was still living; indeed he continued to live until 1849. So, when Mme. Hertz made her triumphant entry in the Salle des Maréchaux at the Tuileries, an official suggested to her that she had made a mistake. The adventuress comprehended the situation, turned on her heel, and abandoned Hertz, whose flag could no longer cover her. During her liaison with Henri Hertz the beautiful Russian had great success in Paris. She had suppers at her house after the opera. Théophile Gautier wrote sonnets in her honor. She was received almost everywhere, thanks to her passport as a foreigner, and thanks to the protection of her pseudo-husband. At this time, about 1845, the Parisian women had scarcely rediscovered powder; Mme. Hertz already, in spite of her radiant beauty, used to paint her face and neck all over with the true Circassian craze for "maquillage." She used to say that she never felt dressed unless she had painted her face.

Having broken with Hertz, Theresa went to London; and, after a period of struggles and disappointments, she succeeded in having half a dozen fortunes at her feet, including that of Lord Dudley. Thanks to this champion, she was enabled, on her return to Paris, her tailor husband having died in the meantime, to allow herself the luxury of a third husband—a genuine husband this time—the Marquis Araujo de Paiva. The marriage was celebrated in June, 1851. The Marquis, however, was only a grandee of Portugal, and his estates beyond the Pyrenees were only castles in Spain. Theresa took his title, and gave him $200 a month to console him for the sacrifice he made in renouncing her company. So it was that the Marquis disappeared, and Mme. de Paiva established herself in a fine mansion in the Champs Elysées, where she reigned for years over one of the most brilliant salons of the century, as far as intellect is concerned. The habitués were Eugène Delacroix the painter, Auber the composer, Théophile Gautier, Edmond and Jules de Goncourt, Emile Augier, Ponsard of the Academy, Paul Baudry the painter, Cabanel, Pradier, Emile de Girardin, Roqueplan, Du Sommerard, Paul Lacroix, Paul de Saint-Victor, Arsène Houssaye, Gérôme, Hébert, Gustave Flaubert, Moltke, the Chevalier Nigra—diplomatists, artists, poets, men of letters.

It is needless to say that men like these would not be assiduous at the Wednesdays and Sundays of a mere painted Jezebel. Mme. de Paiva was more than that. She was one of the remarkable women of the century—remarkable by the force of her will—remarkable for her intelligence. In her company you had some one to talk to in whatever language you spoke. In her the feminine quality of intuition was developed to a supreme degree; she knew everything without having learned anything; she had read only in the book of life, but she knew that book by heart.

While in London Mme. de Paiva met the Count Henckel de Donnesmarck, an immensely rich gentleman—cousin of Prince Bismarck, I believe, and brother of the Count Henckel who was Governor of Alsace-Lorraine immediately after the German occupation in 1870. The Count Henckel saw her again at Paris, then at Baden, then at Vienna, and then at Constantinople. One day he stopped the fugitive, whom he was not pursuing, and offered her his hand. "I cannot give you mine," she replied. "I have already been married three times." "Very good, Marquise, I will wait." The Count Henckel became one of the friends of the house; he made Mme. de Paiva a present of the immense château and domain of Pontchartrain, famous as the residence of Mme. de la Vallière—one of the finest estates in France, and one of the biggest houses. The château has just as many windows as there are days in the year. Finally, when the Marquis de Paiva shot himself, in 1870, the Marquise, once more a widow, married the Count Henckel, cousin of the Iron Chancellor. During the war Mme. de Paiva's property in France was scrupulously respected, and naturally after the conquest she could hardly resume her old life. The sympathetic chain was broken, and those of her friends who could not forget twenty years of charming hospitality only ventured to come to see her on the sly. For that matter, since the war she has been very little in Paris. She lived almost entirely at Newdeick, in Silesia, where she owned immense mines, and where she had built by Lefuel a reproduction of the now demolished palace of the Tuileries.

The wealth of Mme. de Paiva and the magnificence of her existence were fairylike and bewildering. The proof is, that she could indulge in the royal luxury of building for herself an exact copy of the Tuileries. Her mansion in Paris, on the left-hand side of the Champs Elysées, just beyond the Rond Point, built in 1864, is a marvel of richness. The staircase is of onyx; the chimney-pieces are carved by the first sculptors of the time; the ceilings are Baudry's masterpieces; the panels are the finest inspirations of Hébert, Cabanel, and Gérôme; the stables would have delighted Caligula. It is a palace such as one reads about in the Arabian Nights. As for her diamonds, her jewel-casket contains the choicest pieces of the collections of unfortunate crowned heads from Marie Antoinette down to the Empress Eugénie. The day of her marriage with Count Henckel she wore the diamonds that the Empress sold at London after the battle of Sedan. She had a pair of earrings, two diamonds, that cost the one $100,000 and the other $200,000, without counting the expenses of an envoy who was sent to India expressly to make the pair. At Pontchartrain she employed an army of gardeners exclusively for the supply of her Paris table, which was most richly served.

M. de Goncourt once told me the following anecdote: He was walking in the garden at Pontchartrain with Arsène Houssaye, when the latter said to him: "What do you think can be Mme. de Paiva's fortune?" "Eight or ten millions of francs," replied Goncourt. "You are mad, my dear Goncourt," interrupted Mme. de Paiva, issuing suddenly from a side alley. "Ten millions! Why, that would only give about 500,000 francs income. Do you think that with that sum I could give you peaches and grapes in January? Five hundred thousand francs? Why, my table alone costs that much."

This table, according to M. de Goncourt, was splendidly served; all the accessories were exceedingly rich, and the ordinary wine-glasses cost $20 or $30 each. M. de Goncourt remarked how curious it was to hear after dinner the music of the Jardin Mabille, situated at the back of the mansion, sounding like the echo of the beginnings and of the past of the hostess.

In Mme. de Paiva the brain absorbed all the faculties of the heart. Those who knew her intimately declare her to have had neither sensibility, nor affection, nor impulse. She acted always by reason and in cold blood; and yet she was capable of friendship, but it appears to have been like the friendship of man and man. But about all this we shall doubtless read much in forthcoming memoirs, for it is evident, from the importance attached to the event of her death in the clubs and in the salons, that Mme. de Paiva will have a considerable place in the anecdotic and literary history of her century.

In appearance Mme. de Paiva was of a very pronounced Russian type. She was a brunet, with enormous eyes almost protruding, the nose slightly flattened in the Calmuck style, the mouth large and with fleshy lips. She by no means realized the type of classic beauty; but she had a strangeness in her physiognomy, a singularity, that attracted and fascinated even more than beauty. The shoulders, the arms, and the hands were superb, and, even when she was over 60 years of age, Mme. de Paiva could appear décolleté without fearing invidious comparisons. The masculinity of the the mind of Mme. de Paiva revealed itself in her administrative capacity. It was she who established her mines in Silesia, and her mills, which together employ some 5,000 pairs of hands. She died last week at Newdeick at the age of 72. Is it not strange to think that this handler of millions, this queen of splendor and elegance, this enchantress of some of the most splendid intellects of Europe, began life as Theresa Pauline Lachman, the daughter of a little Moscow tailor? THEODORE CHILD.

MILLIONS IN IT.

Vast Fortunes Suddenly Developed from the Telephone Invention.

Boston Globe: The fortunes made in connection with the organization and business of the American Bell Telephone Company are numerous and phenomenal. No other enterprise in recent years has given such returns to those who were engaged in or connected with it. Started but a few short years ago, with its stock selling at a nominal figure, it has risen with such rapidity that men have become millionaires before they were aware of it, while hundreds of others have amassed a larger fortune than they ever expected to possess in the short space of from three to six years.

Alexander Graham Bell, the originator of the enterprise, was prior to the invention of the telephone a teacher of languages in the Boston University. He and his father made a specialty of teaching articulation to the mute—those whose vocal powers lacked training because the power of hearing was lacking. During this time he was making experiments, and it is believed it was then he conceived and consummated the idea of speaking by means of electric wires. The prospect was not flattering at first, but, with the assistance of his father-in-law, Prof. Bell finally enlisted the interest and the money of such men as John M. Forbes, William H. Forbes, G. L. Bradley, and others. Today Prof. Bell is residing in Washington, and he also has a magnificent residence in Cambridge. His fortune is variously estimated at from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000.

At the time of the great fight between the Western Union and the Bell Telephone Company the latter was apparently getting the worst of it when the Blake transmitter made its appearance, and fortune at once began to dawn upon the young company. It is not known definitly whether anybody was interested with Blake in this invention, but it is pretty certain, according to all reports, that the latter got a very large sum from the Bell Company for his invention, and he also secured considerable stock, as well as a royalty on his patent. His share in the stocks and the royalty from his invention have netted him a fortune which will approximate $4,000,000.

At the time that William H. Forbes first invested in the telephone the stock was selling very low—somewhere from $20 to $40 per share. The stock has since been "watered" by giving the holder of every share seven new shares, and the eight are now worth more than $150 each, making a raise of from $20 to $1,200 or more. Gossip has it that Mr. Forbes borrowed or received $60,000 from his father to put into telephone stocks, and that this has swelled to a larger fortune than ever his father owned. He is credited with being worth from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000. He lives in luxury and splendor at Milton.

Theodore N. Vail is general manager of the company. He was at one time a telegraph operator in the employ of the Union Pacific Railway Company, but by perseverance and integrity he gradually worked his way up to the position of Superintendent of the mail service, a very responsible position. From this he came to the Bell Telephone Company, with small fortune but large faith and energy. Rumor gives him from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000. Perhaps he is worth more. He resides at the South End and has a magnificent residence, with all the modern improvements. He also has a well-stocked farm in New Hampshire, in which he takes a great deal of interest and pride. As a business-man he has few equals.

When the company was in its infancy perhaps there was no one who better understood its value and could foresee the rich returns that were in store for the shareholders than Gardner G. Hubbard. He fearlessly invested something like $100,000 in the company, and this money has yielded him a return of upward of $3,000,000.

Prominent among those who went into the enterprise in its early days may be mentioned Alexander Cochran and C. P. Bowditch, of Boston, and Thomas Sanders, of Haverhill. A gentleman well informed in this matter told the writer these gentlemen had considerable wealth when they first went into it and only put in a portion of their money.

"I tell you it was mighty hard sailing in those days," continued the gentleman, "but Sanders had pluck and perseverance, although he did not have so much money to invest in a speculation which might win or lose, but the wave of success, when it struck the company, picked him up, with a great many more, and Sanders is today worth in the vicinity of $2,500,000 or $3,000,000, while Cochran and Bowditch are worth something like $3,000,000 apiece."

WILL NOT CONCEDE WE ARE A NATION.

Albany (Ga.) *Medium*, (Dem.): Even our able contemporary, the *Telegraph and Messenger*, sometimes alludes to these United States as a "Nation." Call it a "Confederation of States," a "Union," a "Republic," or the "United States," but a "Nation"—never! The name smacks too much of empire.

THE NORDENFELT GUN.

Further tests made with the Nordenfelt gun by the British naval authorities exhibit the wonderful capacity of that weapon. It seems that a hardened steel bullet of seven and one-fourth ounces weight, at a range of 300 yards, penetrated at an angle of forty-five degrees the side and boiler of a torpedo-boat, as represented by a one-sixteenth-inch steel plate eighteen inches in front of a second steel plate one-half inch thick. On being fired directly end on at a torpedo-boat the bullet penetrated the steel bow-plate, one-sixteenth inch thick, at an angle of ten degrees, and four bulkheads at right-angles—and, striking the boiler, the bullet then indented the half-inch steel plate representing it to a depth of half an inch; subsequently, under similar conditions, the plate was perforated altogether. The accuracy is also remarkable, the mean deviation at 300 yards of ten rounds fired slowly being five and six-tenth inches; and in respect to rapidity the trials ashore marked 108 shots in the space of thirty seconds.

POISONED BY POSTAL NOTES.

Washington (D. C.) *Post:* Several of the clerks employed in the Sixth Auditor's office, Post-Office Department, where a great many of the postal notes are handled, have been poisoned by constant contact with them. Arsenic is said to be one of the ingredients used in the coloring of the notes, and it is supposed that this is the cause. Superintendent Merrill, at the city post-office yesterday, said that nothing of the kind had occurred in his department. During the time when the silver certificates were issued the Postmasters throughout the country handled a great many of them, and the late Postmaster Tullock was poisoned by them.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wei De Meyer.

It is now undisputed that *Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure* is the only treatment that will absolutely cure Catarrh—fresh or chronic. "One box radically cured me, Rev. C. H. Taylor, 140 Noble street, Brooklyn." "It is benefiting me very much, A. D. Baker, 102 Washington street, Chicago, Ill." "It is a marvel, Rev. A. P. Fries, Cairo, N. Y." "My restoration was complete and rapid, Mary A. Rankin, 449 North Clark street, Chicago." Etc., etc. Thousands of testimonials are received from all parts of the world. Delivered, $1. Dr. Wei De Meyer's *Treatise*, with statements by the cured, mailed free. D. B. Dewey & Co., 182 Fulton street New York.

To Consumptives.

Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diphtheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Angostura Bitters are indorsed by all the leading physicians and chemists for their purity and wholesomeness. Beware of counterfeits, and ask your grocer and druggist for the genuine article, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Lundborg's Perfume, Edenia.
Lundborg's Perfume, Maréchal Niel Rose.
Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

Dr. Hunter on the cure of Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and Consumption by medicated air. A free phamplet. Apply at 96 State.

The Germicide prevents sewer-gas, bad odors, and sickness. 305 Wabash avenue.

Coughs.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" will allay the irritation, and stop coughing. Sold only in boxes.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.

LATE NOVELTIES IN LADIES' UNDERWEAR!

Made in fine Muslins, Cambrics, Mulls, Linens, Des Indes, etc., with Lace and fine Swiss Edges.

"At Popular Prices."

Inspection invited to our

Walking Skirts,

With wide and narrow tuckings, at 75c, 85c, $1, and $1.15.

Equal Values in

Chemise, Night-Dresses, Drawers, Corset Covers, etc.

Infants' Furnishings a Specialty.

"Golden Opportunity."

SPECIAL CLEARINGSALE OF LADIES' WRAPS.

We have made an average reduction of

50 Per Cent

On THREE SPECIAL LOTS of Ladies' Light Cloth Ulsters, Dolmans, Raglans, and Pelisses, in order to effect QUICK SALES.

LOT 1

Contains a variety of Light Cloth Ulsters in Plaids, Checks, and Plain Cloths; your choice for

$5.50.

Former prices from $8 to $14.

LOT 2.

150 Light Cloth Raglans, Ulsters, Dolmans and Circulars; your choice

$8.00.

Former prices $14 to $18.

LOT 3.

100 Mantillas, Four-in-Hands, Raglans, Ulsterettes, and a few Scotch Check Ulsters; your choice

$10.00.

Former prices from $18 to $25.

A chance seldom had to obtain a really desirable garment at a reduction of FIFTY PER CENT.

INSPECTION INVITED.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

RAILROADS.

Vanderbilt Shows His Northwestern Hand and Cable Takes the Trick —Animus of the Fight.

The Burlington & Missouri River Defending an Alleged Unearned 300,000-Acre Land-Grant.

Louisville & New Albany Troubles—Missouri River Lumber Rates—The Cantalever Bridge.

The Vanderbilt-Cable Fight — The Former "Gives Himself Away" and the Latter Scores a Point.

The fight between Vanderbilt and President Cable, of the Rock Island, is the principal topic of discussion in railroad circles here. It is generally conceded that President Cable is making an able and gallant fight against the great monopolist, and that the latter is continually losing ground. Up to a few days ago it was the general opinion that Vanderbilt was so powerful that he would easily succeed in forcing Mr. Cable from the Presidency of the road. There are few, however, who think so now. Mr. Vanderbilt, by his stupid talk through the press, has "given himself dead away," just as Mr. Cable and his friends expected he would do. Mr. Cable's interviews were no doubt published for the purpose of drawing Mr. Vanderbilt out, expecting that he would say something foolish. Had Mr. Vanderbilt maintained his first position—namely: that he was waging this war upon Mr. Cable because his management was unsatisfactory—he might have succeeded in getting some proxies that he might use against Mr. Cable at the next election. But his later statement that he was fighting Mr. Cable simply because he was not friendly enough to the Chicago & Northwestern, and all that he (Vanderbilt) wanted was to elect such men as President Keep and Vice-President Bushnell, of the Chicago & Northwestern, to the Rock Island board, opened the eyes of all the Rock Island stockholders, who now to a man back up Mr. Cable and give him their fullest support. That assertion showed that Vanderbilt's sole desire was to use the Rock Island, in which he has only an interest of about $1,500,000, to benefit the Northwestern, in which he has a controlling interest. The establishment of the Albert Lea route to St. Paul and the Northwest by the Rock Island has been a severe blow to the Chicago & Northwestern, and Vanderbilt has been smarting under it ever since. The difficulty is concisely stated in the following circular-letter issued last Saturday by Davis & Co., of New York:

The true inwardness of the trouble is, that Rock Island's line to Minneapolis and St. Paul secured a large amount of business during 1883 at the expense of Northwestern. If Rock Island would withdraw from Minnesota, it is probable that Mr. Vanderbilt would suddenly lose his desire for a larger representation in the management.

Everybody admits that the Rock Island has been managed for the benefit of the stockholders. It is one of the best-paying railroads in the country, and its management has reflected the sound business-sense and conservative ways of Mr. David Dows, the Vice-President of the road. The Northwestern, in which Vanderbilt's holdings are estimated at $20,000,000, suffers by the Rock Island's competition, and it is perfectly natural that Vanderbilt should feel irritated about it. It is natural, also, that the Rock Island, which is not at all interested in the Northwestern, should try to protect its own interests, even if it does hurt Vanderbilt's rival road.

A CORRECTION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Owing to an error of telegraphic transmission or a blunder in writing THE TRIBUNE'S dispatches from New York Sunday morning represented Mr. David Dows as having said precisely the opposit of what he did say in regard to Mr. R. R. Cable's management of the Rock Island Railroad. In order to prevent any misunderstanding on the subject the interview with Mr. Dows is herewith reproduced in full from the New York Times:

"Mr. David Dows, the First Vice-President of the Rock Island, was yesterday asked about the Presidency of Hugh Riddle and the manner of his retirement and the election of Mr. Cable as his successor. He said in reply: 'Mr. Riddle became President of the Rock Island Company when John F. Tracy resigned, several years ago. He accepted the position with great reluctance, because over thirty years' experience had made him very familiar with his duties as Chief Operating Officer, and he was unwilling to assume new ones accompanied by great responsibilities. The Directors succeeded finally in overcoming his reluctance and he accepted. His administration was very acceptable to the stockholders, and the board was anxious to retain his services for several years to come. When the board assembled in Chicago a year ago last June for the annual election of officers the Directors were notified of Mr. Riddle's determination to decline a reelection. The Directors with one voice protested against the step. He urged his long service, impaired health, and a desire for rest as the reasons for the step. Mr. Cable was then one of the Vice-Presidents and General Manager. He assisted Mr. Riddle that he would relieve him of the duties of detail, and, if he would consent to a reelection for each year, would during his absence perform in the West all of his executive duties. He was again elected. The following winter he spent in California, and was so recuperated when he returned that we all hoped he would again accept. When the Directors and stockholders went to Chicago last June he announced his resolution not to accept a reelection. He hoped until after the board assembled to elect officers that he could be induced to withdraw it. When the board was ready to elect a President he told them that his resolution to retire from active duty was irrevocable; that he had earned the right to rest and was determined to do it. He also asked the board to make Mr. Cable his successor, spoke of his experience in the operation of railroads, his familiarity with the property of the company, acquired while he was General Manager, assistant to the President, and Vice-President, of his ability, energy, and integrity. Mr. Cable had been a member of the board for several years and was then one of the Vice-Presidents. We all knew him well, and, so far as I know, every member of the board approved everything Mr. Riddle said in his favor. Without a dissenting voice we elected him Mr. Riddle's successor, and *have never regretted the choice.* Some one then suggested that Mr. Riddle should remain a member of the Executive Committee and become its Chairman. This suggestion was earnestly supported by Mr. Cable, who said that he desired a continuance of the policy which had been so satisfactory to the stockholders, and that he would need Mr. Riddle's counsel and advice. The latter consented to accept the place, and the board knows that he has not only aided Mr. Cable in the way suggested, but that Mr. Cable's policy has received his approval. This is all there is of it."

"Mr. Riddle, then, had acquired the confidence of the Rock Island stockholders to the fullest degree?"

"He had, and no man ever enjoyed a confidence that was better deserved. He was competent, honest, and fearless. He operated the railroad for the stockholders and not for Wall street, and always stoutly maintained its independence. He represented no one man, but all of the stockholders, and never for a moment entertained Mr. Vanderbilt's demand for a personal representation. The board took its present position in regard to this question a year ago, under the leadership of Mr. Riddle."

The Trouble About Rates on Lumber to Missouri River Points.

The Committee of General Freight Agents appointed a few weeks ago to agree upon differential rates on lumber from the various points of supply to Missouri River points will meet at Commissioner Midgley's office today for the purpose of carrying out its instructions. The committee was unable to act before now because the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha went back on the agreement made at the time the committee was appointed, and which has resulted in a reduction of lumber rates from Chicago to Missouri River points to 10 cents, while at the above-mentioned meeting it was agreed to maintain a 15-cent rate until the committee had completed its task and the new differentials were accepted by all the lines. The action of the St. Paul & Omaha was due to the fact that it had a long-time contract with the Eau Claire Lumber Company by which the latter was guaranteed a rate of two cents above the Chicago rate on all its business. The reduction of the rate to 10 cents by the Chicago roads was a little more than the St. Paul & Omaha could stand, and last Saturday it notified the Chicago roads that it had cancelled its contract with the Eau Claire Company and was ready to join the other roads in making a new arrangement by which rates could be restored. The rate from Chicago to Missouri River points will continue at 10 cents until the committee has concluded its labors and differential rates been accepted by all the lines.

The war on Missouri River lumber rates has been going on for several years, and all previous efforts to make an agreement for the maintenance of rates have failed because the differentials always proved unsatisfactory to some of the roads. This time, if the committee fails to agree upon differentials that will prove satisfactory to all those interested in the matter, Arbitrator Bogue has been authorized to arrange differential rates from the various points of supply, which all the roads have agreed to accept, so that there is now a chance that the disastrous war will be brought to an end.

The Burlington & Missouri River Said to Have Received 300,000 Acres More Land than It Is Entitled To.

When Vice-President and General-Manager T. J. Potter, of the Burlington, left for the East last Saturday afternoon he stated that the principal object of his trip was to go to Washington to attend to some business foreign to the tripartite complications. He declined, however, to state the nature of his business at Washington, saying that it did not interest the public.

It transpires now that Mr. Potter's trip to Washington is, as stated, foreign to the tripartite complications, but nevertheless is of considerable interest both to the Burlington and the public. It is stated that the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, which is a land-grant road, has received nearly 300,000 acres of land more than it is entitled to, and an effort is being made in Congress to forfeit that much of the grant. This is a most serious matter to the Burlington, as most of the land in question has been sold to settlers, and, if forfeited, the value of the land would have to be made good to the Government by the Burlington. Mr. Potter will try to convince the members of Congress that the Burlington & Missouri River is entitled to the above-mentioned 300,000 acres of land, and that it ought not to be declared forfeited.

The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Complications.

Col. Bennett H. Young, ex-President of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, gives the following account of the annual election of the Board of Directors of that road in New York last week, and which substantially agrees with the report already published in THE TRIBUNE. He says Mr. Victor H. Newcomb was, at his own request, dropped from the Directors, and and Mr. J. Schiesinger was elected to the vacancy. Mr. James E. Roosevelt was reelected President of the line, and Mr. A. B. Southard will be assistant to the President and Traffic Manager. He (Mr. Young) was elected General Solicitor. The board declined to ratify the contract between the New Albany Bridge Company and the road. The matter is now before the Board of Directors of the railroad company, and the Executive Committee has the subject under advisement. Col. Young was not prepared to say what effect this action would have on the new bridge work.

It is stated by a gentleman who is in a position to know a good deal about this matter that the action of the board in refusing to ratify the bridge contract dealt a most severe blow to Col. Young, who, it is stated, has a large personal interest in the contract. This gentleman also thinks that the present arrangement is only temporary, and that some important changes in the management of the road will be made before long.

A Lively Time at the Annual Meeting of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—At the annual meeting of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad Company today T. T. Goff, W. A. Goodman, Alexander McDonald, Briggs Swift, Otto Plock, and John Scott were reelected Directors, and August Werrell was elected to the place in the board made vacant by the resignation of Edgar M. Johnson. The annual report stated that the gross earnings for the year exceeded by 1 per cent those of the preceding year, but improvements which had been made reduced the surplus to $5,000, and it would be impossible to declare a dividend. The report stated that the physical condition of the road at the time it was leased by the present company was much worse than was supposed, otherwise the extensive improvements which have been made would not have been necessary. It was also stated that the failure of the city to provide the promised terminal facilities had cost the company during the year $90,000. A committee was appointed to urge upon the Board of Public Works the necessity of ceding to the company for railroad purposes a strip on the west side of Lincoln Park 125 feet in width. The subject of the alleged shortage of $220,000, which, it has been charged, was paid to officials to secure the leasing of the crossing of the road to the present company, was then brought up, and a resolution passed appointing a committee to investigate the management of the road. President Scott said the resolution was a reflection upon himself and the Board of Directors. George Hafer said a gentleman had stated to him this morning that he was ready to bet $1,000 that the physical condition of the road, instead of having been improved, is worse than two years ago. President Scott turned red in the face and said he would take the bet. It is generally believed that if the investigation is pushed there will be some interesting developments as to where the missing $220,000 went.

Opening of the Cantilever Bridge—Changes in Way-Billing.

Mr. J. A. Grier, General Freight Agent of the Michigan Central, gives notice that his company's station at the eastern or New York end of the Cantilever Bridge is called Suspension Bridge, N. Y., and at the western or Canadian end Clifton, Ont. The company's freight-yard on the Canadian side is located about three miles southwest of the bridge and is called Montrose, Ont. The station on the Canada Division (Niagara branch) formerly known as Suspension Bridge, Ont., is now called Clifton, Ont. The company's station at the eastern or New York end of the International Bridge is called Black Rock, N. Y., and the station and yard at the western or Canadian side Victoria, Ont. The Cantilever Bridge is about seventeen miles north of the International Bridge and about 300 feet south of the Great Western or Suspension Bridge. All through-line freight, including Hammond's beef, and all local freight (except live stock), for the New York Central Railroad, will be sent across the Cantilever Bridge, and waybills must be sent under cover to Agent, Suspension Bridge, N. Y. Freight for Buffalo, N. Y., excepting for Erie street delivery, all dead freight for East Buffalo, N. Y.; all through dairy line and perishable freight in car-load for the New York Central, requiring ice at Buffalo; all live-stock, including New York Central, and all freight (including live-stock), for the New York, Lake Erie & Western, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia, Rochester & Pittsburg, New York, West Shore & Buffalo, and Lehigh Valley Railroads, will be sent across the International Bridge.

The Atchison Road Will Comply with the Kansas Commission's Schedule Under Protest—An Injunction.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 18.—The Board of Railroad Commissioners of this State, in the decision rendered Jan. 1, 1884, prescribed a system of reduced local freight rates for the entire Atchison system of railroads in Kansas. The board also proposed a system of reduced special freight rates to and from Missouri River points. The board in their decision admit the reasonableness of most of the company's former rates, but claim that the earnings of the company are too high and should be reduced $900,000 per year and by a system of reduced rates distributed amongst the people. These rates were ordered to take effect the 19th of February. The railroad company has earnestly protested against the action of the Commissioners, and has published statements showing that less than one-fourth of their freight earnings are local to the State, one-fourth being traffic between Kansas and other States, and more than one-half traffic simply crossing the State going from ocean to ocean and from one foreign State to another. There has been and continues to be great difference of opinion through the State as to the wisdom of this action of the Commissioners, as there is a doubt of their power to make such rates. The railroad company will announce today to people living on its line that in deference to the commission established by the people it will Feb. 19 adopt under protest the entire system of mileage distance rates ordered by the Commissioners.

The special rates which cover the entire State traffic crossing the State and going to and from the State to other States were today enjoined in a suit brought by certain stockholders of the road in the court of the Third Judicial District of Kansas. The injunction restrains the company from adopting these special rates, and restrains the Commissioners from endeavoring to force the penalty prescribed for failure to adopt the same.

The Wisconsin Central Will Build a Line Between Chippewa Falls and St. Paul.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The dispatches stating that President Colby, of the Wisconsin Central Road, who is now in Boston, has raised $2,500,000 for the building of a road between Chippewa Falls and St. Paul are confirmed at the general offices in this city. Manager Finney says the company will begin operations as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and the course of the line will be about ten or twelve miles north of the Omaha Road, straight through, and take in but a few towns. The entire distance will be about 104 miles, and the road will be pushed to completion as fast as possible.

Report of the Receiver of the Texas & St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 18.—W. R. Woodard, Receiver of the Texas & St. Louis Railway, filed his preliminary report in the United States Court today. He asked and received permission to issue debentures to the amount of $184,000 at an interest not exceeding 7 per cent, this sum to be applied to the payment of employés and contractors. The wages due employés amount to $134,455.

Miscellaneous Items.

It is reported that Mr. W. H. McDoel, General Freight Agent of the Hannibal & St. Joe, has been offered the position of Traffic Manager of the Texas & St. Louis Railroad. It is not known whether Mr. McDoel will accept the position or not.

Mr. J. O. Philippi, General Agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, received the following dispatch yesterday from General Freight Agent H. C. Barlow: "New tariff ordered by Board of Railroad Commissioners to and from all points in Kansas will take effect Feb. 19 (today.) Tariffs will be sent you as soon as possible, and until received quote no rates to or from Kansas points. Notify all interested."

Mr. William B. French having been appointed Agent at Bagley, Mich., on the Peninsula Division of the Chicago & Northwestern, four miles north of Stephenson, freight for that station will be received and forwarded without prepayment of charges.

Commissioner Fink has just issued the following circular: "Mr. George W. Ristine has been appointed referee in special cases arising under the Pacific Coast agreement of these lines, and is authorized to hear and decide such cases as may be brought before him under that agreement."

Mr. E. P. Vining, Commissioner of the Western Trunk-Line Association, returned yesterday from Omaha, where he had been for several days. He says the situation in regard to the complications between the Burlington and the association is entirely unchanged. As far as he could learn no material cutting of rates was going on, and unless he should receive satisfactory evidence that rates were being cut, no general reduction would be ordered by the association roads.

The Secretary of State yesterday granted a licence to incorporate to the Illinois Southern & Paducah Railway Company, at Waterloo, capital $1,000,000; to build a standard gage railroad from Carbondale to Metropolis and thence to Paducah, Ky., passing through Jackson, Williamson, Union, Johnson, and Massac Counties, forming a connecting link in the line of the New Orleans, Jackson & Northern Railroad between St. Louis and New Orleans; incorporators, Cyrenius C. Simmons, Richard C. Miller, and A. S. Tayon, of St. Louis, Charles A. M. Schlierholz, Charles C. Chase, and Thomas N. Chase, of Waterloo.

Commissioner Fink gives notice that the Eastern trunk lines have agreed to the following changes in and additions to the classification of west-bound freight to take effect Monday, Feb. 18, 1884: Changes—Paint in cans or kegs, packed in barrels, class 3; roofing metal, L. C. L., O. R., class 3; same, C. L., O. R., class 4; oil-cloth, floor, in boxes thirteen feet or over in length, class 1; oil-cloth, not boxed, under thirteen feet in length, O. R., class 1; same, thirteen feet or over in length, O. R., 2 times 1. Additions—Leather goods, class 1; glass, window, common, C. L., released, class 4; glass, rough, C. L., released, class 4.

A meeting of the Local Committee of Passenger Agents of Chicago Eastward-Bound Roads was held yesterday at Chairman Moore's office. There was a long discussion as to what constitutes a continuous ticket. No conclusion was reached, nearly everybody present having a different opinion. The following special rates were agreed upon: Union Convention of Spiritualists at Lansing, Mich., Feb. 29 and March 1 and 2, 1884; round-trip tickets to be sold at one and one-third fare on railroad orders, obtainable through Mr. S. B. McCracken, Secretary, Detroit, Mich.; tickets to be good from Feb. 26 to March 3, inclusive. Fourth reunion of the Second Michigan Cavalry at Ionia, Mich., Feb. 22, 1884: round-trip tickets will be sold at one and one-third fare on railroad orders, obtainable through Mr. Edwin Hoyt Jr., Secretary and Treasurer, Grand Rapids, Mich.; tickets to be good from Feb. 21 to 23, inclusive. An application for reduced rates to the fourth annual convention of the Brick and Tile Makers of Michigan at Adrian, March 11 and 12, was refused.

MURDER IN CINCINNATI.

An Express-Driver Killed by Dr. Hasbrouck at a Late Hour Last Night.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 18.—Dr. R. A. Hasbrouck, who came here from Kansas City in October last, killed John Wilber, an express driver, tonight on the street near Pearl and Martin, not far from the Doctor's office. Wilber had been abusing the Doctor on the street, and followed him into a saloon, where he was violently abusive. Going out on the street, Wilber again followed him, and the Doctor drew a knife and killed him, and then surrendered to the police.

SCENES IN PASTEUR'S WORKSHOP.

Pall Mall Gazette: The following somewhat gruesome description of M. Pasteur's laboratory, taken from a recently-published volume entitled "L'Histoire d'un Savant par un Ignorant," gives a very striking picture of the modern physiological workshop: "All the animals in the laboratory, from the little white mice hiding under a bundle of cotton wool to the dogs barking furiously from behind their iron-railed kennels, are doomed to death. These inhabitants of the laboratory, which are marched out day after day in order to be subjected to operations or other experiments, share the space with still more ghastly objects. From all parts of France hampers arrive containing fowls which have died of cholera or some other disease. Here is an enormous basket bound with straw; it contains the body of a pig which died of fever. A fragment of lung, forwarded in a tin box, is from a cow dying of pneumonia. Other goods are still more precious. Since M. Pasteur, two years ago, went to Pauillac to await the arrival of a boat which brought yellow-fever patients, he received now and then from far-off countries a bottle of vomito negro. Tubes filled with blood are lying about, and smaller plates containing drops of blood may be seen everywhere on the worktables. In special stores bottle-like bladders are ranged resembling small liquor bottles. The prick of a pin into one of these bladders would bring death to any man. Inclosed in glass prisons millions and millions of microbes live and multiply." M. Pasteur's views on vivisection are known well enough. His own words on the subject are: "Never should I have the courage to kill a bird for sport, but when it comes to experiments I have never been troubled by the slightest scruple. Science in that case has the right of pleading the sovereignty of the purpose."

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Arrived out, the Britannic and France, from New York; the British Prince, from Philadelphia; the St. Albans and Caradoc, from New Orleans; and the Amoor, from Galveston.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Arrived, the Switzerland, from Antwerp.

MAINE JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 18.—Gov. Rafle has nominated the Hon. William L. Putnam, of Portland, and the Hon. Enoch Foster, of Bethel, for Justices of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Judges Symonds and Barrows.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE.

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 18.—An old man named J. W. Swain and his son died today at Eagle Ford from the effects of exposure and freezing. They were surrounded by water in a wood-chopping camp during the great storm of Tuesday last to Sunday when rescued.

WINNETKA'S MYSTERY.

Various Possible Factors in the Solution Discovered, Including One "Bad Man."

He Has a "Pal" as Bad as Himself, and the Two Hold a Whispered Conference.

Misfortunes of the Young Butcher—The Revolver in Custody—Legal Complications Likely to Arise.

There is but very little to add to the long list of facts, fancies, and theories that have already been published regarding the Winnetka tragedy. The detectives are hard at work on the case and hopeful of success, but the murderer is free. Vague rumors have been circulated regarded the supposititious arrest of different persons, but they are without a semblance of truth, as there is as yet absolutely no evidence against any of the suspected persons that would warrant the officials in taking any decisive steps. It is true that they have succeeded in weaving a strong chain of circumstantial evidence against one individual, but it is not sufficient to convict. He is being shadowed day and night and his every action minutely observed. An apparently trivial act may betray his guilt, or an equally simple discovery prove his innocence.

But while the officials are devoting much attention to their favorit theory they are not unmindful of others. Every possible clew that can be obtained is thoroughly sifted as rapidly as possible, the number of men detailed for the work having been largely augmented from day to day. The country is being scoured for miles in every direction, in the hopes of securing fresh material to work upon. Every attempt to solve the problem as to who the murderer was or what his object could have been only results in adding further mystery to the bloody deed. Theories are plentiful but facts are few. There is but one theory advanced which presents any degree of tangibility, and even that is so full of flaws that it may be easily shattered when carefully analyzed. It is a theory, however, to which the detectives tenaciously cling, and by which they expect to solve the mystery.

A BAD YOUNG MAN.

Another clew has been developed since the funeral, and it is now being closely followed up. Within a short distance of the Willson residence there resides a man who has known the murdered couple from childhood. He is a wild, shiftless fellow, and is looked upon by the inhabitants of the little village as a hard character. He is not only dissolute himself, but associates with a class of men who are equally as bad and even worse. The gang is known to the police of this city as an unusually tough one, and it is generally believed that any one of its members would not hesitate to commit almost any crime. This man seldom or never works, but lives like a leech on the charity of his aged father. The morning the murder was discovered he was at the house, and is said to have conducted himself in a very suspicious manner, particularly when the plaster casts were made of the footprints in the snow. There was no occasion for the exhibition of any fear on that score, however, as the footprints were afterwards satisfactorily explained.

A PRIVATE CONFERENCE.

His most intimate pal is another tough character whose home is in Waukegan, but who almost constantly haunts the lowest dives of vice in the city. Last Sunday afternoon these two men met by appointment at the Northwestern depot in this city and were engaged for some time in earnest conversation. Both were apparently very much excited although their discussion was carried on in very low tones and frequently in whispers. They were under the careful scrutiny of an experienced detective, who is still on the track of one, while another official is shadowing the other. There are said to be many suspicious circumstances connecting these two men with the crime, but what they are the detectives keep to themselves.

A NEW PHASE.

If the theory that they are the guilty ones should prove correct it places an entirely different aspect upon the case, which shows that the real active of the perpetrators was, after all, to commit robberry. A large majority of the friends and relatives of the Willsons have persistently maintained that there must have been a large amount of money and other valuables in the house which have not been found, although so far as is absolutely known nothing is missing but Mr. Willson's watch, pocket-book, and memorandum-book. Various papers, mortgages, and a will are supposed to have been taken, but their loss is only a supposititious one. The Winnetka man is know to have been possessed of more or less knowledge concerning Mr. Willson's habits, including his custom of keeping considerable money in the house. This fact is being worked up on the grounds that he either instigated or committed the crime and that his pal was closely allied with him in the work.

THE YOUNG BUTCHER.

All rumors, whether printed or otherwise, relating to the supposed arrest of Neil McKaigue, the young butcher, are positively untrue. He was attending to his work yesterday with his customary regularity, although he undoubtedly feels the unpleasant notoriety into which his name has been dragged by this affair. He repeatedly protests that he is innocent, and many believe him. If he is innocent he is much to be pitied, as to be placed under the ban of suspicion for complicity in such a deed is a terrible ordeal for any man, especially if he is innocent. McKaigue fully realizes his position, and says that he will clearly prove that he is a victim of unfortunate circumstances.

THE REVOLVER.

Regarding the finding of his revolver, which was in the possession of a Winnetka servant-girl, he alleges that she took it away from him at a dance several weeks ago. The girl, it is said, confirms his statement. Much importance is attached to the recovery of the weapon, however, despite the confirmative story told. The detectives, in whose possession the revolver remains, refuse to state whether or not its caliber corresponds with the bullets with which Mr. Willson was shot. Even if the bullets fit the weapon it proves nothing unless it can be further proven that the girl received it from McKaigue after the perpetration of the crime.

THE "POP-SHOP."

The proprietor of the little "pop-shop" in which McKaigue said he spent all of Tuesday evening after closing up his place of business, remembered yesterday that the latter came in after 9 o'clock and remained about two hours. He entered alone and nothing unusual was noticed in his deportment. He said nothing about where he had spent the earlier part of the evening, but sat down and played euchre with them for an hour or two, going from there to his boarding-house. Only a man of cast-iron nerve could have done this after committing so horrible a crime, even though it were to substantiate an alibi.

A LOOSE BUSINESS DEAL.

Regarding his business transactions with Mr. Willson some further facts have been obtained. About two months ago Mr. Willson called on Mr. Moth, the village notary, and asked him if he deemed it a safe investment to loan McKaigue $500 with which to start in business. He said that the butcher was anxious to start in business for himself but was unable to furnish security. Mr. Willson concluded not to advance the money, it is said, but sold McKaigue a lot for cash, but which the latter has never received a deed for. Mr. Willson also authorized Mr. Moth to buy a frame building for him, but instructed that papers be made out in Mr. Moth's name. His object for doing this is not made manifest. The building was bought, moved on to McKaigue's lot, and fitted up for a butcher-shop. Mr. Willson stated that he had sold it to McKaigue on the installment-plan, and would never trouble him about the payment so long as the interest was kept up. McKaigue has no deed or title to either, nor has any mortgage on the property ever been recorded. To say the least the transaction was a very unbusinesslike one, and hardly in keeping with the character of Mr. Willson.

Ridiculous as it may seem, Mr. Willson's nephew, J. Appleton Willson, has not been above suspicion. The fact that he would be likely to benefit by the death of his uncle was considered sufficient grounds for investigation. The fallacy of this theory was exploded when proof was obtained of his presence at home the night of the murder, twenty miles from his uncle's house.

PROPERTY COMPLICATIONS.

The fact that Mr. Willson's will has not been found has led to the belief that he had either made none or destroyed it. Mr. Moth is almost positive there was a will, as a short time before his death Mr. Willson conversed with him upon the subject, and said that the bulk of his property would go to his nephew, of whom he spoke in the highest terms.

If the will is not found an interesting lawsuit may result. If it is proven that Mrs. Willson died first, and no will is found, Mr. Willson's sister Parmela, who resides in the East, would be entitled to one-half of the property and J. Appleton Willson and his sister, Mrs. Phelps, would receive the remainder. It will be difficult to prove which of the victims died first, unless the murderer is found and confesses.

OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

The little village is beginning to settle down into its usually quiet mode of life, although there is no lack of interest in the search that is being made for the murderer. Scores of detectives and newspaper representatives visit the place every day, many remaining over night. The house is in charge of the Village Marshal, who acts for the Coroner. Yesterday William Pinkerton, State's-Attorney Mills, Detective Robertson, and Mr. J. Appleton Willson held a consultation at the house, which lasted several hours. Some additional clew is thought to have been found, as Mr. Pinkerton came back to the city on an early train and immediately departed in another direction. It was rumored that he had gone East to investigate other relatives.

DEATH OF YOUNG STEELE.

In connection with the tragedy, although almost entirely distinct from it, was the sudden death yesterday of Charles W. Steele, a universal favorit. This was the young man who is said to have cried in his delirium that a horrible murder was being committed, telling his mother that he could see it, and pointing in the direction of the Willson homestead. This was about 11 o'clock the night of the murder.

Charlie Steele, as he was familiarly called, was a bright and energetic young man, and was 21 years of age. He has been a clerk in the office of W. S. Hartwell, Freight Auditor of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, for several years, and is highly spoken of by his employers. Of late he has been stationed in the Omaha office, and returned from there last week Monday, having contracted typhus-malarial-fever. He was much improved Saturday, but Sunday evening grew rapidly worse and died at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. He assisted largely in the support of his father and mother, who will be seriously affected by his death. The funeral will be held at the house at 12 o'clock tomorrow under the auspices of Company F, First Regiment I. N. G., of which he was a member. The body will be taken to Rosehill Cemetery on the 1 o'clock train for interment.

INTERESTING GOSSIP.

Extracts from a Letter to the Cleveland "Leader" Dealing with Leading Men.

Congressman Dorsheimer rose the other day in the House to make his first great speech on the Chalmers-Manning contest. A physical giant with broad, round, beefy shoulders, a great ball of a head and a full rosy face, his voice came forth from a chest that Goliath might have envied and filled the fullest extremities of the galleries. Below him the other members turned their little heads up to look at his big one. Mr. Dorsheimer's head attracts notice everywhere. As round as a pumpkin, its top shines like wet ivory in its baldness, while the skin of its cheeks is as rosy as those of a milkmaid. As Mr. Dorsheimer spoke he moved his great arms, as thick as the thighs of other members, and at one time he brought his big beefy fist down upon his desk, making the chamber ring with the emphasis. He perspired greatly as he went on, and wiped now and then great beads of sweat from his broad forehead and his bald crown, making the little hair island in the centre of it look as though a wave had dashed over it and left it dripping. He commanded good attention, and a dozen members left their seats and stood in the aisles while he was speaking. William Dorsheimer is one of New York's leading lawyers. He has an office a few doors above Trinity Church on Broadway, very near those of Gen. Grant and Roscoe Conkling. He is now 53 years old, and the Presidential bee may yet buzz under his solitary locks above his big forehead in that ocean of baldness. He has a good War record, is a renegade Republican, and he believes in civil-service reform. But I am afraid Mr. Dorsheimer is too much of a Republican still to ever become a great Democratic candidate.

MORRISON WORRIED.

I notice that the Hon. William Morrison's face is not so bright as it was at the opening of Congress. He looks worried, and there is a wrinkle or two added to the crow-feet about his eyes. His hair is not so sleekly combed as of yore, and his rippling laugh and funny anecdote is missed in the lobbies of the Willard. I wonder if Morrison is not tired of his Tariff bill after all.

HEWITT.

Abram S. Hewitt is another man who does not look at all happy these days. His little affair with the O'Donnell case is still on his mind, and he has not opened his mouth in way of jest for two weeks. Abram S. Hewitt sits in the rear of the House so near Frank Hurd that the two can chat from their desks without moving. He is usually seen bending over his desk writing or leaning back with his hands in his lap, and his Prince Albert coat buttoned tightly about his spare old bones, chewing the cud of sweet and bitter fancy. He is certainly chewing something, and his hollow jaws move up and down continuously. That face of Hewitt's is a curiosity to me. It is long, lean, and bony. The high, narrow forehead ends in silky white hair, which stands out on every side like that of Andrew Jackson. The cheek-bones are high and prominent, the chops hollow, and the nose large and decidedly Roman. The lips are tight and thin, the chin projecting and covered with a short white whisker. Add two large ears, partially covered by silky gray hair, and you have Mr. Hewitt's head which, joined by a scraggy neck to a pair of thin, bent shoulders, appears chewing and thinking, and thinking and chewing, over Mr. Hewitt's desk day after day.

Abram S. Hewitt is now 62 years old, and his ambitions rise as high as though he were 20. Some years ago, on being referred to in the House as the son-in-law of Peter Cooper, he said he was tired of being called son-in-law of Peter Cooper, and that the time would come when Mr. Cooper would be referred to as the father-in-law of Abram S. Hewitt. That time has not come yet, and this is doubtless the food for so much chewing and thinking. Shortly after his graduation at the head of his class in Columbia College Abram S. Hewitt made the great stroke of his life in marrying the daughter of Peter Cooper. The story goes that he was employed as her private tutor, and teaching ripened into love. The two were married and Hewitt was made a partner with Peter Cooper's son, and his fortune rapidly followed. He now counts his money by millions, and, like four-fifths of all millionaires, wants to be President. Mr. Hewitt is an accomplished scholar, and is especially well read in scientific subjects. Peter Cooper gave the Cooper Institute largely into his charge, and he organized it for him at its foundation. He is now serving his seventh year in the House.

KASSON.

On the Republican said of the House I see another disappointed man, Congressman John A. Kasson, of Iowa. Dull-eyed melancholy hovers around him, and the report that he is soon to retire from public life is not surprising. In 1861, when Kasson came to Washington to be Lincoln's First Assistant Postmaster-General, he had a right to hope that he might some time be President, and this hope may have kept up during his long years of Congressional and diplomatic service, but it must be dead now. The preference of Keifer over him as the Speaker of the last Congress was a bitter pill, and it was one of the many private and public ones he has taken. His private troubles have been especially hard. He separated from his wife many years ago, and now goes about in society a lone old bachelor of 62. A few years ago while calling in St. Louis, I am told, his friend invited him to go home and dine with him. Mr. Kasson consented to do so, when the man continued: "By the way, there is to be a marriage at our church tonight and we expect to attend." Kasson inquired the name of the bride, and found that it was his wife about to marry again. He concluded to remain in town.

For all the stories they tell of Kasson, he is still perhaps the leading mind of the Republican side of the House. Finely educated and cultured by foreign travel, he has broad views, and can express them in elegant English. He is rather a Miss Nancy in many of his ways, and in speaking he affects the tone of an English dude rather than that of blunt Iowa which he represents. His speeches abound in classical allusion, and they are delivered with courtly gesture.

A HARD HITTER.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 18.—Mervine Thompson, of this city, and J. E. Welch, a heavy-weight pugilist of Erie, Pa., met in the City Armory tonight to spar with soft gloves. In the first round Thompson knocked Welch down four time and badly punished him. At the outset of the second round Welch was knocked senseless, and ten minutes were required to revive him.

"BETTY AND THE BABY."

With Sergt. Mason, the Husband and Father, They Are at the Dime Museum.

Sergt. John A. Mason, the man who while a soldier in the United States Army fired at Charles J. Guiteau through the window of the jail in Washington City, arrived in the city from Pittsburg yesterday morning to fulfill an engagement of two weeks with Messrs. Kohl & Middleton, the Dime-Museum men. "Betty" and "the baby," his wife and child, about whom he was so greatly concerned when sentenced to serve a term in the Albany Penitentiary, accompany him, as does Mr. Frank Hoffman, the representative of Hager & Campbell, proprietors of a Philadelphia dime museum, who have Sergt. Mason and his family under contract for a tour of the large cities. The little party is stopping at McCoy's Hotel.

About noon yesterday a TRIBUNE representative called at Mr. Kohl's private office in the South Side Museum, where the Sergeant was to begin his engagement, and in a few moments the much-written-about man came in, accompanied by Mr. Hoffman and Mr. Murphy, the museum's advertising agent. Sergt. Mason is a man who would not attract any particular attention in a crowd. He is a tall, spare man, with bronzed and rugged features, carefully-combed black hair, and a light mustache. His erect bearing indicates the training of a soldier. When he dawned upon the reportorial vision he was neatly attired in a black Prince Albert coat, dark pantaloons, standing-collar, and black necktie. Upon one of his brown hands was a tattooed star, and he wore a slender plain gold ring upon his little finger. A heavy double chain stretched across his vest and was looped around his neck. He talked in a very nervous, explosive, and excitable manner, and when he once got fairly started there was no stopping him. With his cold, steel-gray eyes he looked a man through and through, and he had every appearance of a man in whom nerve and grit were prominent characteristics. Apparently he could not sit still for any length of time, as every few moments during the conversation he would pop up from his chair, pace the floor excitedly, and gesticulate freely.

"Mr. Kohl," he said, after the usual introductions, "I understand I am to be the first one on the stage. Mr. Hoffman here can lecture on me, or, if necessary, I have a little talk of my own. I have a voice and a tongue, and I can deliver it well."

"Mr. Middleton suggested," mildly remarked Mr. Kohl, "that we might have a stage built for you and your family up in one of the halls and have the lecture delivered there. What do you think of that?"

"I believe the seats would sell well downstairs if the Sergeant was to be introduced on the stage," said Mr. Hoffman.

"Of course they would," put in Mason. "Besides, I'm no curiosity to be put up in one of the halls. The people would be wanting to talk to me all the time, and I'm liable to get mad. I'm a soldier."

"Crushed again," murmered Mr. Kohl, as the party of four went up-stairs to a private room, where they could talk without interruption.

"One of the most essential household articles is a spittoon," said the Sergeant when he had discovered the absence of that article in the private room, and one was secured for his special benefit.

"You have had quite an experience, Sergeant," said the reporter, by way of a starter.

"Well, I should say I

...th Is Wealth.
...Body is Wealth of Mind.
DR. RADWAY'S
...aparillian Resolvent.
...reat Blood Purifier.
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...ALSE AND TRUE.
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R. R.
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...l Complaints.
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POLITICAL MATTERS.

The Attempt to Secure the Democratic National Convention for Chicago.

Facts Developed Regarding the Election Murders at Copiah and Danville.

Congressional Matters in Iowa's First District—Gov. Crittenden's Call on Mr. Tilden.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

CHICAGO VS. ST. LOUIS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—W. C. Goudy is quoted as saying that if Tilden would accept he could be nominated for President by acclamation. Goudy admits, however, that "the old ticket" is an easy mode of expression. It saves a man from committing himself to any one. Only two names are so far mentioned with any persistence. They are McDonald and Morrison, and the name of McDonald is most frequently heard. The friends of these two candidates claim that Chicago or St. Louis would be equally satisfactory to them. The St. Louis men say that Morrison would have a better local support there than in Chicago. Moreover, the newspapers would treat him better.

Still there is one person whose name is heard in all the hotel corridors. It appears that it is necessary that the Democratic National Convention shall be held at Chicago in order that Carter Harrison may carry the State of Illinois for the Democratic ticket, either as nominee for Governor or for the Vice-Presidency. This assertion is heard everywhere.

The committee came this morning and on the hotel registers, in order that there may be no mistake about it, they are carefully labeled "The Illinois Democratic Committee." The "short-hairs" have taken up their headquarters at one hotel, and Mr. Joseph Chesterfield Mackin says that they constitute the "ornamental committee of entertainment." But they do not have votes in the National Committee, and it is votes just now that the Chicago delegation need. They will want more than they seem likely now to get. The field has been occupied in advance by those who do not hunt ducks with brass bands. St. Louis has had the advantage of having two active Democrats in the Senate. The members of the Chicago delegation who know the most and talk the least are fearful that St. Louis has the votes. Chicago may win this time, but it is by no means certain. St. Louis seems to be in the lead.

OPPOSITION TO CINCINNATI.

The Illinois committee has been increased to night by the addition of Lambert Tree. Goudy is quite hopeful that Chicago will be selected. Oberly and Gen. Singleton say tonight that the prospect looks well. They have been on the ground for some days, and have seen all the members of the National Committee who have arrived. The St. Louis delegation is engaged in a still hunt. They expect numerous additions to their committee tomorrow. Cincinnati has appeared as a competitor, and the fact has caused an exhibition of feeling on the part of some leading Bourbons. A Democrat who arrived two days since from the West, and left tonight for New York, said before leaving that he had personally talked with twelve Democratic Senators, representing seven States, and every one of them expressed strong opposition to Cincinnati, on the ground that the *Enquirer*, when the National Convention was last held there, had not treated several distinguished candidates with fairness. The attacks on Senators McDonald and Bayard were especially instanced. At a dinner given last night to Senator-elect Blackburn, when sixteen were present, all but one, Senator Pendleton, were reported to have taken decided grounds against Cincinnati for the same reason. These arguments are being met by those here who are working for Cincinnati by the statement that the *News-Journal* will not let attacks on any candidate go unanswered. In spite of this general opposition, some good work will be done for Cincinnati. The Democratic statesmen do not like independent journalism.

COOPER.

The Democratic Senators are canvassing the name of Edward Cooper, son of Peter Cooper, for the Presidency. He is solid with both factions in New York, made an excellent Mayor, and the firm of Cooper, Hewitt & Co. would, it is said, subscribe $1,000,000 to the campaign fund.

TERRITORIAL REPRESENTATION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 18.—A dispatch from Santa Fé, N. M., says the Territorial Democratic Central Committee of New Mexico has memorialized the National Democratic Committee to allow Territorial representation in the Democratic National Convention.

ST. LOUIS.

A strong delegation of St. Louisans and several members of the Missouri Democratic State Committee have gone to Washington to look after the interests of St. Louis in connection with the National Convention. Twenty thousand dollars has been subscribed to defray the expense of the convention, and $50,000 can be easily raised if necessary.

COPIAH.

THE INTIMIDATION OF DAVID BELL.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—This morning, before the Senate Committee, David Bell, the first colored witness, was called. Can read and write. Was a slave in old times; was inspector of election for the Republican side. The Monday night before election, while in bed, a company of men, perhaps twenty in number, came to his house, broke down the door, and took him out. They were armed, but not masked. Witness knew some by sight. Couldn't say if they were Democrats, as things were mixed at the election, Democrats and Republicans meeting together on a fusion ticket. Witness was not willing to give the names of the men he recognized. Did not think it expedient. The men took away from him a number of election-tickets. They all contained Republican names except that of Orin Miller. Witness did not sleep at home at night for two weeks after this. Was Chairman of the Executive Republican Committee of Copiah County.

Cross-examined by Senator Salisbury, witness explained that there was a fusion of Democrats and Republicans called Independents. Witness is now Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Representatives of the Legislature, appointed for his services in securing the election of Orin Miller.

THE KILLING OF TOM WALLACE.

Mrs. Wallace, colored, wife of Tom Wallace, said the Thursday before the election a number of men came to her house while all were asleep and called for Tom Wallace, stating that they were the Sheriff and posse from Brookhaven with a warrant. They came in and put a rope over her husband's neck, when he cried: "Hold on, gentlemen," and tried to put the rope off, when one man shot him. He tried to resist and got to his ax, when several of the men shot him and killed him and shot her through the arm. She and her nine children fled to the woods. Most of the negroes went to the woods and stayed for several weeks. Her husband was killed Thursday night, or Friday morning before daylight, before the election.

Joshua Wallace, colored, son of Tom Wallace, 31 years old, was at home the night of the killing of his father. Witness heard a hail outside and a voice saying: "It's Sheriff Cummings, of Brookhaven." After some parley the men came in, and witness, who was in another room, heard five shots. When he went in he saw his father dead and his mother shot through the arm. The road in front of the house was full of men and horses. Witness could not identify the men, but they were white. Nobody interfered with him. The armed men had a cannon with them.

Tim Wallace, son of Tom, 20 years old, testified as to the coming of a body of men to the house at night and to the shooting of his father and mother.

THE BEATING OF HANDY FORTNER.

Handy Fortner, colored, was called. Lived on Bayou Pierre, in Copiah County, at the time of the last election. Witness was the first one the bulldozers attacked. They came to his house Thursday night and claimed to be with Dunbar, who wanted a man for stealing a horse in Claiborne County. They caught and tied him, and took him out some distance from the house and stretched him, with Robert West at his head and Henry Pollard at his feet. They stripped him and beat him with a doubled grass rope. After these persuasions witness promised to vote the Democratic ticket. Witness went to Centennial and voted the Republican ticket, but lived in the woods for fear of his life. He lost four bales of cotton by this neglect and absence from home. Witness, after being whipped, went before the grand jury and the Republican Committee and showed how he had been beaten. Joel Lee, Ike East, Marion McCree, and Frank Thompson were present when witness was whipped. West and Pollard, who held his head and feet, were colored men, who were forced by being whipped to hold him. Witness had sued Frank Thompson some time before and he knew Thompson had a grudge for it. East was Thompson's son-in-law.

Henry Pollard, colored, sworn. Was at Fortner's house one night about 10 o'clock when a party of armed men came to the house, and after some talk forced witness and Robert West to strip Fortner and hold him down while Frank Thompson whipped him. The men forced all three negroes to promise to vote the Democratic ticket. Fortner was struck five times with a leather strap and a good many times with a rope. Witness recognized Frank Thompson and Marion McCree.

Robert West, colored, testified to having been at Handy Fortner's house one night when somebody came upon the gallery and hailed. The door was opened and seven men came in and questioned witness, who was sitting by the fire. They called for Fortner and accused him of stealing a horse, and tied him, and took Fortner and witness and Pollard away from the house, where five more men with the horses were. Witness and Pollard were then ordered to strip Fortner, which they did, when the men whipped Fortner and ordered all the colored men to leave Copiah County. The men were armed with guns, but did not fire them. The whipping described took place a week before the election.

ISHAM GILMORE.

Isham Gilmore, colored, was called. Is 67 or 68 years old. Lives in Beat No. 3, Copiah County. Friday night before election witness saw a drove of armed men on horseback pass by. They were whooping and yelling. After passing by, some time afterwards, a party of them rode into his yard and surrounded the house. They broke down his door and one man came in. The women screamed while he parleyed with the men, who said they were going to clean out the radical voters. Witness promised to vote for the Democrats, and the men went away after making threats. After that witness went to the woods and staid there. Some white men, who were also Republicans, laid out in the woods also. Witness heard cannon fired around the neighborhood. Ras Wheeler was the man who came into witness' house and threatened him.

JACK THOMPSON.

Jack Thompson, colored. Lives in Beat No. 3, Copiah County. Votes at Centennial. During the canvass saw armed men passing and heard guns fired. Witness had canvassed the county for seven weeks, but a friend, a white Democrat, advised him to leave the county, as there was great bitterness on the part of the Democrats toward the Independents. Witness took the advice and left the county for twenty-one days, and was absent during the election. Witness had heard Circuit Judge Wharton tell some gentlemen that they (the Democrats) must carry the election. They were expected to carry it, and must do so.

OTHER TESTIMONY.

Witness had been a Methodist traveling preacher for many years. He refused to tell the name of the Democrat who advised him to leave the county.

L. Oliver, colored, was called. Had helped to form a Republican club about four miles from Hazlehurst. When witness got to the place he saw horses and six or seven white men from town who accosted him in a friendly way. No meeting was held, and he with the whites and another colored man rode off toward town. Witness had a talk with Mr. Mead, Chairman of the Democratic Committee, after the election, and Mead said he would arrange it so that witness would not be interfered with.

J. W. Bondurant, white, testified that he lived in Beat No. 3, Copiah County, is a Republican, and was born in the county. Witness the Friday evening before the election saw a body of armed men going toward Centennial, where there was to be speaking. There was no speaking and the men went to Bogell's store, where a considerable settlement of colored people existed. Subsequently the mob, with cannon and guns, came to Ras Matthew's store, where witness was with Ras Matthews and H. B. Ormond. They fired many bullets into the store and threatened and abused the occupants. They also fired a cannon loaded with half a sack of buck-shot at the store. Nobody was hurt, and they finally went away after visiting the negro houses. Witness remonstrated with Marion Higdon and Dr. Jones about the actions of this mob, but they said: "We intend to carry the election." Witness staid in town and heard Col. Barksdale, member of Congress, make a speech that night in the court-house. Barksdale called on them to carry the election regardless of consequences, and he advised them to hang Frank M. Bufkin, member of the Board of Supervisors of Beat No. 2, so high that the birds of prey could not bury their beaks in his body. Witness voted at Centennial election-day. Witness found only one Independent—Darius Barlow—at the voting-place, while the Democrats were in force, with their guns. When the announcement of the death of Print Matthews at Hazlehurst was made there was great rejoicing and clapping of hands. Witness was ordered not to go to Hazlehurst, as none of Matthews' friends would be allowed to go there.

C. S. Matthews (white), first cousin of the late J. P. Matthews, was at Hazlehurst the day before election. He saw an armed mob riding around town. He heard that J. P. Matthews had been killed at Hazlehurst. He started back to Hazlehurst scarcely believing the report, but thinking it might be a trick to get him away from Rockfort. When he got within six miles of Hazlehurst he met a single negro, who told him of the killing and advised him not to go to town.

George B. Hamilton (white), a native of Mississippi, resident of Hazlehurst twenty-five years, was clerk of election there the 6th of November last. Was at the voting-place when Print Matthews came in. Ras Wheeler was there and he talked with Matthews. Matthews went up and voted, and had just stepped back when he was shot down. Witness was six or eight feet from Matthews, facing him, when Matthews was shot down. Ras Wheeler had a gun in his hand; he was eighteen feet from Matthews. Did not see Wheeler shoot, but saw him unbreech his gun, take out the cartridge, reload, and go out of the room. Print Matthews was Republican challenger and Ras Wheeler Democratic challenger. Ras Wheeler was behind witness, but facing Matthews when the shot was fired. Witness heard no loud talk between Wheeler and Matthews, or saw any appearance of anger. No other person with a gun was in the voting-place. Heard Wheeler say he would go and surrender to the Sheriff, and he never came back to the polls.

J. M. Matthews (white) was sworn. Lives fifteen miles from Hazlehurst, in Copiah County, is a farmer, is a brother of Print Matthews, voted at Centennial election-day, but left at 11 o'clock and went to Hazlehurst. Witness was notified by the negroes that he would be killed if he went on. Saw numbers of armed men, but nobody interfered with him and he went into Hazlehurst to his brother's house. About dark a crowd of armed men came along the road by the house and were very noisy and profane. When witness left the polls at Centennial there had been cast eighty-five colored and eight white votes for the Independent ticket, but in the final result there were only twenty-four votes for the Independents and all the rest for the Democrats. All the negroes that have lived with and worked for witness have been driven off by the system of terrorism practiced. Witness cannot get negroes to work for him through their fear of being disturbed. Witness is a cotton planter owning 1,400 acres, with most of it under cultivation. Witness does not believe there is any prejudice against him except for his Republican politics. Laborers on his father's places in Lincoln county were not interfered with except near the line of Copiah. His father's cotton-gin near the line of Copiah County was burned.

Joseph P. Jones (white) was President of the Board of County Supervisors of Copiah County last June. At the last election was Republican challenger at Heath's store. Witness got into an altercation with George B. Nelson over marking tickets. The crowd took the side of Nelson, and witness left the polls and did not return. Witness wanted it understood that he was not a Republican. He was an old-line Whig, but had acted with the Democrats, but would scratch tickets and vote as he pleased. The committee were in session over eight hours and adjourned at dark.

DANVILLE.

WHAT HAS BEEN DEVELOPED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Mr. Sherman admits that the Danville investigation does not show as conclusively as he had expected it would that the massacre was premeditated. But it has shown a great many things that are not creditable to the Southern system of civilization. The massacre may not have been premeditated, but with surprising celerity, after a pair of brass knuckles on a white man's fist had gone crunching into the head of a colored man, a double line of white men, thoroughly armed, drawn up in line of battle, well disciplined, acting apparently under a leader, was standing before a mass of colored men, women, and children, most of whom clearly were not armed (and it does not clearly appear that any of the blacks were armed), and commenced shooting into the crowd of negroes. At the first shot the negroes fled. But the shooting of the whites did not stop with the flight. It was continued against the defenseless negroes. That, in brief, is what has been proved today, and the white men say that they shot in self-defense. The truth appears to be that the white men were determined that the votes of the colored men should not interfere to prevent them from securing control of the State, and they were successful. The testimony of the colored women is more fearless than that of the men. Asked by Mr. Vance, of South Carolina, whether there were not some colored Democrats in Virginia, a bright young negro woman answered that there were none; that if any negro men were disposed to vote the Democratic ticket they would not be well received by their race, and that if her own husband should vote the Democratic ticket she "should pack up her things and go to her father's," if she had one, and that that would be the voice of the negro women of Virginia. Mr. Vance's unfortunate questions did not help to explain the loss of the colored vote to the Republican ticket in Virginia.

TESTIMONY.

Hense Lowson, a colored man, whose fight with Noel preceded the riot, and Davis Lewellin, colored, told the story of the preliminary quarrel substantially as related by the colored witnesses last week.

John F. Carl, Superintendent of the National Cemetery at Danville, described the riot. He noticed a number of white men in the crowd holding pistols at rest—that is, they held pistols in the right hands, the left hands serving as supports. They fired about 150 shots. Saw no arms in the hands of the colored men, and saw no returning shots.

Sophia Powell (colored) saw Mr. Blunt stand on the corner and shoot several times at the retreating blacks.

Mrs. Violet Keeling (colored) saw Blunt fire.

Senator Vance—Are any colored people in your county Democrats?

Witness—Well, I don't hunt that sort. If I hear of a colored man votin' the Democrat ticket I don' hab nothin' to do with him, and I don' let him come in my house. I don't like to see a colored man sell himself nohow. I tink if a colored man votes de Democrat ticket he has already sold hisself.

Senator Vance—Well, when a white man votes the Republican ticket do you think he sells himself?

Witness—I'll just tell yer what I tink. He's a man wot's got sense and knows what he's doin'.

Senator Vance—Well, supposing your husband should vote the Democratic ticket?

Witness—I'll just tell you wot, I would just pack up my clo's and go to my fader. If I didn't hab no fader I'd just go to work for 25 cents a week to support my own sef.

J. G. Miller (white) testified that the whites were in danger of being mobbed by the blacks when they fired.

Adjourned.

IOWA.

EARLY ACTIVITY IN THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—THE ASPIRANTS SETTING UP THE PINS.

KEOKUK, Ia., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The ides of November are as yet a long way off. One would naturally suppose that peace and quiet would reign within the political camps. Such, however, is not the case in Iowa's First Congressional District. This neck of woods is now considered doubtful ground, and not without just cause, McCoid's meagre majority of two years ago leaving but a small margin for anxious Republican candidates to figure upon. Just what the political complexion of "the member from the First Iowa" will be after the expiration of his present term is a matter of serious conjecture, at least to hopeful candidates for nomination. Signs of activity are as clearly observable as if the nominating conventions were close at hand. At present Samuel M. Clark, editor of the *Gate City*, appears to have the pole in this Congressional race, but whether he can hold it successfully to the end is a matter of doubt. Gov. Irwin, who performed the hitherto unthought-of act of returning his salary as Governor of Idaho to the Public Treasury, was for a long time thought to be seeking the nomination, as was also the Hon. H. W. Rothert, of this city, at present State Senator from Lee County; but the general thought is that these strong ones have been drawn to make the pace easier for the entry from Lee. It is intimated that Irwin will loom up as a dark horse, but the gentleman has strongly protested that he is out of politics and will have no more to do with such matters. Woolson, of Mt. Pleasant, wouldn't object to it. He has an earnest champion in the *Free Press* of his city, which is taking good care that his interests are not lost sight of. If McCoid doesn't succeed Judge McCrary it is whispered that he wouldn't object to a renomination. He had a close call for it last time, his majority in the district being but 237, against the regular 2,500 that had heretofore prevailed. He is championed by the Sage of Fairfield, James F. Wilson. If the present member scores he will make it lively for any of them. A. H. Stutsman, of Burlington, at present District Judge, is slightly affected, but his case as yet is not very serious. There is a floating item that a gentleman who once resided here and once held the War portfolio contemplated returning long enough to acquire the right to make an entry. There is still another to the effect that one more of the First Iowa's honored sons, who has but recently been retired to private life, was about to return with the intention of coming up to the wire with the bunch. Gen. Belknap personally is very popular hereabouts. Corkhill hasn't been thought of. Both might pause and consider the effect of such an incursion as illustrated in the district across the river, where McClaughrey tried it on and succeeded in relegating Marsh to a quiet life at his home among the peaceful hills of Warsaw, and sent Bill Neece, a Democrat, to represent a district hitherto Republican.

Slight activity is observable in the Democratic camp. Harmony does not prevail. The rock upon which they split last election was one of locality. Ben J. Hall, the nominee, was from Burlington, and therefore Keokuk wouldn't have him, as was attested by the vote of Jackson Township, in which Keokuk is situated. While Republican majorities upon the State ticket ranged from 33 to 44, McCoid's ran up to 984. This assisted him in securing a majority in Democratic Lee of 285. At the last election Democratic majorities in this county ran from 5 to 800. As McCoid's majority in the district was but 237, the reader will readily understand why Keokuk Democrats are in such bad repute all over the State.

The "court-house" matter must be patched up or else this warfare of locality will go on forever. Keokuk will not support a Burlington man and vice versa. Hall's friends say he should be "vindicated," and are loud in their claims that if nominated his election would be certain. James Hagerman, of this city, is also mentioned, but his action in connection with the last convention and canvass was not such as to commend itself to even his warmest friends. Hagerman was beaten for the nomination by treacherous and traitorous methods, but that was no excuse for sulking; the thoroughbred politician must stand up to the rack, fodder or no fodder. Either of these two gentlemen is worthy of the office, but the remembrances of the bitter struggle of two years ago are still too fresh in the memory for either of them to hope for victory if nominated. Ben Culbertson, of Burlington, looms up once more in the political horizon, but as yet doesn't cast a very large Congressional shadow.

ANOTHER PEORIA VICTORY.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Despatches received here this evening state that Chairman Oberly has called the meeting of the State Democratic Committee in this city the 6th of March. This is considered equivalent to Peoria securing the Democratic State Convention.

VIRGINIA.

THE REAPPORTIONMENT BILL VETOED.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 18.—The Governor has vetoed the bill reapportioning the representation in Congress. The Governor holds it cannot be right when the voting population of Virginia, as shown by the last general election, is nearly equal, to so apportion the representation as to give one political element of the State possibly eight and probably seven of the ten districts. He also thinks it manifestly against public policy to throw together counties and cities at different sections of the State, therefore losing an identity of sentiment and interest which should be observed.

GOV. CRITTENDEN.

HIS VISIT TO TILDEN—POLITICAL PROGNOSTICATIONS.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The *Evening State Journal* of this city published an interview with Gov. Crittenden relating to his recent trip to Washington and New York, from which he returned yesterday, in which he says that while in New York he called upon Samuel J. Tilden at his residence in Gramercy Park, being accompanied by Gen. John McCook. They spent several hours with Mr. Tilden and were royally entertained. The Governor says Mr. Tilden keeps two secretaries busy all the time, and is not in the helpless condition represented by the newspapers; that his step is as firm and his mind as clear and quick as ever.

Of President Arthur, on whom he called while in Washington, Gov. Crittenden says: "Mr. Arthur has made an excellent President and unquestionably has the inside track for renomination. His conduct has been exemplary in all respects and the party cannot nominate a better man."

Of Morrison's Tariff bill the Governor said: "I think the general features of the bill are good and it will likely be amended and passed by the House, but it is very doubtful if it passes the Senate."

Gov. Crittenden thinks St. Louis stands a very fair show of getting the National Democratic Convention, but she will be pressed hard by Chicago. If St. Louis is selected it will be a victory for the "old ticket," and it Chicago secures the prize it will be a boom for Morrison. From conversation with politicians from all parts of the United States the Governor is of the opinion that Tilden and Hendricks will receive the Democratic nomination if they make the race, and that Arthur is in advance of all competitors for the Republican nomination.

ILLINOIS.

GEN. RINAKER.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The report that Gen. John I. Rinaker had withdrawn from the Gubernatorial contest since the meeting of the Republican Central Committee at Chicago and had entered upon an active canvass for the position of Lieutenant-Governor seems to lack confirmation. An intimate friend of Gen. Rinaker's assured THE TRIBUNE correspondent today that the report was not true, and that Gen. Renaker was still a gubernatorial candidate.

HE DON'T LIKE IT.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have seen two letters written by John M. Hamilton asking for support for the office of Governor, in both of which a phrase occurs to this effect: "I do not ask your support on the ground of old age, infirmity, or poverty," thereby clearly intimating that Gov. Oglesby does. Richard J. Oglesby is under 60, in the full prime of mature manhood, and wealthy—not because his possessions are great, but because his wants are few and he lives within his means. And, as for his infirmity, I think Gov. Hamilton will find that Uncle Dick is vigorous enough to give him the liveliest kind of a shaking-up before the canvass is over.

Now, I voted for Fremont in 1856, and have been a Republican ever since, but if the Republicans nominate Hamilton and the Democrats Harrison, or the Devil, I shall cheerfully vote for either of the latter in preference to the fellow who through no fault or merit of his now occupies the Gubernatorial chair.

M. W. CARTER.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

A WEAK ATTEMPT TO GET UP A SCARE—THE CONVENTION WILL MEET ON TIME—NO HITCH ABOUT THE BUILDING.

An attempt has been made by a Minneapolis paper, through a special from Chicago dated Feb. 16, to show that the Republicans here were in "great consternation" over the alleged discovery that the National Musical Festival Association had a contract with the Exposition people for the use of the building up to within a week of June 3—the date of the Republican National Convention—and ten days in which to remove its staging and other structures, thus giving it control until June 6. The association was represented as not willing to yield any of its alleged rights unless roundly paid therefor. "Long" Jones, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, was described as in a high state of excitement and in close proximity to a telegraph-wire, with Chairman Sabin, Chairman of the National Committee, at the other end, holding a conversation on the question of terms.

"I know nothing about any hitch," said Mr. Jones to a TRIBUNE reporter last evening. "I have sent no dispatches to Senator Sabin and have received none from him."

"What did you understand the situation to be when you went to Washington to work for the convention?"

"That we were to have the building in ample time to use it for opening the National Convention at 12 o'clock noon, June 3. The idea then was and is now, for all I know, that very few changes would be necessary after the musical people had gotten through with the building. This was all clearly understood when we went to Washington, and nothing has happened since, so far as I know, to change the situation. Nothing has been done yet, but only because none of the National Sub-Committee have been here. Some of them are liable to come any day, however, and see that the preliminary arrangements are begun. No, all the scare is in the story; nobody here has been scared."

"Then you have no fears that the convention will be obliged to meet out of doors?"

"Not a bit of it. I expect it to meet in the Exposition Building, as agreed upon, and I see no reason why it shouldn't. But, of course, we are not tied down to that building. The people of Chicago are not going to turn this convention out of doors after working to get it here. Besides, they may want other National conventions here—and it is quite likely they will. If necessary we will build a wigwam on purpose for it. Nobody need have the slightest fear on that score; the convention will meet here in a good building, and the delegates will have every accommodation they want."

FRIENDS OF CHICAGO.

WESTERN DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEEMEN WHO FAVOR HOLDING THE CONVENTION HERE—COLORADO POLITICS.

For the last few days there has been a steady stream of Western Democrats pouring through Chicago en route for Washington to attend the meeting of the National Democratic Committee, which takes place in that city Friday. Nearly all the members of the committee from States west and northwest of Illinois have passed through, and the sentiment has been decidedly favorable to Chicago. Yesterday afternoon Gen. Blair, of Kansas; M. M. Hamm, of Iowa; and ex-Congressman Tom Patterson, of Colorado, all members of the National Committee from their States, left via the Baltimore & Ohio.

Gen. Blair's views were given in yesterday's TRIBUNE, and, while he thinks he will vote for St. Louis on the first ballot, yet he is not unfavorable to Chicago, and will make it his second choice.

Ex-Congressman Patterson said: "I am a Joe McDonald man and am for any place that his friends think will best help his chances."

Being informed that McDonald leaned to Chicago and that Austin Brown, the Indiana member of the committee, was outspoken for Chicago, he said: "Then I am for Chicago. Naturally I would be, on geographical and personal grounds, but I intended to be guided in the matter by Senator McDonald's wishes. I think he is the best man the party can nominate, and his name will be a tower of strength in the campaign. I do not think Colorado will send a delegation instructed for him, but it is likely that its members will all be for him. I know of no other man that would suit our people so well."

Speaking of the political situation in Colorado, he said: "The State is Republican; it has become so by reason of the enormous emigration of the last few years, which has been principally drawn from the Northern States. Still, with the existing dissensions in the Republican party we may be able to carry it, and at any rate elect a Governor, even if we do lose the Electoral vote. The split between Republican factions of the State is widening, and next fall will see a fight which in bitterness and throat-cutting will far surpass what took place in 1882, when we carried the State, electing Grant Governor. Chaffee is now the mainspring, and runs the whole business. It is conceded at present that he will succeed Hill in the Senate, but even with a Republican majority in the Legislature I do not believe Chaffee can be returned. There will be plenty of candidates, and all work for themselves and against Chaffee. He will have to be stronger than all put together to carry the day. My idea is, the thing will result in a deadlock, and that Secretary Teller will be chosen as a compromise. Chaffee won a big victory last fall when he elected his man Sheriff of Arrapahoe County, but circumstances favored him. We think Gen. Grant had a finger in that fight. One thing is sure, ex-Gov. Routt, who is Mayor of Denver, was very lukewarm until within ten days of election, when he came into line, and notice was served on the gamblers, who control a big vote in Denver, that if they did not support and elect the straight Republican candidate their houses would be closed. They all came into line. It is supposed that Chaffee got Gen. Grant to write Routt a strong letter on the subject, for they have always been warm friends and Grant did much for Routt when he was President. Next year will see the hottest fight ever yet waged in the State."

Mr. Hamm, of Dubuque, is solid for the Garden City first, last, and all the time, as he naturally should be.

Among those who left last evening for Washington were Mr. Erskine M. Phelps and Melville W. Fuller, both of whom will stay and see the battle won or lost.

LOGAN.

THE CHICAGO MEETING.

Aurora (Ill.) *Beacon*: The sentiment of the large majority of those who assembled in Chicago Tuesday last was in favor of the nomination of John A. Logan to the Presidency. This seems to offend some of the daily papers of Chicago, who have been casting slurs at those present from the country, and intimating that they were there as cattle to do the business for the "bosses." Why the *Inter-Ocean* opposes Logan now is apparent, and no one expects anything but vagaries of the *News*, or than opposition from the *Times*. Still, these papers should know public sentiment in the country, whence Republican majorities come; that very many of the opponents of John A. Logan four years since are now his friends, and that the sentiment voiced in Chicago will be found more nearly correct than the Chicago press are inclined to admit. While, as a friend of Mr. Logan's candidacy, we would have been inclined to oppose, on the occasion referred to, any expression of opinion to be used as in any manner authoritative, because the gathering was simply called, not delegated; still we deem the expression above very suggestive of the real state of facts. Four years since the Fifth District would not have indorsed Logan's advocacy of the third-term nomination. This year the district is emphatically for him as the next President.

LOGAN'S CANDIDACY.

Milwaukee *Sentinel*, Feb. 14: At the meeting of the Republican State Committee of Illinois Tuesday a large number of prominent members of the party from different parts of the State were convened, and, while the ostensible purpose of the committee was to agree on the time and place of holding a State Convention, it evidently had the further purpose or giving Senator Logan a start as a candidate for the Presidency.

There is no doubt but that Gen. Logan has a strong following in Illinois, and it is altogether probable that he will be the first choice of the delegation from that State. The chances, however, of his securing the nomination are very remote. He has had a long experience in public life, and has an excellent record as a soldier. But his course on public questions has often been counter to the sentiments of the best elements of the party. He was on the wrong side of financial questions when a clear-headed statesman who had the courage of his convictions would have been right, and he rather encouraged than attempted to check the spread of the greenback heresy at the time when the Republican party, as an organization, was struggling to bring about the resumption of specie payments. He has also been hostile or indifferent on the subject of civil-service reform, and is understood to be a tolerably strong supporter of the policy of using public offices for the payment of political debts. These are weak points in his record which will injure his chances for a nomination and imperil his election if nominated. The Northwestern States generally are not likely to favor him, and he has little prospect of obtaining votes from the Northern States east of his own. Hence we believe that Illinois, if it wants to secure the candidate, could rally a greater number of outside delegates to the support of Robert Lincoln than to that of Gen. Logan.

AGAINST BOOMING FOR LOGAN.

Maquoketa (Ia.) *Sentinel*, Feb. 15: An organization is being perfected throughout the country by a lot of Logan adherents, with the avowed purpose of capturing the Republican National Convention and nominating Logan for President. This league, made up mostly of the old Grant crowd, gained their first point when Chicago was selected as the place for holding the convention. Men are now traveling through the States laying the wires necessary to control the selection of delegates at county and State conventions. The masses of the Republican party are not supposed to tolerate a repetition of this kind of work which met with such an ignominious overthrow in June, 1880, and should Logan or Arthur be nominated through this damnable process of manipulation they will be defeated, if from no other cause.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

INSURANCE.

THE MADISON STREET FIRE.

The insurance on Nos. 110 and 112 Madison street and contents is as follows: Building, $18,000; Jevne's stock, $94,050; machinery, $2,000; electric light, $1,750—total, $97,800; Glans, $30,000. At a meeting of the underwriters interested yesterday Messrs. Critchell, Marsh, and Ross were appointed to adjust the loss on the groceries, and Messrs. Davis, Teall, and Cunningham that on furs. There was no truth in the rumor Saturday night that a large quantity of powder in kegs was stored in Spalding Bros.' store. They have none whatever there, the little used to fill shells being kept in an iron safe in a small building in the alley in the rear. The heavy loss at this fire, the underwriters say, was due to the iron shutters, which could not be opened by the department, and it is not unlikely that some action will be taken on the subject. Iron shutters are excellent for keeping a fire out of a building, and it is claimed by the insurance men that they ought to be kept open all the time, as it is very easy for the firemen to get into a building and close the shutters in case of necessity. If left open there would be no trouble of getting at a fire within. The presence of telegraph-wires in the street, which in this case delayed the firemen fifteen or twenty minutes, the lines having to be cut finally, is also under consideration, and there is talk of adding to the rate of insurance where this obstruction exists. If this were done there would be a demand for underground wires which might have some effect on the city authorities.

The owners of the grain stored here have found out that a great deal of it is not insured, though the commission merchants are charging them full rates for it, and some of the former have written to their agents asking that the policies be sent to them.

DIVORCE REFORM.

THE DISCUSSION OF A TIMELY TOPIC BY THE CONGREGATIONAL CLUB—CAVERNO'S VIEWS—SUNDAY DESECRATION.

The Congregational Club met last evening at the Palmer House, Prof. F. W. Fisk presiding. Among those present were:

The Rev. Robert West, Prof. James S. Dewey, E. B. Lathrop, Dr. J. H. Hollister, S. M. Moore, E. F. Gates, Prof. S. R. Curtis, L. C. Pratt, Lyman Baird, J. W. Sykes, P. S. Peterson, Dr. H. M. Lyman, Col. C. G. Hammond, C. H. Case, J. W. Scoville, the Rev. Dr. Scudder, George Sherwood, and the Rev. Dr. Gilbert.

After the banquet resolutions of condolence with the family of the late Rev. Mr. Stratton were adopted. On motion of the Rev. Dr. Arthur Little, a committee was appointed to "decide what steps should be taken in regard to the Sabbath desecration committed last Sunday by 20,000 people turning out with brass bands to welcome home a high church official; they had trampled on children returning home from Sunday-school and had disturbed the peace of many a home." The committee was unable to report during the meeting and was given further time.

The Rev. Charles C. Caverno read the paper of the evening on "The Divorce Laws of Illinois." The divorce statute of Illinois, he said, was not the result of any legislator's meditations on the subject of marriage. The most that could be said of it was that it was the result of the meditations of perhaps a score of men who happened to be in a legislative position, since 1818, upon the means and modes of breaking up marriage. The divorce statute was as nearly the result of absolute thoughtlessness as could be obtained in human government. It had stood from the foundation of the State, not in the will, but in the sufferance of the people. The people could no longer be indifferent to a statute that was evidently undermining the very substructure of society. What was desirable was that the matter should be so discussed, so kept before the people, that a statute should finally be passed which should represent their convictions. The parties to about one in eight or ten marriages, on an average, for the last ten years in Cook County had sought dissolution. Bad as that was, it left a large margin on the right side. It was assumed that society desired the permanency of marriages, and that it looked beyond the individual to the family.

The speaker quoted the statutes and classified the causes for divorce as follows: 1, impotency; 2, bigamy; 3, adultery; 4, desertion; 5, drunkenness; 6, attempt on life; 7, cruelty; 8, felony. The first two, he said, should be stricken from the statutes altogether. The contract had been null, and should be so declared by the court, instead of granting a divorce. Where there had been no marriage, and divorce supposed marriage, its use in this connection was not only wrong in the sense of being misapplied, but also in its evil effects.

The third specification, the speaker thought, was a proper cause for divorce. Adultery was polygamy, and there was no escape from that difficulty.

Desertion was not a sufficient cause for divorce. He favored the passage of laws to bring the recreant husband or wife back to the deserted partner, for desertion was a crime infinitly surpassing common crime in its baseness. In case such laws were passed there would be no desertion of families.

He regarded cruelty and drunkenness as no better grounds than desertion. The power of the law ought to be used against the offender, and not to dissolve the marriage relation. Attempt on life was no reason for polygamy. It did not requite the wrong to allow the parties to do wrong to society.

That a divorce should be allowed for the mere conviction of a felony was a piece of inexcusable cruelty and brutality. It was an excellent way for society to pull down with one hand what it had tried to build up with another. It took from the convict his family and children, and rendered him liable never to be reached by reformatory efforts, while he knew society outside was robbing him of all that bound him to an honest life.

Legal separation was advocated as being in many instances preferable to its results to divorce. The speaker did not regard divorce reform as hopeless, but something that required the most strenuous efforts of all thinking men interested in the reformation of society. The paper concluded with the following statistics of Cook County on the subject of his paper:

Year.	Marriage licenses issued.	Divorce suits begun.
1875	5,006	526
1876	4,625	444
1877	4,569	474
1878	4,328	487
1879	5,466	607
1880	6,663	831
1881	7,894	834
1882	9,607	1,048
1883	10,046	986

The Rev. Dr. E. P. Goodwin indorsed every position of the paper. His habit had been to marry all who came before him with proper marriage licenses, but he had found he had done wrong. He was often called on three times a week to marry divorced people. He had refused to marry a man who had deserted his insane wife and a man who had debauched his prospective mother-in-law. He was in favor of enforcing the rule, even if it touched some members of churches.

The Rev. Dr. E. F. Williams was informed that eight out of every ten couples divorced were from what was called the lower stratum of society, and thought a movement ought to be made to protect the poor from the evils of loose divorce statutes.

Dr. H. M. Lyman considered divorce from the physician's standpoint, and was followed by Gen. Leake, who spoke of Congressional action in regard to divorce. Constitutional amendment was necessary, he said, before Congress could take any action regarding marriage, and he did not think the evils complained of could be as easily reached in that manner as by State laws.

An animated debate followed, after which it was decided that no Congregational minister in Chicago would marry a divorced person unless the divorce had been granted for adultery and the person asking marriage be the injured party.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

The Englewood Union Veteran Club met last evening. President Vreeland announced that, in accordance with the usual custom of the Club, appropriate exercises would be held the evening of Feb. 22, Washington' Birthday, at Memorial Hall. Col. Legrand W. Perce and the Rev. R. H. Bosworth will deliver short addresses, and Miss Cora Wheeler will give several recitations. The exercises will be interspersed with music.

Comrade Colburn offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We believe that the soldiers and sailors who fought for the Union in the late War were actuated by as pure motives and as ardent patriotism as those of the Revolution or the War of 1812; and, believing that no better use could be made of the small fraction of our public domain still left out of the hands of grasping corporations than to give each veteran Union soldier or sailor a share of that which his patriotism helped to preserve; and

WHEREAS, While we distinctly and emphatically disavow casting any reflections upon any naturalized citizen of our common country, still we believe that the man who offered his life for his country is entitled to a little more consideration than the ignorant, untutored peasant of Europe, who can have 160 acres of land simply by declaring his intention of becoming a citizen and residing upon the land (which, as he usually has no other home, is comparatively easy to do); therefore,

Resolved, That this club views with hearty approval the efforts of Comrade and Senator Gen. John A. Logan and others towards the passage of a bill giving a certain amount of land to each soldier and sailor who served in the Union army or navy.

Resolved, That we ask the coöperation of other Union Veteran clubs and veteran soldiers to the end that a memorial be addressed to Congress urging the passage of a bill for such a purpose.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

An invitation from the Rev. N. H. Axtell, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to attend a Washington and Lincoln memorial service next Sunday morning at that church was accepted with thanks.

A resolution offered by Comrade Colburn discouraging the organization of a Grand Army Post in Englewood was laid on the table.

LAKE.

The Board of Trustees met yesterdry afternoon, but did little business of importance. Bids for building a police-station and hose-house on the site lately purchased at the corner of Wentworth avenue and Forty-seventh street were opened and referred. Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed at the selection of the site, and it is claimed that an injunction will be served upon the board if it attempt to build in that location. The property-owners in the vicinity of Fifty-first street claim that they are entitled to the fire apparatus, as they have sustained the volunteer fire department for a number of years. The lowest bid for the erection of the building was from Kelly Bros., their bid being $13,347.

The Committee of One Hundred, who conducted the campaign of the opposition last year, held a secret meeting last evening. It is understood that they devoted themselves to straightening out the unsettled business of last year, and did not attempt to lay out a program for this spring.

LAKE VIEW.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees yesterday a petition from the Ravenswood Fire Association asking that the town purchase their hose-house, hose-cart, and other property belonging to the association was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

A petition was received asking that special assessment No. 206, for paving Evanston avenue, be withdrawn because the assessment was too high and unjustly made. The signatures represented 2,098 feet of frontage. Referred to Mr. Chatfield and the Town-Attorney.

A recommendation from the Superintendent of Police that the new fire-engine house on Clark street be used as a sub-police station was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Committee on Fire and Water reported the purchase of four horses for the fire department. The same committee was directed to confer with water-pipe manufacturers with reference to procuring pipe.

LAKE AND HYDE PARK.

The Board of Education of District No. 2, Lake and Hyde Park, met yesterday afternoon at the Farren School and adopted the plans presented by Burnham & Root for a fifteen-room school-building on Forty-third street, corner of School street, and an eight-room building on Wabash avenue, corner of Sixty-first street. The cost of the first is estimated at $45,000, and of the second $20,000. The schools will be given a holiday Friday, Washington's Birthday.

THE IOWA LEGISLATURE.

A High-License Bill Introduced in the House—The Prohibition Question Discussed in the Senate.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Something of a sensation was created in the Lower House this afternoon by the introduction of a High-License bill by Representative Clayton, of Pottawatramie County, who moved that it be referred to a special committee of which Mr. Curtis should be Chairman. This request was granted by the House, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Curtis, Davis, Johnson, Calkins, and Stony to take charge of the bill. The committee is constituted for a favorable report, and was instructed to return the bill to the House at the earliest practicable moment.

The bill introduced is practically the Nebraska law except that it has a uniform rate of $1,000 as the minimum. There is some question about the motives of the party introducing the measure, some seeming to believe that it is done more to place the Democracy on record as to their desires for a well-regulated license law, while others claim that it is offered in the best of faith.

Lieut.-Gov. Manning said to your correspondent this evening that Clayton would support the bill, and that Davis, his colleague from Pottawattamie, would also support it. But upon the other hand it is well known that a secret caucus was held in the Speaker's rooms after adjournment at which Clayton said the bill introduced by him was only intended to place the Democrats on record upon the question of high license, and that it will not be supported by him if there is any probability of its passage. The bill will doubtless be reported tomorrow, when the duplicate of the Donnan bill comes up, and an interesting time is expected.

In the Senate the debate still goes on. Senator Hall spoke for two hours upon the merits of the question of prohibition or license. He takes a philosophical view, believing that it is impossible to stop the drink traffic until the demand for drink is abated, and argues that this can be done best by wise restrictions.

Senator Miles followed in an average prohibition speech lasting for a half hour.

Senator Sutton offered an amendment affixing a penalty of $100 fine and ninety days in jail for the first violation of the law and not less than one year nor more than three in the penitentiary for the second and each subsequent offense. This was ordered printed, and the Senate adjourned.

SIX CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

CROCKETT, Tex., Feb. 18.—Reuben Hart and his wife, colored, residing three miles in the country, went to church last night and left six children home asleep. Hart locked the door and took the key with him. At 10 o'clock the house was discovered on fire, and burned so quickly that it was impossible to save it or the children, every one of whom was roasted to death. The eldest was a boy 13 years old.

BLIND TOM'S MANAGER KILLED.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Col. John G. Bethune, Blind Tom's manager, was run over and instantly killed in Wilmington yesterday. He was on his way to Washington from New York and had stopped for lunch, and as he boarded the train which was moving off was thrown under the wheels and terribly mangled. Blind Tom received the news of his death with intense expressions of sadness. The dead man's father has been telegraphed for. F. L. Harrison, manager of Steinway Hall, New York, came immediately and identified the remains. A woman claiming to be the dead man's wife arrived in Wilmington this morning and applied for the body.

[Col. Bethune was a Georgian, and his father, Gen. Bethune, was at one time a wealthy slave-owner, among his human chattels being Blind Tom, who was educated for the stage by Col. Bethune, the latter always traveling with him, becoming quite wealthy. Blind Tom entertained a strange and almost worshipful devotion for his young master, who had a wonderful control over him. Mr. Bethune was a Colonel in the Confederate army and is well known in the South.]

The People's World-Wide Verdict.

Burnett's Cocoaine has been sold in every civilized country, and the public have rendered the verdict that it is the cheapest and best hair-dressing in the world.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are invariably acknowledged the purest and the best.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM,
Clark-st., near Madison.
Now here and remaining but one week only
THE MOST LOYAL OF SOLDIERS,
SERGEANT JOHN A. MASON,
Husband and Father of
BETTY AND THE BABY!
The Martyr of This United Nation.
P. T. BARNUM'S ORIGINAL SUN-WORSHIPERS, MAXIMO AND BARTILO.
NALA DAMAJANTE,
The Hindoo Snake-Charmer. Anacondas, Vipers, Adders, Boas, and the most venomous reptiles charmed and spell-bound by her weird music and strange power.
OUR ELITE THEATRE
Offers full new Specialty Company, and each week our entire shows will be new.
Every week in the future a complete change.
OUR ADMISSION OUR TRADE-MARK. ONLY 10 CENTS TO ALL.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM,
Madison-st., near Halsted.
Now here for one week only
CHINA'S COLOSSAL CELESTIAL,
CHANG! CHANG! CHANG! CHANG!
His Chinese Jewels and Bric-a-Brac Fair.
TWENTY-FINGERED and TWENTY-TOED LADY, MISS SAUNDERS,
and
MR. ST. CLAIR,
Whose wedding takes place this week at this Museum.
THE LYNCH-PIN TWINS.
THE GERMAN MUSICAL ROSES.
OUR COZY THEATRE
Also offers A POWERFUL NEW COMPANY.

WANTED,
BY KOHL & MIDDLETON,
Handsome Ladies of Every Nationality to take part in our Grand Congress of National Beauties, to compete for prizes ranging from $20 to $50. Call immediately at South Side Dime Museum, 150 South Clark-st.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Every night this week, Wednesday, Friday (Washington's Birthday), and Saturday Matinees.
ENGAGEMENT OF
Haverly's Spectacular Mastodon Minstrels.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD!
J. CARROLL JOHNSON, THE BIG FOUR—SMITH, WALDRON, CRONIN, MARTIN; LUKE SCHOOLCRAFT, BOB SLAVIN, BILLY RICHARDSON, George Coes, George Powers, Paul Vernon, the Great Haverly English Quartette, and the new spectacular afterpiece,
The Princess of Madagascar.
THE FINEST MINSTREL BILL EVER OFFERED THE PUBLIC.
POPULAR PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, and $1.50.

GREAT CHICAGO
MUSEUM and THEATRE
One block north of Clark-st. bridge.
4 Shows at 1-4 the price of 1 Show.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
GRAU'S COMIC OPERA CO.
TODAY.........{ LA MASCOTTE at Matinee. BILLEE TAYLOR at Night.
Seats for the opera may be secured 4 days in advance.
GREAT NOVELTIES THIS WEEK!
A HEADLESS MAN, a Living, Breathing, Human Being without a head! A BEAUTIFUL CHINESE LADY and her two handsome children. ALONZO HIWANDA, the Modern Hercules. Life-like, Moving Automaton of DOCTOR TANNER, the world-renowned Faster. Beautiful Illustration of CHARLOTTE CORDAY in prison (just arrived from Europe) and Hosts of Wonders Besides. All for 25 cts. CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS.........10 CENTS
Opera commences EVERY DAY at 3:30 and 8 p. m.
WANTED Handsome Ladies of Every Nationality to take part in our GRAND CONGRESS OF NATIONS, now in active preparation.
Apply at the Museum between 10 a. m. and 12 m.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
THIS WEEK ONLY. SIX NIGHTS AND THREE MATINEES.
THE MADISON SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY
IN
HAZEL KIRKE!
Elegant embossed tiles will be presented to all ladies attending this evening.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK. } Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.
The Grand Ballet Spectacle
NEXT WEEK. JALMA! NEXT WEEK.
Wanted—Three hundred handsome young ladies for the Grand Spectacle "Jalma." Apply to Mr. Griffith at stage door between 11 and 12 a. m. daily.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
JOHN A. HAMLIN................Lessee and Manager
"O, HE, MAMMA, O HE!"
SECOND AND LAST WEEK. CLOSING SATURDAY NIGHT, OF THE
McCaull Opera Comique Company,
IN MILLOCHER'S
BEGGAR STUDENT.
GREAT SUCCESS!
EVERY NUMBER ENCORED!
The Most Successful Light Opera ever in Chicago.
Grand Special Washington's Birthday Matinee, and usual Matinee Saturday at 2 p. m.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
MR. CHAS. WYNDHAM
And his LONDON COMEDY COMPANY. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, also Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
DELICATE GROUND and PINK DOMINOS.
Wednesday Matinee—Benefit of the Sufferers by the Flood.
Washington's Birthday, Friday—Matinee, BRIGHTON. Evening, WHERE'S THE CAT?
Sunday—HEARTS OF OAK.
Monday, Feb. 25—J. K. EMMET.

STANDARD THEATRE.
Corner Halsted and Jackson-sts.
WHITNEY & DYER..............................Managers.
EVERY EVENING—SOUVENIR MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
A DIAMOND MYSTERY; or, The Girl I Love.
Extra MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
Popular Prices—75, 50, 35, and 25c.
Next week—W. T. Melville in American Flats.

HERSHEY MUSIC-HALL.
PROF. CROMWELL.
Tonight, ROME AND THE VATICAN. Tomorrow, PARIS AND THE LOUVRE. Thursday, Switzerland. Friday, Gems of Sculpture. Saturday, Homes of England. Admission, 50c. No charge for reserved seats at Box Office Hershey Hall.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Every evening; Wednesday, Saturday, Sunday Matinees, extra Washington's Birthday at 2.
BUFFALO BILL
In his favorite drama, "PRAIRIE WAIF." New and realistic Scenery, painted expressly for this piece.
Next week, the greatest of melodramas, "ROMANY RYE."

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
Monday, Feb. 18, one week, W. M. DAVENE'S
Allied Attractions.
Matinees—Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
Friday, Washington's Birthday Matinee.
Feb. 25—Watson's Comedy Company in "Wrinkles."

NATIONAL PANORAMA,
Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.
Battle of Gettysburg.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Mayor Harrison left for Washington yesterday afternoon.

Dr. T. F. Mayham, Mayor of Fond du Lac, Wis., is at the Tremont.

Ex-Congressman Thomas Patterson, of Colorado, was at the Palmer yesterday.

Col. Samuel P. Colt, Attorney-General of Rhode Island, is a guest at the house of Mr. G. C. Ledyard, 2938 Prairie avenue.

Mayor A. A. Ames of Minneapolis, Mayor James Z. Mott of Rock Island, ex-Mayor C. A. Otis of Cleveland, and Adolph Woolner, President of the Peoria Board of Trade, are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

Last evening Mrs. E. B. Preston gave a large and brilliant reception at her residence, No. 8 Washington place, gracefully entertaining a congenial company of friends.

The Mayor has revoked the saloon license of Max Henlin, who kept a place at No. 25 North State street, the complaint being made that it was a "fence" for stolen property.

The Council Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division recommended the repeal of the ordinance for the improvement of Dearborn street from Sixteenth to Twenty-second.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 39° above zero; 9 a. m., 40°; 10 a. m., 41°; 11 a. m., 42°; 12 m., 43°; 1 p. m., 43°; 3 p. m., 42°; 6 p. m., 43°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.28; 6 p. m., 29.23.

Commissioner Cregier says the abutments and central pier of the new Rush street bridge are progressing satisfactorily and will probably be done by May 1. He will advertise within a few days for proposals for the superstructure, the drawings for which are nearly finished.

In the basement of No. 359 Jefferson street, not over four feet high and with a dirt floor, a family has been living during the winter. The mother was taken to the County Hospital recently, and yesterday Justice Russell sent the father to the bridewell. The three children will be sent to the Home of the Friendless.

At the regular meeting of the Chicago Medical Society at the Grand Pacific Dr. William L. Axford reported a case of "ventral hernia" with specimen. Dr. Luke A. Harcourt reported three cases of "imperfect or arrested fœtal development," in one of which there was an entire absence of the abdominal wall and umbilical cord.

Robert Cassell, a brakeman on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, was severely crushed yesterday between some cars he was coupling at Bartlett Station. He was brought to this city and taken to his boarding-house, No. 158 Western avenue. It is thought he will recover unless other complications set in. Cassell is unmarried, and is 23 years old.

There were 170 deaths in the city last week, a decrease of fifteen from the preceding week and of fifty from the corresponding week of last year. The principal causes of death were as follows: Diphtheria, ten; scarlet-fever, five; typhoid-fever, four; consumption, thirteen; convulsions, (infantile) eight; bronchitis, ten; pneumonia, seventeen; Bright's disease, fifty.

An officer surprised a gang of five young crooks early yesterday morning as they were leaving C. P. Hixon's saloon, corner of Pacific avenue and Van Buren street, taking with them a lot of cigars and other plunder which they had stolen from the place. The officers captured two of the gang, James Wilson and James McDonald, and recovered eight boxes of cigars and a lot of plug tobacco.

Alonzo T. Wemple, Grand Chancellor of Illinois, Knights of Pythias, is at the Sherman. He comes here to meet the German brethren this evening at Germania Lodge No. 2. He will visit one of the Scandinavian lodges Wednesday, and Thursday evening he will meet the members of the English-speaking bodies at Cosmopolitan Lodge No 6, escorted by Chicago Division No. 7.

At a general meeting of the Chicago candy men last evening at the Palmer an organization was effected entitled "The Chicago Manufacturing Confectioners' Association." The following officers were elected: President, R. P. Pattison; Vice-President, Martin Dawson; Secretary, M. Van Dusen; Treasurer, John Kranz. A call for a National convention of confectioners, to be held in Chicago April 23, will be issued.

The Calumet Council of the National Union last evening selected three delegates to a general conference of all the councils in Chicago, to be held March 3, at which the advisability of establishing a central hall with clubrooms and reading-rooms attached will be considered. A hall for this council has been secured corner of Madison and Green streets. The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws also reported.

Thomas J. Wilson presented himself before Justice Foote yesterday, looking hungry and seedy, and asked to be sent to the bridewell. Wilson is the man whose appetite for drink lost him a good place as bookkeeper for an importing tea house in New York, and who sought lodgings at the armory Sunday night. He told the court that he had no hope of getting work here or of holding a job against his old enemy. He was sent to the bridewell on a $50 fine.

Prosecutions were commenced before Justice Hammer yesterday against George Lienggenhager, of No. 1450 State street; James Morgan, of Twenty-fourth and Bloom streets; and H. L. Linn, of Chicago avenue and Townsend street—all saloonkeepers—who were charged with the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors and drunkards. Linn's case will come up tomorrow, and the other two today. Lienggenhager is already under bail on the charge of abducting two young girls from Milwaukee and leading them astray.

Frank Guetzenhoefer, 24 years old, a member of the "Keller gang," which has long been the terror of that portion of the city known as "Little Hell," was arrested last night for an attempted criminal assault upon Mrs. Eva Klober, of No. 42 Crosby street. She is a widow, 40 years old, and has a family of seven children dependent upon her labors. Sunday evening she visited some friends living close by. As she was returning home through an alley she was assaulted by Guetzenhoefer. The screams of the woman brought others to the spot and frightened away the assailant. A complaint was lodged with the police, who last night captured their man. Mrs. Klober fully identifies him. He denies that he ever saw her before.

Myron Scott, a dangerous colored denizen of the "Levee," who has served numerous sentences in the House of Correction for vagrancy, swore to exterminate Officers Shreeve and French, who had effected his imprisonment. He was recently released, and purchased a revolver wherewith to execute his oath. His determination was made known to the officers, who began a search for Scott. Officer Shreeve met him last night on Clark street, between Van Buren and Harrison. At sight of the officer Scott drew a revolver and leveled it at him. The latter wrested the weapon from his assailant. During the encounter Scott was knocked down and the weapon discharged, but without injury to either. The struggle was desperate, but Scott was overcome and taken to the armory, where he was charged with assault with intent to kill, carrying concealed weapons, and shooting inside the city limits. He will appear before Justice Foote today.

WOULD-BE JURY SHIRKERS.

There is perhaps nothing new under the sun, unless it is the excuses which are framed by the men who are drawn for jury duty to escape their term of service. The devices that are resorted to in this particular are ever presenting some new phase. Yesterday numerous examples were afforded of, the subterfuges resorted to. The business-man almost invariably sought to ring in a substitute. A. C. Ware pleaded that he could not serve, as it would cause him great pecuniary loss, and in the same breath libeled himself by offering "just as good a man"—a remark which had the necessary weight, but for which he must have subsequently repented. A grocer named Folz alleged that he couldn't hear well enough to do duty, but after the court had whispered to him in a way which he imagined meant that he was to be let off, and he showed a clear perception of what had been said, his feelings were lacerated by the remark that his excuse wouldn't wash. Some were too old, others too young; some who couldn't understand English sufficiently; some were too poor, and some too rich—and so on to the end of a very long chapter in the various court-rooms. But after much weeding and delay a goodly array of very respectable jurymen remained.

ON 'CHANGE.

THE BEARS HAVE THEIR DAY—HAMMERING DOWN WHEAT AND PROVISIONS.

The bears took their innings yesterday, and by free selling marked a decline ranging from ¾ to 1¼ in grain, and accomplished a break of 50 cents in pork. The day was characterized by sudden changes of opinion on the part of many operators, bulls becoming bears for the time, by a large volume of speculative transactions and a liberal supply of outside orders.

The decline of 50 cents in pork (the largest for one day that has been noted in weeks) was caused, it was said, by very moderate sales by the recent bulls. Until the middle of the session trade was light and the market developed no interesting features to attract more than a moderate crowd of small dealers. A sale of a few hundred barrels at about 5 cents below the price, at which no buyers could be had, started the shorts to covering and prices went steadily downward. May pork was quoted at $18 an hour later, with only a few buyers. Armour, it was said by the crowd, began the selling, and, the Big Four and the packers following, continued it. In the aggregate sales were not large. The features of the market were its remarkable weakness, which communicated itself by sympathy to the other commodities, the covering of the smaller shorts, and the short sales by the recent bulls.

The greatest interest was, as usual, accorded to wheat. For the first two hours only a fair business was transacted, and prices fluctuated up and down over a range of ⅜@½c. Adams, Roche, and their following were the principals on the bull side, and their efforts to rally the market were assisted by the buying of a good many shorts, eminent among them being Lester. Poole and Hobbs were the leading sellers. No special animation was visible in the pit until about 11 o'clock, when provisions broke, which was the signal for a selling movement that in a few moments swelled into excitement and included the general crowd. Many of the longs, it was said, threw overboard their holdings and turned bears, and the shorts put out fresh lines. Trade continued active, with large amounts passing back and forth and prices steadily declining until, when the close was announced, May wheat sold at $1.00⅛, a decline of 1¼ cents from the highest price. All of the leaders were identified with the selling, the Big Two being especially prominent.

Corn was a trifle stronger than wheat. At the opening it was subjected to an attack by the local bears, but their selling was met by good purchasing orders from the outside, and prices moved but slightly until the general decline began, when a shrinkage of ¾ of a cent was noted. Adams, Jones, Baker, and the provision-men were the largest sellers.

The news of the failure of McGinniss Bros. & Fearing, stock brokers and commission merchants in Wall street, was made the basis of a fresh onslaught by the bears on the call. Trading was fairly large and marked by the renewed selling of the leaders and the covering of the smaller shorts. The aggregate buying of the latter absorbed most of the offerings and infused a firmer tone into the market.

Trading continued until late in the alley. Schwartz was a large seller of pork on the curb. The final close showed the day's decline to be 1¼ cents in wheat, ¾ of a cent in corn, ⅝ of a cent in oats, and 45 cents in provisions.

There were many happy bears among the loungers, and their predictions and bets were more than usually sanguine and bold. "When they all say wheat will never see a dollar again on this crop I want to copper them," said a dealer who traveled through the offices buying wheat and corn.

"The markets are too uncertain, too mixed, and liable to be too active one way or the other to venture in deeply. Everybody—the big fellows and all—gets in and out quickly just now," said a conservative and elderly broker.

It was said there were a number of "freeze-outs" during the day of men who had made money during the rise and remained bulls too long. Night messages generally reflected the tone of the closing, and in the majority of cases advised a conservative course.

THE COUNCIL.

COST OF A DEARBORN STREET BRIDGE—STATE STREET VIADUCT—LIEB KEEPS THE CITY PRINTING—STREET IMPROVEMENTS ORDERED STOPPED.

The City Council met with Ald. White in the chair.

Commissioner Cregier submitted an estimate that the cost of constructing a bridge over the river at Dearborn street would be $79,931, to which is to be added the cost of a viaduct over the tracks of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, which will be about $18,000. It is believed the railroad company will bear the expense of constructing the viaduct. The proposed improvement would involve extending the north approach nearly to Michigan street, with east and west approaches on Kinzie street. The amount of damages would be large.

The Commissioner stated that an appropriation of $7,500 had been made for a new floor system for the State street viaduct, but no order was made for a new swing-bridge at this point. He says in his communication that when a bridge is built at that point it will necessitate a change in the elevation of the viaduct, and it was thought advisable to delay the work on permanent-floor system until the question of a new bridge was settled. The viaduct had been strengthened by supports from the ground.

Ald. Lawler introduced a resolution directing the Commissioner of Public Works to include the Eight-Hour law in contracts let for stone-cutting or masonwork. Referred.

Ald. Riordan introduced an ordinance for the erection of an approach on Rebecca street to the Sixteenth street and Centre avenue viaduct. Referred.

Orders were passed directing the Law Department to stay proceedings for the improvement of Archer avenue, from Halsted to State; West Nineteenth, from Ashland to Hoyne avenue; Twenty-second, from State street to the river; and Clybourn place, from Clybourn avenue to the river.

The Commissioner of Public Works stated that the Canal Commissioners offered to open Ashland avenue from Thirty-first street to the canal if the city would cede to them the use of Hickory street south of Ashland avenue. An order was passed directing the Law Department to have the street opened.

The Commissioner of Public Works was ordered to send in estimates for a swing-bridge at Oak street and another at Carpenter street.

Ald. Wetherell presented a petition from insurance agents and merchants asking that an appropriation be made for a fire boat to run on the river. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Ald. Follansbee called up his resolution to reconsider the vote by which the city printing in German was awarded to the *Democrat*, Gen. Lieb's paper. He thought printing city notices, etc., in German was a useless expense, and that no man who was drawing a salary of $3,000 or $4,000 a year had the right to bid for the city printing, which cost from $10,000 to $12,000 a year.

Ald. Lyke said Lieb was ready to resign any time the Council asked him to do so.

The Chairman—I will receive his resignation if he will send it up. [Laughter.]

A motion to table was agreed to—yeas 17, nays 12—as follows:

Yeas—Wickersham, Sanders, Appleton, Burke, Sheridan, Cullerton, Riordan, Walsh, Simons, Hull, Dalton, Lyke, Quinn, Eisfeldt, Severin, Sweeney, Sullivan—17.

Nays—Dixon, Shorey, Follansbee, Foss, Wetherell, Lawler, Purcell, White, Bond, Marder, Schack, Manierre—12.

Ald. Lawler—We will have another day. We are not done with it yet.

Ald. Eisfeldt—That will do for you; shut up.

The Council then went on to discuss the license question, the report being given in another column.

CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE.

THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT ANNUAL CONVENTION AT EVANSTON.

Yesterday afternoon at the Congregational Church in Evanston the annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the Fourth Congressional District of Illinois was inaugurated. The exercises were opened at 2 o'clock, conducted by Mrs. A. W. Wood, of Oak Park.

Miss Frances E. Willard delivered an address on "The Faith and Aims of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union," which subject and Miss Willard's view of it were discussed at length. The next exercise was the discussion of the topic "The Relation of Local and District Work to the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union," by Mrs. E. A. Kirkpatrick, of Monmouth, Ill.

The evening session was presided over by Miss Helen L. Hood of Chicago. There was a Scripture reading by Mrs. W. A. Lloyd, of Ravenswood, followed by prayer by the Rev. Lewis Curts, of Evanston. Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Michigan, was to have delivered an address, but she was unaccountably absent, and Dr. Joseph Cummings spoke in her stead. When he remarked, in his explosive style, that the foe of the temperance cause was woman, some of the women looked aghast, but they were soothed when he explained further that disreputable women were chargeable to a large degree for drunkenness because they smilingly offered to the wayward youth the wine-cup. He also denounced the practice of social drinking in one's home.

Miss Frances E. Willard made an appeal to the moneyed people of the village for monetary aid that night-schools might be established; also a reading-room for young men who are not inclined to use their homes for this purpose.

The session will be continued today.

The delegates to the convention will be entertained at lunch today by Mrs. W. P. Stowe at her residence on Hinman avenue.

WILFRED AND HATTIE.

A CALLOW YOUNG DOCTOR FALLS IN LOVE AND TROUBLE—AN INTERESTING BREACH-OF-PROMISE CASE.

A young and promising doctor, Wilfred H. Schuyler, who is a recent graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and a son of W. H. Schuyler, a wealthy business-man on the West Side, was yesterday made defendant to a breach-of-promise suit. About eighteen months ago Schuyler was dividing his time quite impartially at the college between carving up cadavers and ogling the pretty embryo doctresses at the neighboring Woman's Medical College, when his young affections were captured by a yellow-haired Swedish servant-girl in his father's family. The mass of correspondence in the hands of the plaintiff's attorney shows that Schuyler was very badly smitten, and by December, 1882, matters had progressed pretty favorably, as the following letter shows:

CHICAGO, Dec. 10, 1882.—This certifies that Wilfred H. Schuyler and Hattie Louisa Johnson have mutually pledged themselves to each other to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony.
WILFRED H. SCHUYLER,
HATTIE L. JOHNSON.

The father lives at No. 1068 West Harrison street, and is a wholesale cider merchant at No. 35 Michigan avenue, and the son very naturally lived at home while attending college only a few blocks away. Shortly afterwards Schuyler gave the girl a ring which looked very pretty, and which he represented as "pure gold." Unfortunately, the insided of the ring contains the tell-tale words, "Pat. 1873," which showed the jewelry was only what is known as "rolled gold." With the ring was sent a handsome bouquet and the following tender missive:

My Dearest Darling: Accept this ring of purest gold as a token of love and as a pledge of my promise. May your life be as pure and sweet as the fragrant, innocent flowers. May you have many happy Christmases, and may you love me half as much as I love you. WILFRED.

In the spring of 1883 Schuyler went into partnership with Dr. C. H. McGorray at No. 2505 Archer avenue, and his enforced absence soon seemed to have made a change in his passion. Hattie reproached him for growing cold, but he denied it, and in an ardent letter assured her he could not forget her if he would; that she was always in his mind, etc. Rather oddly also he sent her an extract from a newspaper in which it was related how a young lady recovered $1,750 from a man for jilting her. His moral from this was, that she had no reason to fear, as he was not likely to put himself in such a position.

Perhaps this gave the damsel the notion to seek pecuniary damages for her injured feelings, for in a letter of June 14, 1883, he tells her she need not speak as though she could make him trouble, as he admits she could compel him to marry her. He tells her he and Dr. McGorray are keeping bachelors' hall, doing their own cooking, etc., to save money, and asks her if she would not like to keep house for them. In a later letter he offers to introduce her to his partner, asks her to come to his office dressed as prettily as possible, etc. He also deprecates the necessity of seeing so many young ladies in his office every day, as he cannot help it. Evidently the "young ladies" are estranging him, and he soon begins excusing himself for not seeing her, asking for a return of his letters, and proposing a money settlement for her betrayed affections. He finally offers $250, then raises it gradually to $500, and induces her to take it by representing she could enjoy a long rest and amuse herself by taking music lessons. The girl seems to have been willing to settle for $750, and Wilfred, in a letter a month ago, says: "If you won't take any less, I suppose I will have to give you the $750." A few days afterwards, however, the young man evidently hit on a scheme which he thought would save him the $750 and at the same time get him out of difficulty. As far back as September, 1883, he had intimated that his partner, Dr. McGorray, would like to get acquainted with her, and he seems to have effected this, for, in a letter of Jan. 20, 1884, he tells her that Dr. McGorray took quite a liking to her; that he is worth $10,000; and that it would be a good thing for her to marry him. Apparently the kind offer was not accepted, for about two weeks afterwards Schuyler repeated his offer of $500 in the following letter:

Miss H. L. Johnson—MADAM: Dr. Schuyler is very desirous to come to some settlement with you. He holds two letters in which you offer to settle for $250. If you, with your brother or sister-in-law, or with some particular friend, will meet Dr. Schuyler and myself in the office of Drs. McGorray and Grove, No. 2505 Archer avenue, at exactly 2:30 Sunday afternoon we will come to some agreement. The money for settlement is already in my hands, and if everything is satisfactory I will turn it over to you. You are also notified that if you fail to come at the hour and day mentioned there will be no settlement. ARBITER,
Per Dr. Schuyler.

Hattie's attorney went to defendant's office at the time and place specified, but failed to effect any settlement, and the present suit was the result.

A TRIBUNE reporter called at the residence of the elder Schuyler last night, and was informed by the old gentleman that he had "turned Wilfred out to grass" months before, and knew nothing of the young man's love affairs. "He has not been here for three months," continued the Doctor's father, "because I will have nothing more to do with him. I gave him a good education and a start in his profession, but he insisted on drinking beer and having too much fun with the boys, so I told him to paddle his own canoe. I know nothing about this case, except that the Doctor's attorney asked me to furnish some money to give the girl. I told him I would not give a cent."

Speaking of the young woman, Mr. Schuyler said she was a good kitchen-girl—a hard-working Swede—but he had not seen her for a year and a half, she having been out of his service that long.

The reporter called at the drug-store at the corner of Archer avenue and Halsted street, over which the giddy young Doctor was furnished an office by his indulgent parent. The sign on the front window read: "Drs. McGarry and." On the door appeared the same bob-tailed inscription. But Dr. McGarry explained that he had scratched off Schuyler's name after reading an account of the suit in an evening paper. "He can't share an office with me any longer," declared Dr. McGarry. "I have not seen Schuyler since Saturday night, and no one around here seems to know what has become of him." Dr. McGarry said he had heard Schuyler speak of Miss Johnson, but in a very disrespectful way. "I do not think he ever intended to marry her," he added.

PROF. SWING.

HIS REASONS WHY THE POOR DO NOT GO TO CHURCH CRITICISED.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In his sermon at Central Church today Prof. Swing attempted to account for the fact that "the poor" do not more generally attend church. Lack of suitable clothes is not the real reason, he said, for they go to the parks and theatres, and are not afraid of coming in contact with the rich at either place.

The real explanation, he says, is that they are spiritually rather than financially destitute. It is not always among the poor, or those who stay away from church, that you find dead hearts. You find them fully as often in the pews and pulpits of the rich. But why do the poor go to the parks rather than to church? I think I can furnish an explanation better and truer than Prof. Swing's modest assumption. They go to the parks because they feel that they have a *right* to go there. The air, the trees, and the earth itself are theirs as well as yours.

And may they not find as much food for the soul, as many incentives to grand and noble thoughts and actions, in the free air of the parks as in a free seat in a rich man's club?

Are the best and highest thoughts of the world really coming from Prof. Swing and his select few in broadcloth perched on that high mountain and looking down with such self-complacent pity on the great host in sack-cloth? May it not be that his high mountain is only a little molehill, composed mainly of self-conceit?

Prof. Swing is very nearly right in his statement of the reason who so many more poor people neglect the churches here than in Europe. Here they are and have been permitted to choose, and they choose to stay away. Probably the main cause of this choice is to be found in the fact that a larger percentage of the poor here can read than is the case in Europe.

Reading, they learn that Jesus Christ was born in a manger, that He was always poor, that He worked with His own hands for His daily bread. He loved the poor; He did not send a servant with a gift of an old coat and a cold potato; He was with them Himself and of them. He said it was easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven. Christ was willing for the rich to have this world; but those who pretend to speak in His name now seem willing to allow them not only to monopolize this world but the next one also.

They have made that needle's eye so big that Jay Gould can ride through on a special palace car.

Prof. Swing advises the church to go toward the poor, for the poor have not the wisdom to go toward the church.

But if it does move toward the unchurched multitude, would it not be well for the church to leave behind it the assumption that it is only a little below the angels and that the multitude is only a little above the brutes?

E. J. BEAUMONT.

ANOTHER OPINION.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In the course of Prof. Swing's discourse today, after stating that many of the poorer class gave as an excuse for not attending church the resultant comparison between themselves and their richer neighbors, he asked if there was one among them who would abstain from the theatre or the frequented walks of the park for the same reason, and implied an universally negative answer. Permit me, at least, to give an affirmative reply to this question, and I am sure there are others who concur with me. But at least in these latter places we may be known collectively only as the "common people," but at church we are apt to become known individually, and we do not court that distinction. If a want of money prevents us from attending church or theatre it may also prevent a cultivation of taste, the lack of which among the common classes the Professor so pathetically deplored. I believe, however, that there is more taste, more religion, and more nobility among the multitude than the reverend gentleman is disposed to give us credit for. Certainly with money which he insists we need less than taste, however, we may cultivate, perhaps, more acceptably than some of the upper classes the virtues and amenities of life which indisputably require both time and means, both of which are in our case often wanting. C. O.

CORSETS AND SHOES.

A LECTURE BY DR. A. REEVES JACKSON BEFORE THE WOMEN'S PHYSIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

"The Problem of Dress" was the subject of a lecture by Dr. A. Feeves Jackson before the Women's Physiological Institute at Apollo Hall yesterday afternoon. Every woman, he said, was ready to admit that every other woman's dress was too tightly laced. Lacing was in fact a sin only committed by "other" women. The Doctor called attention to some very rough and uncouth drawings he had made on the blackboard behind the rostrum. He said that they had not been placed there as specimens of art, but for simple illustration. One represented the natural shape of the female body and the other in contrast the unnatural. He showed how much larger the natural waist should be than the ideal the dressmaker has established as the standard. He knew that it would be hard for the woman who has been accustomed to the use of the corset to dispense with it at once, and he did not say that he was an enemy of the corset, but he considered the shapes he had seen altogether out of symmetry according to the laws of anatomy. He said he had not seen a great many corsets. If this article of dress could be made to act as a perfect mold for the form, and to permit as free use of the body as the night-dress or the Mother Hubbard, he would recommend its use. He did not mean to speak lightly of the Mother Hubbard as an ideal of beauty. On the contrary, it was outlandish. Anything he thought pretty which would give a correct outline of the healthy human form. There was nothing strange in the fact that the female form in its best development should be regarded as the highest representative of beauty. When distorted it became cramped and dumpy, and the woman who neglected to give the proper freedom to the organs by means of tight or ill-fitting garments was sure to suffer ill-health and grow prematurely old. By such means she defeated the very purpose she had in view—that of looking pretty, for no woman could be pretty long who did not enjoy good health. Every article of clothing should promote the well-being of the wearer. A healthy article would insure freedom of motion, the free but not too rapid admission of air to all parts of the body, and the easy assimilation of blood to all parts of the body. Too much air should not be admitted to one part or the other, as its rapid cooling was injurious. Clothing might fit closely and even tightly without causing inconvenience or distress.

A young man ordered a pair of pants of his tailor, he said by way of illustration, stating that he wanted them as tight as the skin. When they were ready he put them on and seemed well pleased until he tried to sit down. He then complained, and the tailor reminded him that he had ordered them that way. "Oh," replied the dude, "I said I wanted them as tight as the skin, but these are tighter, for I can sit down in my skin and the pants won't let me."

The Doctor described the many difficulties arising from the dislodgment of the womb and other pelvic organs caused by crowding them downward and withholding the proper nourishment. Almost any disease, he thought, might arise from this apparently simple cause. The idea advanced by some that the corset would reduce corpulency was disputed as a rank fallacy. Nothing would reduce corpulency without loss of health, but labor and abstinence from food, two things corpulent people disliked very much to do. The need which women accustomed to the use of the corset felt on discarding it was akin to the pain the Flathead child felt or the Chinese woman experienced in her foot when the bandages were removed and Nature began to assert its rights.

His next illustration was calculated to explain the evils arising from the use of the high-heeled shoe, the original purpose of which was to make the wearer look tall. It cramped the feet, distorted the limbs, and rendered every graceful movement in walking impossible. A perfect female foot should have greath breadth, he said, with a graceful curve, a high instep, and a prominent great toe, a long second toe, with very small side toes.

The Doctor's remarks were heartily applauded by his audience, among whom were several women scarcely out of their teens. His hearers, all of whom were women, were quite numerous.

"Inebriation of Women: Cause and Cure," by Dr. Lucy M. Hall, will be the subject of the next lecture to be delivered before the Institute March 3.

GLANDERS.

THE TWO DISEASED HORSES KILLED—A RIGID QUARANTINE.

The death sentence passed by Dr. N. H. Paaren, the State Veterinarian, on the two glandered horses owned by J. Köhler, of Nos. 61 and 63 North Wells street, was executed yesterday. Louis Kistler, Justice of the Peace, was notified of the condemnation of the animals, and he, in accordance with the provisions of the statute for the suppression and prevention of the spread of contagious diseases, appointed Messrs. J. C. Kendricks, Charles Williams, and Louis Webber to appraise the value of the horses. The law provides that the owner shall be paid by the State the appraised value of all diseased horses slaughtered by order of the State Veterinarian. The animals were inspected by the appraisers in the barn in the rear of Nos. 88 and 90 Illinois street, and they valued them at $7.50 each. The horses were then taken into the alley in the rear of the barn and shot by the State Veterinarian. Two bullets were put into the brain of each animal so as to make assurance doubly sure. They died almost without a struggle, and were thus relieved of agonies that might have lasted for months or perhaps for years. If they have not already done a terrible mischief there is no fear of the spread of the malignant and frightful disease of which they were the victims. The moment the first shot was fired a crowd began to assemble, and soon became quite large, although the killing did not occupy more than a few minutes. The bodies were shortly afterwards removed by the Board of Health. Much amusement was caused by a man running down the alley immediately after the first horse was shot and putting the following searching question to the State officer: "What did that horse fall down for?"

Köhler does quite an extensive business and ships horses all over the country. It can therefore be readily imagined what incalculable mischief might have accrued if the animals herded with the two fatally-diseased horses have become inoculated with the malignant disorder from which they were suffering and then no steps had been taken to prevent their being distributed far and near. They, as stated in last Sunday's TRIBUNE, have been quarantined, and this will give the State Veterinarian an opportunity of ascertaining if any of the thirty-four animals now in the barn have become diseased. If at the end of the thirty days he is not satisfied that they are entirely free from glanders the law has fortunately invested him with the power of continuing the quarantine until he feels certain that it is safe to remove it. The responsibility is a grave one, as there is no telling where the animals may ultimately go and whose valuable horses may run the risk of falling a prey to glanders. If any of the animals should become infected during the continuance of the quarantine they will, of course, share the same fate as those killed yesterday.

The barn in which the embargoed animals are kept is isolated from the stables proper of Mr. Köhler, which are on Wells street, and are several hundred yards away from the barn, so that there is little or no danger of contagion so far as the horses in the stables are concerned. The majority of the animals in the barn are what are known among horse-dealers as "plugs"; that is, they are either worn out or lame, or subject to or suffering from one of the many ills that horse-flesh is heir to. Their intrinsic worth does not, therefore, rank high. They are generally bought on the street for almost a nominal price from no one knows whom. Little or no pains are taken to see whether they are diseased or not, and they are sent to the markets where they will bring the best prices. It is to be hoped that the enforcement of the law in the present case will act as a wholesome caution to all those who are in the habit of dealing in horse-flesh in such a reckless manner.

As a measure of precaution the two horses owned by A. Thatcher, which were stabled with the diseased horse, which ultimately reached Köhler's barn, have been quarantined by Dr. Paaren. The interior of the barn on Holden place where they stood is being torn down, and will be refitted as a livery and boarding stable. All risk of contagion from this source will thus be removed. The two horses are now standing at No. 1321 State street, where they will remain until the quarantine is withdrawn. Although these premises front the barn on Holden place they are entirely separate from it.

A FIGHT OVER A CORPSE.

SANGUINARY BATTLE OVER THE COUNTY PHYSICIAN'S ATTEMPT TO HOLD A POST-MORTEM ON YOUNG DEVINE—THE OFFICIALS FINALLY SUCCESSFUL.

County-Physician Bluthardt and Dr. Krost, his assistant, met with an unusual experience yesterday morning while trying to perform a post-mortem examination on the body of a little boy named John Devine, aged 12 years, at No. 23 Chatham street, situated in the neighborhood known as "Little Hell," on the North Side. Devine was the lad who claimed to have been struck with a shovel two weeks ago by John Mäsze at the North Side Gas-Works. Mäsze was arrested and released on bail. Dr. Hess made a thorough examination of the boy at the time, but failed to discover any signs of the injuries from which Devine believed he suffered. He died late Sunday night, and the Coroner ordered a post-mortem. When the doctors arrived at the Chatham street house they were met by Mrs. Devine, who was surrounded by a crowd of friends, and they immediately began to protest against the proceeding. The physicians explained that the law required the performance of their duty and moved toward the door. Mrs. Devine blockaded the way, and murmurs were heard from the bystanders, whose sympathy was with the woman. Dr. Bluthardt saw that he must act quickly, and he elbowed his way through the motley throng to the entrance of the house, followed by Dr. Krost. There they encountered more difficulties. Mrs. Devine screamed and invoked the curse of Heaven on the heads of the officials. Dr. Krost says she was under the influence of liquor. Before beginning the examination the door was securely locked, but this did not prevent the mother from peeping in through the window just as they were beginning their work. She insisted on entering the room, and finally forced her way in, accompanied by her brother, John O'Donnell. The latter took up a chair and threatened to brain the physicians if they did not stop. O'Donnell is a powerful fellow, six feet tall. He, too, was intoxicated, Dr. Krost says, and it was thought best not to irritate him. Dr. Bluthardt left the place in a hurry to summon the police, leaving his companion in charge. Dr. Krost says that at one time he despaired of his own life. O'Donnell made several attempts to feel his head with a chair, and he was only prevented from doing it by the efforts of Mrs. O'Donnell, who arrived on the scene. Next he was attacked by Mrs. Devine, who had got hold of one of his knives. She was desperate and wanted to "cut his heart out." Until assistance arrived the Doctor was engaged in appealing to Mrs. O'Donnell to keep a tight hold on her bloodthirsty husband, and in warding off the arm of the liquor-crazed woman, who would certainly have wounded him, and probably dangerously, if he had not been successful in keeping her at bay. As it is he escaped with a small cut across his hand, which is not serious. He rushed past the woman and out of the house, leaving her victor for a time and in possession of his instruments. When the police came, they arrested O'Donnell. He was locked up at the Larrabee Street Station. Deputy-Coroner Shanahan subsequently had the body removed to an undertaker's establishment on Chicago avenue, where the examination was completed. It was found that the boy died from the effects of a blow over the left ear, which produced inflammation of the bone and extended to the lateral sinus, a vein running at the base of the brain. Blood-poisoning had also set in. The inquest will be held today.

THE SCAVENGER INVESTIGATION.

IT TURNS OUT TO BE A DELUSION AND A FARCE—NOBODY TO PREFER CHARGES.

There was a large gathering of scavengers at the meeting of the Committee on Health and County Relations yesterday, the meeting having been called by the Chairman, Ald. Frank Lawler, for the purpose of investigating charges of alleged irregularities in the Health Department. Ald. Lawler, who is suspected of being the author of the charges, made a little speech, in which he endeavored to show the great responsibility of the scavengers.

Mr. Merki, of the Health Department, said he would first ask the representative of the morning paper that made the charges to substantiate them.

The said representative, however, failed to come to time.

Merki then said that in the absence of proof that there was anything wrong, he would proceed to business.

Ald. White said he could not see that there was anything to investigate, and if there was the committee could not get at the facts. He considered the whole thing ridiculous, but finally consented to let the proceedings go on.

Capt. Wilson, who has charge of the scavenger work in the First Ward, made a straightforward statement of his work.

Mrs. Mullens, the owner of the teams that have been doing the work in the First Ward, made a satisfactory statement as to the number of horses, etc. Mrs. Mullens could not remember the names of her drivers, and her son could only give three. Some of the Aldermen questioned the old lady, but nothing crooked was shown.

The drivers from the different wards were then examined in order, but the only thing proved was that the men were doing their work.

In a word, the investigation is a farce, as there is nothing to investigate.

TANNERS AND CURRIERS.

THEY THINK THEY HAVE GRIEVANCES BUT FINALLY CONCLUDE TO GO HOME AND ATTEND TO BUSINESS.

A mass-meeting, alleged to have been called in the interests of the tanners and curriers throughout the city, was held at No. 636 Milwaukee avenue last night for the purpose of meeting a committee from the Trades Assembly consisting of R. Powers, L. P. Dwyer, T. E. Randall, and J. Foley, who were appointed for the purpose of conferring with the tanners and curriers in regard to a rumored proposal of the reduction of wages and increase in working hours by several employers. About sixty persons were present.

Richard Powers, on behalf of the Trades Assembly committee, requested some of the tanners or curriers present to state their grievances explicitly.

An employé of Walker & Oakley's tannery stated that for some days past a notice had been posted up in the establishment stating that after Feb. 18 the employés would be required to work ten hours daily instead of nine, as at present, and also that a reduction of 10 per cent of the present wages would be made.

Another currier said that such a rule had been enforced in different shops throughout the city and had been accepted by the workmen.

Mr. Powers remarked that the committee came to the meeting for the purpose of making an amicable settlement between those who were dissatisfied and their employers, and not for the purpose of listening to discussions favoring strikes.

J. B. Murphy, a currier, said that a reduction of 22 per cent had been made in the wages of those who did piece-work, and that the men who worked by the day were not the only sufferers by reason of the recent rule of the employers. He thought there was treachery in several shops. He had hoped to see a larger number of men present, but supposed that Paddy Ryan's sparring exhibition at Aurora Turner-Hall had proved too strong an attraction for them.

A general all-around discussion followed, and Powers finally stated that he could see no reason for calling together the committee from the Trades Assembly, and could not preceive that any serious grievance existed. In a plain, common-sense manner he pointed out to the meeting that no possible good could result from a strike. He favored arbitration until such a course was no longer practicable. Finally he said the men who complained were still at work, and, in fact, he could not see the purpose of holding a meeting. These remarks brought the evening's proceedings to a close, and the meeting adjourned, having been much of a farce.

IN THE CRIMINALS' DOCK.

THE BUCKLEY CASE NEARING ITS CLOSE—A BRUTAL FATHER—THE FEBRUARY GRAND JURY GET TO WORK.

The arguments in the case of Richard Buckley, on trial before Judge Hawes for conspiracy and embezzlement, were commenced yesterday. During the morning several witnesses swore that they paid money to Buckley and McLain while they were collectors for the Empire Furniture Company. The cashier and the members of the firm stated that the money had never been turned over to them. Buckley denied the allegations against him, and W. S. Forrest, his counsel, moved to acquit on the ground that the proof at best showed not a conspiracy to steal, as charged in the indictment, but a conspiracy to commit embezzlement. The motion was overruled, and counsel excepted. The arguments will close today.

Charles Dudley was arraigned before Judge Gardner, charged with cruelly beating his 3-year-old daughter last month. The testimony showed that he came home drunk, and during the night he was awakened by the moaning of his child, who was sick. He told his wife to quiet her, and the gruff tone in which he said it frightened the little one. She sobbed loudly, whereupon he arose and gave her a terrible beating. Not satisfied with that he choked the girl until the blood spurted from her nose, and when the mother attempted to interfere he threatened to kill her. Dr. Cunningham, who was called in, found the sufferer in a weak condition. Her body was contused from the effects of the ill-treatment. The court reserved sentence until today. Dudley is a square-jawed, heavy-built fellow, with large brawny hands a dark, vicious look, and has served a term for burglary at Joliet.

The grand jury for the February term was sworn in before Judge Gardner. It was expected that instructions would be given on the subjects of grave-robbing, obscene literature, and other matters to which Judge Hawes called atttention in his initial lecture to the last grand jury. The court gave no instructions as to any particular case that needed investigation. He cautioned them in the usual manner to be discreet about their proceedings, whereupon they retired to their rooms. They are: Samuel B. Chase, foreman; Bernhard Ritter, William Gleason, O. G. Kile, Jacob Hansen, Thomas Scott, L. G. Wheeler, Frederick Wheaton, William B. Clapp, William Mueller, John Blohm, John A. Corwin, Charles King, John Mulvaney, W. Hefferan, Herman Scholz, George Gilman, William J. Frawley, Asa Williams, John Hickey, Rudolph Riester, Jake Young. After organization witnesses were heard in several minor bail cases.

RELIGIOUS.

THE VARIOUS MINISTERIAL MEETINGS.

The Baptist ministers listened yesterday to a prayer by the Rev. H. O. Rowland, of Elgin, upon the doctrine of immortality as taught in the Old Testament. The Rev. Dr. Schofield, of St. Louis, brother of Maj.-Gen. Schofield, made a few remarks and alluded to the approaching death of his father from paralysis.

The Rev. F. M. Bristol read a paper to the Methodist ministers on "The Free Kindergarten System, and the Duty of the Church to Support It."

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

Before the Congregational ministers Prof. Scott reviewed an article in the *Century* entitled "Modern Catholicism." Sunday's demonstration in honor of the return of Archbishop Feehan was strongly condemned, the meeting looking at it from a Sabbatarian standpoint, and Mayor Harrison was severely criticised for his share in the proceedings.

The Presbyterian ministers listened to a paper by the Rev. Dr. Marquis on "The Definition of Inspiration," in which he elaborated on the orthodox theory of inspiration—that the sacred writers were kept from all error in their works, while at the same time each preserved his own mental characteristics.

REPAIRING WATER-PIPES.

A TENANT CANNOT MAKE A NUISANCE OF HIMSELF.

The case of Periberg against Fitzgerald came up before Judge Tuley on a demurrer. This was a bill filed by a landlord against his tenant to prevent him from interfering when the former attempted to repair the water-pipes on the tenant's premises. It seems that Fitzgerald rented a flat from Periberg, and when the water-pipes got out of repair he refused to have them mended, and the tenant above was cut off from his supply of Lake Michigan. The landlord then asked permission to go into Fitzgerald's premises to get at the pipes, but the tenant refused to allow him to do so on the ground that his lease gave no such right. The Judge held on the demurrer that even though the lease did not give the landlord power to enter, a tenant could not make a nuisance of himself and cut the water off from the tenants above him, and the landlord had the right in such a case to enter on the premises and make the necessary repairs. The demurrer was overruled and the injunction continued in force until final hearing.

BUYING HIGH-PRICED LOTS.

HOW THE TOWN OF LAKE TAXPAYERS CHECK SUCH PERFORMANCES BY THEIR TOWN BOARD.

Thomas J. Newberry, Edward O'Grady, Andrew Pambla, and Patrick Flinn, taxpayers of the Town of Lake, filed a bill against Frank M. Smith, George L. Chatfield, and John Wall, Trustees of the Town of Lake, to restrain them from purchasing some land at the corner of Wentworth avenue and Forty-seventh street. At a meeting of the Town Trustees Jan. 21, 1884, a resolution was passed appointing a committee to select a site on which to erect a building for fire and police service, which committee recommended the purchase of a fifty-foot lot on the above corner at $50 a front foot. J. F. Richmond, the man who proposed to sell the lots, is a clerk in the office of E. W. Adkinson, the Town Attorney, and it is claimed the land is not worth over $35 a foot. The 4th inst. the board passed a resolution appropriating $2,500 for the purchase of the lot, and complainants are afraid the contract will be carried out. The town, it is alleged, already owes more than it has in the Treasury, and as no appropriation was made for the purchase of the lot, and as the whole matter looks like a little job, they ask for an injunction to prevent its execution. A temporary injunction was granted by Judge Tuley.

Merwin Church, for many years a leading stove and house-furnishing merchant, has become connected with the house of Jas. P. Dalton, No. 51 State street.

The Howe scales have all the latest improvements. It is true economy to buy the best. Borden, Selleck & Co., agents, Chicago.

Roots crowned, filling reduced. Drs. McChesney

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following persons were granted marriage licenses yesterday:

Name and residence.	*Age.*
Julius Kietsman, Ash Grove	37
Anna Wentland, Chicago	25
George F. Beechert, Chicago	27
Lucy Lynch, Chicago	21
Gottlieb Dettwiler, Cedarville, Kas.	35
Anna Rurgga, Chicago	24
Rudolf Vokown, Chicago	24
Lida Ostradouce, Chicago	20
Jacob H. Thomas, Chicago	22
Dora Gerbing, Chicago	20
Richard R. Shawcross, Chicago	26
Lillie Shea, Chicago	23
Ferdinand Schulz, Lyons	40
Augusta Thabet, Lyons	24
William R. Innis, New York	25
Dora Lonetta Studebaker, Chicago	20
James Mally, Chicago	21
Mary Sankup, Chicago	19
Michael Weishaar, Chicago	24
Mary Sherley, Chicago	20
Samuel H. Reed, Chicago	30
Alice W. Stockall, Chicago	27
Johann Kramer, Chicago	21
Caroline Graeb, Chicago	23
Orlando M. Richards, Chicago	24
Olive M. Reed, Chicago	24
Lorens Ahlquist, Chicago	29
Louisa Peterson, Chicago	23
Phare W. Blomburg, Chicago	24
Lizzie Derson, Columbus, O.	22
Louis W. Keeler, Chicago	28
Kittie R. Bachli, Chicago	25
Charles Frostenson, Chicago	23
Ida Weber, Chicago	23
Walter E. Bassett, Cincinnati, O.	31
Louisa Miller, Cincinnati, O.	26
Thomas H. McCarthy, Chicago	28
Catherine Egan, Chicago	25
Affin G. Boardman, Chicago	25
Toney A. Gurdeson, Chicago	24
Charles Hayes, Chicago	22
Ellen Keenan, Chicago	21
George F. Bailey, Chicago	33
Jennie Troohey, Chicago	27
Frederick W. Schnell, Chicago	28
Amalie Tuchecherer, Chicago	27
George H. Lormer, Chicago	38
Nellie Foley, Chicago	31
Frederick F. Schmidt, Chicago	28
Martha Vilbke, Chicago	18
Gustav Baumgart, Chicago	25
Friedericke Kistinfeldt, Chicago	22

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Frank H. Sibley, Chicago	[illegible]
Mary A. Nicholas, Palatine	[illegible]
Charles Hackler, Chicago	[illegible]
Lena Gunther, Chicago	[illegible]
William J. Wallace, Chicago	[illegible]
Alice V. Russell, Chicago	[illegible]
Lorenzo D. Croninger Jr., Chicago	[illegible]
Mary Gehan, Chicago	[illegible]
Henning Berg, Chicago	[illegible]
Mary Westrand, Chicago	[illegible]

DEATHS.

DEVINE—Sunday, Feb. 17, Johnnie Devine, aged 12 years, beloved son of Michael and Bridget Devine and nephew of James O'Donnell.
Funeral from residence of parents, 23 Chatham-st., Tuesday, Feb. 19, at 11 a. m., thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

NEUHALL—At 3802 State-st., Mrs. Lizzie Neuhall, aged 30 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WILLIAMS—Feb. 17, Sarah M. Williams at the residence of G. Titus Williams, 4232 South Halsted-st.
Funeral Feb. 19 from Winter Street Methodist Church, at 2:30 p. m., to Oakwoods Cemetery.
☞ Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) papers please copy.

HAYES—The funeral of Richard D. Hayes will take place this Tuesday morning at 1:30 o'clock from St. Mary's Church, by carriages to Calvary.

DITTMANN—Frankie I. Dittmann, 4 years 4 months and 12 days.
Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 19, from 22 Rockwell-st. to Waldheim.

STEPHAN—Nicholas, son of Walter and Mary Stephan, Feb. 17, 1884, aged 2 years.
Funeral will take place on Tuesday, Feb. 19, at the residence, 3133 Wall-st., corner of James-av. Friends are respectfully invited.

KIEVLAN—Monday, Feb. 18, Annie, beloved daughter of John and Annie Kievlan of 205 Fulton-st., aged 4 years and 9 months, of spinal meningitis.
Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 19, at 10 a. m.
In choosing His garlands our Heavenly Father selected the fairest.
Our darling Annie has gone to join her brothers and sisters.

CRANDALL—At the home of his son-in-law, the Hon. Homer Calkins, Shotwell, Franklin County, Friday, Feb. 15, David S. Crandall, aged 77 years.

STEELE—At his home in Winnetka, Monday morning Feb. 18, at 9 o'clock, Charles W. Steele, aged [illegible] years, late of Winsted, Conn.
☞ Hartford and Winsted papers please copy.

BOLANDER—Feb. 17, at 4 p. m., Mrs. Carrie Bolander, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Cronsio, No. [illegible] Sedgwick-st.
Remains to be taken to Red Wing, Minn.
☞ Red Wing papers please copy.

DAMES—Mrs. Jane Dames Feb. 18, 1884, aged 73 years. "At rest."
Notice of funeral hereafter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

COMPANY E, FIRST INFANTRY, GIVES a reception Friday evening, Feb. 22.

SECOND DISTRICT CONGRESSIONAL COMmitteemen—Chicago, Feb. 18—Whereas, the National Republican Convention have left the choice of delegates to the Republicans of each Congressional District, and there having been no Congressional Committee elected since by reapportionment of the Second Congressional District, therefore notice is hereby given to the Republicans in those wards in the Second Congressional District which have not already elected Congressional Committeemen to do so within ten days from date. PHILIP MAAS, Republican Member State Central Committee Second Congressional District.

SUPT. HOWLAND WILL ADDRESS THE pupils and friends of the South Division High School in their hall, corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty-sixth-st., Wednesday at 1:15 p. m. The public is invited to be present.

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF Rush Medical College will be held in Central Music-Hall this afternoon. Prof. Norman Bridge will deliver the doctorate address. The faculty of the college will give a banquet to the alumni at the Grand Pacific Hotel in the evening.

THE REV. H. M. PAYNTER WILL CONtinue his lecture on the Holy Spirit this morning at 10 o'clock in the Bible Work Room, 150 Madison-st. All are invited.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.,
Wholesale Auctioneers and Commission Dealers in
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,
Are prepared in their
Private Sale Department,
To show and sell as Large and Choice Lines of Custom-Made Goods as any House in the West, and invite you to call and inspect.

Tuesday, February 19th, 9:30 a. m.,
DRY GOODS.
We shall also offer a Large Bankrupt Stock of a Country Dealer, consisting of
Clothing, Hats, Caps, Etc.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BUYERS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
Who are wise enough to strike the market EARLY will always find the most complete assortment and the least competition.

OUR AUCTION SALE
OF
Wednesday, Feb. 20th,
Will offer an unusual chance to get what every Retailer needs, and at his own price. We invite your careful inspection.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 & 216 Madison-st.

THURSDAY, Feb. 21, at 9:30 a. m.
We will sell AT AUCTION a large assortment of
Crockery & Glassware
In open stock, comprising full lines of
White Granite, C. C., Rock and Yellow Ware,
Decorated Tea and Chamber Sets, Lamps, Brackets, &c. 1,000 brls. Glassware.
☞ Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
Lipman's Great Sale!
UNREDEEMED PLEDGES
WILL BE CONTINUED
At Our Stores, This Tuesday Morning,
AT 10 O'CLOCK.
Gold and Silver Watches,
Diamonds, Jewelry, &c.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

RAISINS CALIFORNIA.
5,000 Boxes New Crop offered at the following low prices:
2,500 boxes Fancy London Layers at.....
1,000 boxes Choice 2 Crown at.....
1,000 boxes Loose Muscatelle at.....
500 boxes 1 Crown at.....
A large stock of Bananas, Fancy Foreign, and Domestic Fruit always on hand.
E. R. NICHOLS & CO.,
Wholesale Fruit Merchants, 159 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

F. C. WILSON & CO.,
CANS & TANKS,
239 and 241 Lake-st.

CANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

KRANZ'S CANDIES. The most Delicious Candies made. Fresh hourly. Wholesale and Retail. Write to Jno. Kranz, 80 State-st.

MALTBYS COCOANUT THE BEST for Pies, Cakes and Puddings. Strictly pure. Ask your Grocer for it.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE 99 Madison-st. Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

DURKEES TABLE Used in leading Hotels and Clubs. The Best Relish for Fish and Cold Meats. Ask your grocer for it.
CHALLENGE SAUCE

MAPLESON VS. ABBEY.

How the English Impresario Goes for His American Rival.

A reporter of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* visited Chicago last Wednesday and inverviewed Col. Mapleson with the following result:

"How is your friend Abbey getting along?" the reporter asked when the first opportunity was given him to put a question.

"He lost $19,000 in St. Louis last week," answered the Colonel, triumphantly. "And if he's as successful as I expect him to be he will lose $40,000 or $50,000 more in Cincinnati this week."

"He is making a bitter fight against you," the reporter suggested.

"Why, my dear boy, his trying to squelch me," said the Colonel, with a great military emphasis on the second last word. "That's what he started in to do, and that's what he thinks he is doing. Abbey, my dear boy, doesn't know anything about opera, and doesn't care anything about it. He's what I call a sensational showman—a speculator—ready to give the public anything the public is willing to pay to see. He brought Sarah Bernhardt over to this country, as you know; he brought out Mrs. Langtry; he brought out Mr. Irving; and he would bring out a two-headed cow, or any other monstrosity or curiosity that he thought would coax money from the people's pocket and fill his own exchequer. He's simply a common and vulgar sensational showman, my dear boy, and you cawn't call him anything else, you know. He is in for making as much money as he can, and he doesn't care how he makes it or where it comes from so that he gets it. But he didn't go into grand opera to make money out of it. Not at all, my dear boy. He went into it for the sole and single purpose of squelching me, because, as he argued, Italian opera was hurting the theatrical business, and I, being the only manager in that field, was responsible for all the harm it did."

"Where did he get that idea?"

"Well, I think it must have first struck him in Cincinnati, when he went there with Sarah Bernhardt. It was during my season, and as the people all went to the opera Mme. Bernhardt had not large houses, and there Mr. Abbey encountered his first serious loss in the management of the French artist. He didn't like it, my dear boy, so when he returned to his friends in New York he says: 'This fellow Mapleson is interfering with and ruining our business, and we've got to do something to squelch him out.' They schemed, and plotted, and put their heads together, till finally they hit upon a plan. 'Getting hold of the new opera-house' (the Metropolitan, New York), said Abbey, 'will give us a big boom to start with. Now you fellows furnish me the sinews of war and I'll carry on the squelching myself. It will pay us, even if we lose $200,000 to get rid of Mapleson.' He presented the thing to them so neatly that six friends agreed to furnish him with $60,000 with which to effect the squelch, but the $60,000 have gone long ago, and plenty more with it, and Col. Mapleson is still in the ring."

"But a little disfigured?" the reporter added.

"Not a bit of it, my boy," said the Colonel, shaking his head. "I have still as much confidence in the public as they have in me, and I am sure when they find this fellow, Abbey, out, as they must eventually, everything will be all right. I am doing well—$71,000 in two weeks is not so bad, my dear boy, is it? Even if I were losing money, my boy, it's my own and doesn't belong to anybody else, which is more than Abbey can say."

"What sort of an operatic manager does Mr. Abbey make?"

"Operatic manager! Why, my dear boy, you don't know what you are talking about. I told you before that Abbey knows nothing about opera and cares nothing for it. He leaves the management to hired men. When I tell you, my dear fellow, that Abbey has not been with the opera company but once, and then only for five minutes, you can appreciate how much hand he has in its management. His artists do not know him, and some of them have not even seen him yet. Mme. Scalchi would not know him if she met him on the street, and Mme. Trebelli has assured me that she has never exchanged a word with him. That's pretty management, isn't it? An opera manager, my dear boy, should be like a man who owns high-bred horses—always in his stables. He should be there with them to say kind words which will please them, and it ought to afford him pleasure when at the sound of his voice he sees them wag their tails. But Abbey is never with them; so what can you expect? Why, my dear boy, art is not benefited in any way by these people. What does a sensational showman care about art? And how can the people under such management care for it? Just to show you, my dear fellow, what such influence does, let me tell that I was speaking with Campanini one night about the ruinous effect it would have upon grand opera in this country, when what does Campanini say? 'D—n the opera!' said he—yes, my dear boy—'d—n the opera!' he said. 'I'm here in this country to make money; I get $1,000 every time I sing, and, this being the case, I shall sing whether I am sick or well; I am here to make a million and a quarter of dollars out of the American public, and I'm going to try to make it as quickly as I can!' There's art for you, my boy! There's Abbey's management, and what can you expect from it! They have produced only one new opera since they started out—La Gioconda—notwithstanding all their blowing and trumpetry."

"According to your own story you did not begin this operatic war?"

"Not at all, my boy, not at all. I had my dates all arranged a year ago. My date with McVicker here was made during our last season at this house, yet Abbey arranges his tour so as to conflict with me, choosing the same date for his Chicago season. So it was, too, with my dear old friend Spalding, of the St. Louis Olympic, than whom no better soul breathes the breath of life: I booked with him last season, when Abbey, finding he could not get me out, selected the week ahead of me, and gave Mr. Spalding rates which he could not very well afford to refuse. Well, he has played St. Louis, and it cost him $19,000; he richly deserved the loss. In Philadelphia, when he found he could not get me out of the theatre in which I held a date, he goes over to the Chestnut Street and plays the same week. In Boston he tells Tompkins & Hill that unless they give him my dates he will not let them have Irving; so they give him the dates, and again we encounter each other. I feel happy to be able to state that Abbey has been the sufferer in all these meetings, and has lost a considerable sum of money."

"How much?"

"I cawn't say; but he started in with the determination of losing $200,000, and he has lost from the opening night. I should say he has not given a performance by which he has lost less than from $2,000 to $3,000. You saw how it was down in St. Louis. Well, my dear boy, it has been pretty much the same thing everywhere else."

"How long can Abbey stand this?"

"Not much longer. I hear that he has very little more to lose. The New York friends who were giving him assistance in squelching me are, I understand, getting tired of seeing their money flowing away from them like so much water. Nap Haines, the piano man, has drawn out. He contributed $20,000, and when this was lost he quit. Andy Damm Jr., who is wealthy, is still at his back, but when Damm gets sick of the business of giving his money away, as he eventually must, then Abbey will be gone up."

"You didn't go to Cincinnati?"

"Ah," said the Colonel, chuckling to himself, "that was a good thing, my boy, wasn't it? I flatter myself I did an excellent thing in staying here. In the first place, my boy, I didn't think it at all in good taste to go to Cincinnati at this particular time when the city is under water and in the dark, and when the calamity resting upon them makes it important and necessary that they should apply their money to other purposes than entertainment. I took this view of the matter, but I said nothing, and did not make my plans known until the last moment. We made all the necessary preparations, sent some scenery on and costumes, and even had my train here in the depot waiting for me. You have heard the fable of the lambs and the slaughter—the first and most talented of the lot rushes in through the front-door of the slaughter-house and out the back-door; the other lambs follow, and are, of course, penned in and butchered. This fable applies in the case of Cincinnati. I was the lamb that led off; Abbey, the fold that gets slaughtered. I furnished the bait; Abbey took it. It will cost him $40,000 to $50,000—a good thing for me, my boy, a clever thing, wasn't it?"

"How did Abbey get the Cincinnati Festival away from you?"

"That sort of a man doesn't stop at anything. He got his influence at work, and found men in the Festival Association whom he could handle to his purpose. The getting possession of the festival was part of the general plan agreed upon to squelch me out. This schemer—this rascal I may call him—stepped into my place, and, to a certain extent, appropriated my property, for I owned two-thirds of the Cincinnati Festival. That scenery is mine; I had it made. Yes, my dear boy, I started the Cincinnati Festival four years ago, and have the contract in my pocket; I'll show it to you—no, it's in my room at the hotel. But, anyhow, my dear boy, the contract has a clause which reads like this: 'And all subsequent festivals (after this) shall be given under the sole direction of Col. J. H. Mapleson, and no other shall be authorized to conduct them.' That's as near as I recollect the words; but I have the contract, my boy, and I shall make them pay dearly for breaking faith with me. I shall soon begin an action against the association for damages."

"In what way did they go about getting you out?"

"In a very tricky and rascally way, my boy. They got rid of the first President with whom I made the contract and put in Nichols, who was in the combination. Then they made the new contract with Abbey. That was the way of it, my boy, and it was a scurvy, contemptible piece of business for which they will have to answer in court. They've got Abbey and his company, and what is the result? The man is fighting against fate; the very elements themselves seem to have combined against him. Floods, darkness, and disaster—these are the things he has to encounter in Cincinnati—and he richly deserves all the misery and misfortune that have followed him."

YACHTING.

A Fine New Craft to Be Added to the Chicago Fleet—Other Improvements.

The Chicago Yacht Club, although a comparatively young organization, is rapidly attaining a wide degree of influence in yachting circles. The coming season the fleet will be greatly enlarged, a number of new craft having already been built and the keels for additional ones are now on the blocks. A handsome craft is being built at Tompkinsville, L. I., for Mr. C. L. Peck, of this city, and will be added to the fleet when completed. The work is progressing rapidly, and the hull will be launched about March 1.

She is to be 22 feet on deck, 21 feet 6 inches on the water-line, 20 feet on the keel, 9 feet beam, and 3 feet deep. Her centre-board will be 8 feet. She is to be of the best material and copper-fastened throughout. She will be ballasted with 2,600 pounds of lead, molded to fit the frames, and will be fitted with galvanized iron air-tanks sufficient to float her when filled. She is to be cat-rigged with hollow pine mast 34 feet long and 7½ inches in diameter. She will have a patent rolling-boom 25 feet long, and her sail will be reefed by rolling it up inside the boom. The sale is to be treble bighted, 23 feet hoist, 24 feet 6 inches on the foot, and 15 feet head; fitted with clips on the luff instead of mast hoops. Her blocks are to be of brass with patent rollers, and her builders claim that she will be superior in every respect to any similar craft ever turned out of their yard.

In addition to the enlargement of the fleet, the members are contemplating other important improvements which, if carried out, will place the club on an equal footing with the older organizations at New York and Boston. Preparations for the annual regatta will soon be commenced, and it is the intention to make it surpass all previous efforts, not excepting the one last year, which was a decided success.

Serious Objections to the Proposition to Close the Southern Entrance to the Outer Harbor—Improved Way of Starting Races.

Some of the points raised by Mr. Nixon and other members of the Chicago Yacht Club, at their meeting Friday night, are of grave public interest. One project especially calls for comment as effecting public property and the future of the city as a lake port.

It was proposed at the meeting of the Yacht Club, and the proposition was favorably entertained, "That the Government should be asked for permission to erect a house on the southern breakwater, to serve as a residence for the care-takers of the club and as a boat-house for the Canoe Club."

There is no particular objection to this part of the project, and permission might be reasonably granted. Of course it should be guarded by close restrictions as to space and as to terms of possession. They should be merely "tenants at will." No proprietary rights should be acquired by the clubs, and the pier should be vacated at any time upon proper notice in the event of public interests requiring the space for other purposes. It would also be necessary to provide that no lights should be shown at night in such way as to embarrass or mislead mariners seeking the harbor.

So guarded and restricted, the clubs might well be allowed to put up such small and necessary buildings as would be suitable for the purposes named, and would not affect injuriously the general objects of the breakwater.

There was another project, however, mooted in connection with this one. It was "That the southern entrance to the harbor should be closed, in order to make a better anchorage for small boats."

This proposition is considered impracticable. It is claimed that the closing of the southern entrance would be a serious damage to the harbor as a refuge for vessels, to say nothing of the injurious effect it would have upon the health of the city. The body of stagnant or nearly stagnant water which would be caused by even a partial closing of the southern entrance would, many think, be of the most serious injury in a sanitary point of view.

Mr. Nixon's suggestions with regard to the manner of starting and conducting yacht races at this port seems to meet with general approval, as tending to make the sport more popular and attractive. Yacht races have nearly always been a disappointment in Chicago as a public spectacle, and yet there is probably no harbor presenting greater facilities for making the races a feature of interest. With the great length of frontage and extent of view there is nothing to prevent the races from being arranged so that the yachts would be in sight of the spectators throughout the whole course, from start to finish.

Mr. Nixon proposes to do away with time allowance altogether, and to have all starts made from moorings with sails down. There are many reasons which would make this desirable. A start from moorings with the head-sails down is the old yachting plan, and it is thought to make a far prettier sight for the spectators than the modern plan of starting by taking the time as the boats cross an imaginary line, which deprives the spectators on shore of all the sensational effect of a start. This harbor also is admirably adapted for the start from moorings. Races could be easily arranged so that the boats would be in view during the whole course. As to doing away with time allowance, it is admitted to be a difficult question. Some approach to it might be made by allowing boats within certain pretty wide margins of size to enter in classes, without regard to rig.

LIQUOR TO MINORS.

A Lecture by Bishop Ireland on This Subject, with Reference to the Citizens' League of Chicago.

Said Bishop Ireland in a lecture recently delivered at Minneapolis:

"Religion and State law again combine to protect innocent and inexperienced youth. Liquor, it is proclaimed, shall not be sold to minors. Our boys and girls are untried in life's dangers. With their immature judgment they are unprepared to discern and to contend against temptation. They need the protection of the strong arm of the law. Evil habits grow insensibly but rapidly in children if they are exposed to peril, and with the greatest difficulty can the habits formed in early years be ever afterwards eradicated. A vital question for the family, civil society, the church is the training of the youth for the duties and responsibilities of life. Permit them to inhale even occasionally the malodorous atmosphere of the saloon, to receive in them through the eye and ear unhealthy impressions of riot and revelry, to awaken prematurely by strong drink dangerous appetites and passions, you condemn them to blighted manhood and womanhood—to premature and dishonored graves. The simplicity and innocence of youth demand of themselves tender reverence. But the saloonkeeper is deaf to appeals of humanity and religion, and any boy or girl who passes a dime into his till will receive from his hands the poison draught. Instant death were preferable for the child, yet pure and happy, to the fatal demoralization which the draught contains. You do not walk down our public streets without noticing boys and girls entering into and emerging from saloons, taking their drinks or receiving their favorit beverages in cans or bottles to carry them homeward to drunken father and mother. Have you not seen at times the trembling girl, pale and wan, driven out toward the saloon by a brutish parent, tin-can and dime in hand, to purchase drink? The sight would move the most stony heart to pity. The girl will find a saloonkeeper to sell to her the beer or whisky. Six years ago the Citizens' League was organized in Chicago to prevent the selling of liquor to minors. When they began their work they were horrified to discover that from 25,000 to 30,000 boys and girls were annually passing through the saloons of the city to the police courts, the bridewell, and back again, perennially recruiting its army of drunkards and other criminals. Nor were all the minors bootblacks, and children of topers, and young vagabonds generally. Mr. Andrew Paxton, the agent of the league, examined closely into names, parentage, and habits, and the alarming fact came to the surface that of every five minors found in saloons three had been attendants upon some Sunday-school of Chicago. Mr. Paxton found that boys especially and some girls of families of means, education, good morals, and often of high Christian profession were more constant patrons of beer-gardens than were the children of people of low estate, and largely so because they were kept in pocket-money by their unsuspecting parents. The last annual report of the league shows that through its labors there has been a large diminution in the frequentation of drinking-places by minors, although the evil yet retains terrible proportions. It is to be regretted that the two progressive cities of Minnesota—Minneapolis and St. Paul—have not imitated Chicago in the formation of a Citizens' League. Our boys and girls need protection as well as the boys and girls of Chicago."

The following is a copy of Bishop Ireland's letter to Mr. A. Paxton, of the Citizens' League:

CATHEDRAL OF ST. PAUL, ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 14.—DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge the favor of your esteemed letter and also of the several reports which you kindly sent me. I was very glad to have those reports, and I will frequently have occasion to make use of the valuable information which they contain. I admire very much your work, and I will speak to my friends in St. Paul and Minneapolis in the hope that we may have a branch of it in these cities. Of any new-printed matter you may have from time to time please send me copies. Very respectfully,

JOHN IRELAND.

CATTLE-DISEASES BILL.

The Stock-Growers' Association of Wyoming Favors It and Asks the Chicago Stock-Dealers to Stop Their Opposition.

A protest from the live-stock dealers in this city against the bill now pending in Congress which proposes to establish a "Bureau of Animal Industry" was forwarded to Congressman Dunham Feb. 9 and published in THE TRIBUNE of Feb. 10. Saturday last a largely-attended meeting of live-stock commission-dealers was held at the Union Stock-Yards and a further protest adopted in a series of resolutions said to be expressive of the feeling of Western live-stock dealers on the question, a full account of which was given in Sunday's TRIBUNE. It would seem that the stock-growers look at the bill in a different light from the stock-dealers, judging from a remonstrance sent by the Wyoming Stock-Growers' Association to the stock-dealers of this city, the essential parts being:

THE REMONSTRANCE.

The matter now before Congress is the one carefully considered and framed by the producers of live stock who met in Chicago at the National Convention in November last. That convention represented over twenty of the largest producing States and Territories. The evidence produced there was conclusive to the point that pleuro-pneumonia does actively exist in the Atlantic States; that the disease is liable to cross the Alleghany Mountains at any time by the export of fine stock from that State; and that if the disease should ever be established in the Western States and Territories it would inflict a permanent injury on the cattle industry that would affect you as much as it would affect us. It appears to us that our interests are identical with yours. Both of us want to keep the live-stock business safe and make it permanent. You want the highest price for your export beef. We want foreign capital introduced into the business. Now, then, the intention of the bill is not to create a number of officeholders. The number proposed is limited to the fewest possible. It is not to interfere with the transit of cattle through the West. On the contrary, it has in brief the following object: To enable the General Government to coöperate with the State Veterinary Boards in Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; to prevent diseased stock from passing between the large markets of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Brooklyn, and to stamp out the disease where it now exists in those States and to prevent it from spreading into the interior, and so give all that country a clean bill of health.

The 400 members of this association represent 1,000,000 head of cattle in Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado, Montana, and Dakota. They are unanimous in the desire that this action should be taken by the General Government, and sincerely believe it is for your interests and ours. We therefore ask you to reconsider your action in the light of what we have said.

GEN. T. O. OSBORN.

Presentation to Him of a National Testimonial by the Government of the Argentine Republic.

A year or more ago Gen. Thomas. O. Osborn, Minister Resident of the United States to the Argentine Republic, and the Hon. Thomas A. Osborne, of Kansas, our Minister to Chili, by invitation of the Governments of those countries respectively, officiated as arbitrators to determine a boundary question which had long threatened to disturb their peaceful relations and would have soon culminated in war unless so settled. By persistent and conciliatory negotiations the question was at length settled to the entire satisfaction of both parties.

For his ability and final success in the negotiations Gen. Osborn has been the recipient of distinguished honors at the hands of the Argentines, manifested in various ways; but the most important and gratifying is the presentation to him by President Roca of a magnificent, allegorical shield on behalf of the Argentine Government, commemorating the event.

Of course Gen. Osborn cannot accept the testimonial without the consent of Congress, but as the action of the arbitrators was, in a sense, the friendly intervention of the United States, averting an almost certain war, vindicating the principle of arbitration where its application is possible, and thus reflecting credit upon our country, it is hardly to be doubted that the consent of Congress to the reception of the beautiful testimonial will be granted. A recent number of *El Diario*, a Buenos Ayres paper, says:

Yesterday the magnificent present that the Argentine Government makes to the Minister of the United States, Gen. Osborn, in commemoration of his good offices in the happy arrangement of limits question between this Republic and the Chilian was placed on view.

The shield, which is ninety centimetres high by seventy-four wide, is sculptured in haut and bas-relieve, and bears the signatures of Gustave Doré, author of the allegorical design; Vernier, the engraver; Cameré, goldsmith; and the famous Froment-Meurice, under whose direction this work of art was executed; and is composed of oxidized silver, gold, iron, and enamel.

In the centre are three figures in relief, emblematic of the Argentine and Chilian Republic and of the United States, the two former with their right hands joined as a sign of fraternity, and the latter, with arms extended, offering to each of the former an olive branch as the emblem of peace. Beneath these figures are placed the arms of the three nations, elegantly embossed in gold. Above is the Argentine shield, in blue and white enamel, ornamented with oak leaves, and the sun of May spreading golden rays.

Surrounding the central figures are three symbols of pastoral, agricultural, and industrial pursuits. In the upper part of the shield is a band of gold, twining round sheaves of corn, palms, and vines laden with golden grapes. On the band is this inscription:

BUENOS AIRES, XXIII de Julio
MDCCCLXXXI
El Gobierno de la Republica Argentina
al
General D. TOMAS O. OSBORN
Ministro de los Estados-Unidos de la
América del Norte

Recuerdo de estimacion por los amistosos oficios de S. E. durante la negociacion	de limites entre la Republica Argentina y la de Chile.

A fanciful enameled border serves as a frame to the shield which is made of silver and gold.

HANS MACKART'S LOSS BY FIRE.

Vienna Dispatch to the London *Times*, Jan. 30: The painter, Hans Mackart, whose name and productions are familiar to many in England, has suffered a great and irretrievable loss. His reception hall has been destroyed by fire. Herr Mackart had by degrees transformed it into a most costly, artistically arranged, and yet habitable museum. He was about to dine out with his wife, who, having dressed herself, went with a candle to the hall to look once in the great mirror. She passed too near a curtain, which suddenly flamed up. Losing her presence of mind, she dropped the candle and ran up-stairs to the room above. The fire rapidly spread over the hall, the valuable carpets, old furniture, and invaluable pictures by Dutch masters feeding it in turn. Although the fire brigade was soon in attendance, all that could be done was to confine the flames so that they should not extend to the other floors. Besides the completed picture of "Spring," there was thus saved a rich collection of Gobelins work, and other costly tissues, antiquities, and objects of art.

Exposure to drafts when heated, and sudden changes in the temperature of the atmosphere, are prolific sources of severe colds from which many cases of inflammation of the lungs, pleurisy, asthma, and other pulmonary affections are developed. Should you unfortunately contract a cold, resort at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a remedy that will not only promptly cure coughs and colds, but will relieve and strengthen the pulmonary and bronchial organs, and remove all dangerous symptoms.

IMPORTED LABORERS.

French Glass-Making at Kent, O.—Why the Firm Imported Belgians.

KENT, O., Feb. 16.—[Editor of the Cleveland *Herald*.]—In the *Herald* of the 5th instant is a dispatch from Washington giving under the head "Imported Labor" some statements by Representative Foran as to the testimony taken by the House Committee on Labor as bearing upon the bill to prohibit the importation under contract of foreign workmen, in which the following language occurs: "Large numbers of glass-blowers have also been imported, to the great injury of that branch of industry. The committee have in evidence one of the original contracts signed between several Belgians and Day & Williams, of Kent, O. It is dated Jan. 1, 1880, and bound the men so employed for three years. These men were engaged by Mr. Day, who went to Europe for that purpose. The firm was to retain 10 per cent of the wages until the expiration of the contract. The men were liable to discharge in case of drunkenness, inefficiency, or for other good cause, and in case of such discharge the per cent of wages retained up to that time was to be forfeited. Serious trouble with the union men naturally followed the arrival of these men. Disturbances often occurred, alike disastrous to employers and employed. At Kent a number of the Belgians were discharged, and their families, absolutely destitute, were thrown upon the charities of the town, causing great complaint among the citizens." These cases are given to illustrate the demoralizing and disturbing effect of these importations. It is also stated that they are paid 40 per cent less wages than American workmen.

On reading the above but one inference is possible—viz.: that the contract was unfair and one-sided towards the men, and was executed by us in a cruel and heartless manner, and that such contracts should be prohibited by law.

It seems to us that for two reasons we should have the opportunity to reply to this—first, because the inference is unjust and damaging to us, and if not contradicted will be taken as confessed, and, second, because through such misrepresentations of the facts the attempt is made to establish by law a policy which will react with fatal force upon many of our industries. We therefore ask space to correct that which is personal to ourselves, and also to tell something of our experience, which, we believe, cannot be but of interest to your readers as throwing light upon the motives underlying the demand for such a law. As to the contract referred to, there is just enough cited to create a false impression, and as it doubtless is taken from a copy of the original we can only assume that it was intended to create a false impression. Why was not the whole contract given? It is as follows:

"Agreement made by and between the firm of Day, Williams & Co., of the first part, and ——, of the second part. Said second party agrees and promises to work for said first party at the business of window-glass making for the term of three years, consecutive, beginning Jan. 1st, 1880, and to faithfully perform such duties as he is employed to do under the instructions of said first party or their superintendent.

"Said first party agrees that to each of the signers thereto who shall thus faithfully perform his duties shall be paid the wages currently paid by the New York State manufacturers.

"Said first party agrees that the wages of each blower shall not be less than at the rate of $80 per calendar month. Of the large double-strength blower not less than at the rate of $100 per month for work actually performed during the fire. It is agreed that said first party shall retain 10 per cent of the wages of each workman until the expiration of this contract as a guarantee of its faithful performance; said 10 per cent to be forfeited by each and every workman who shall fail to perform the conditions of this contract.

"It is agreed that said first party shall advance the passage money of the party of the second part to Kent, O., and that in case any workman shall fail to perform the conditions of this contract he shall repay to said first party the amount of said passage money. It is agreed that said first party shall have the right to discharge any workman who shall neglect his work through drunkenness or idleness, or who shall attempt to create dissatisfaction among the workmen."

It will be seen from this that instead of paying 40 per cent less wages than those paid American workmen, we agreed to pay the current wages for the whole term, besides giving a special guarantee—which is never given in this country. The 10 per cent returned was to be paid in a lump sum at the end of the contract. They were to have their passage given them in case they stayed the time out; otherwise we were to be reimbursed. It is a contract clear and simple, most favorable to the men, under which we assumed large liabilities of long duration, and in its performance we have rendered and exacted absolute good faith. We are not ashamed of it and are willing to leave the question whether it is fair and honorable to the judgment of all impartial men. We never have discharged one who was under contract with us. Some have been seduced from our employ by the cajolements and promises of the trades-union. The only ones who have ever become destitute are those who have voluntarily given up their places with us at the instigation of the union under various specious promises and against our protest. These promises were not carried out, and never were intended to be carried out. They were made not to keep the men, but to damage us, and the duped men who trusted in them were left without employment or support. Some, after having discovered the animus of the union, and at their own entreaty, we have taken back, but when their places had been filled and there were no vacancies this was impossible, and such had to endure the lot which their bad faith with us and credulity as to the union brought upon them.

We wish to say a word regarding these men, to whom your article refers as "degraded," etc. They are Belgians. They are intelligent, being educated in the excellent schools of Belgium, which in some respects, as regards technical education, are superior to our own. All can read and write, many in more than one language. Many are excellent penmen, some are fine musicians and draughtsmen, etc. Their habits and customs of life are those of Belgium, and they have the virtues and failings of their race and country. In spite of their foreign tongue and of the unseemly prejudices excited against them through the influence of the union, they assimilate with marvelous rapidity, quickly acquire our language, and in our schools their children are exceptionably bright and quick. As individuals, the good and the bad are not very differently proportioned than other men.

The inquiry naturally suggests itself, "Why should we desire to import skilled workmen, at large expense, under heavy guarantees, and at current wages?"

The answer to this question will show the impolicy of any enactment such as proposed by Representative Foran.

For twenty years we have been opposed to the union. Should our attempt fail, or we from any cause no longer retain them in our employ, they would be "black sheep" and could not get work elsewhere, as they would not be permitted to work in union factories. It was true; they must choose between us and the union. They did what they deemed for their interest, and obtained places elsewhere. We parted with them with regret and with personal esteem on both sides undiminished.

We could not accomplish what we desired with union workmen and something else must be done.

Belgium is the home of glassmaking. Within a radius of twenty miles about the battlefield of Waterloo more glass is made than in the world beside. The glass made there is known as French glass. Our Mr. Williams went there to investigate the reasons for its excellence. He found that far more was required than we had supposed necessary in our talks with our men; that to make glass as it is made there required not only a complete remodeling of our furnaces and ovens, but a revision of our methods and processes, and that to produce it successfully we must have these skilled artizans in every department. We were determined to make French glass, and the men were engaged under the contract above cited and brought to Kent. On their arrival they were met by a torrent of opposition. All the familiar trade-union tactics, from terrorism to "taffy," were employed to keep them from working. Offers were made to pay their passage back to Belgium, to support them in idleness here, to give them work elsewhere, to join the union. Threats were made and personal violence offered. They were told that we had brought them here only to cheat them; that they never would get their pay. A saloon was opened and maintained for years by a French blower sent here to run it and debauch them. We also were the recipients of union favors. Threats were made that the works never should start; anonymous letters, with skull and bones, and coffins as illustrations, were sent us. Every influence that could reach their fears or cupidity was exerted to cause them to break their contract. It is not at all strange that some succumbed; the wonder is that more did not. The courts were invoked for their protection and the officers and active members of the union were enjoined from interfering with them. In a trial of an injunction suit against D. P. Swearer, the President of the union, Judge Ball, of Zanesville, in sustaining it, said: "I have no doubt that the union represented by Mr. Swearer is in conflict with the laws of the States and of the United States." The union also sent a delegation to England, France, Germany, and Belgium to dissuade workmen from coming to this country, and in public meetings and in the papers of these countries denounced our firm. It is gratifying to us to believe, and so far as we can learn it is true that none of our former workmen joined in or indorsed any of these proceedings.

Meanwhile the works were started, the men employed, and the places of those who left supplied with new men, and glass of a quality more excellent than was ever before produced in America was made. We now are running two furnaces with Belgian workmen. We have established the fact that as good glass as can be made anywhere in the world is made by us in Kent. This fact never could have been established had it been illegal to contract with these men. The question whether it is desirable to have them come here is easily solved by a review of the situation and course of the market for glass.

The importation of French glass is rapidly increasing. For the year ending July 1, 1879, the imports were 321,000 boxes; for the year ending July 1, 1883, they were 913,000 boxes, an increase of nearly 300 per cent. The imports for the former years were 16 per cent of the total consumption; they now are 33 1-3 per cent. There is no way of accounting for this increase, except that the quality is superior, as our manufacturing capacity is greater than our output and the price of French is always above that of American. The question resolves itself into this:

"Shall these very men make the glass to supply this market in Belgium or in Kent?" for American manufacturers working under union control do not make glass good enough to hold the American market. We believe it is better to make it in Kent.

A law prohibiting such contracts means simply this: that no skilled foreign workman, in any business in which combination on the part of workmen is possible, shall ever come to this country.

It means also that no industry pursued abroad, but not in this country, shall ever be established here, for it prohibits contracts with the necessary operatives.

A more un-American law never was proposed, nor one having possibilities of greater evil.

Trades-unions have shut the door in the face of our young men, forbidding them to learn trades. They now wish to shut the door in the face of the whole world of those who already know trades, forbidding them to pursue them in this country.

It does not seem possible that a bill so destructive and ignoble could ever be enacted into law. DAY, WILLIAMS & CO.

PROTECTION FALLACIES.

Some of Them Thoroughly Exposed by a Farmer.

THAWVILLE, Ill., Feb. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It is easy to say for those who believe it that the reduction of duty on imports in 1833 brought disaster, swept the country from end to end, and depreciated the farmers' property $1,000,000,000; but it seems very extravagant and absurd to those who believe that a protective duty on imports tends directly to enhance the price of that class of goods or commodities on which duty is paid by preventing or restricting foreign competition, and that high prices thus obtained cause overproduction by increasing the supply and decreasing the demand. This means that more water has run into the pond than the outlet can carry off, and the natural consequence is that the dam breaks and a crash follows.

Nothing gives this unsubstantiated, sweeping assertion the semblance of truth except the fact that the crash referred to followed soon after the reduction of duty was made, but this semblance soon vanishes when we consider that the cause of a crash is very remote from the effect produced by that cause. Death by cancer occurs a long time after cancerous blood is in the system. The reformed bankrupt drunkard's poverty and death were caused by the old habit, not the new. Those who know whereof they affirm know that ever since the tariff system was inaugurated hard times have come occasionally with more or less severity whether the tariff was high or low.

What makes Virginia poor and Pennsylvania rich?

A very plausible solution is found in the following statements: Our present Tariff law is based on the false assumption that manufacturing is a necessary branch of industry that is not self-supporting, therefore it makes the manufacturer an object of charity, and this charity has been collected to the estimated amount of $500,000,000 annually—that is, it enhances the price of goods bought by consumers to that extent. Hence the vast amount of charity which Virginia, as an agricultural State, has been compelled to pay annually to support the Government's fat objects of charity in Pennsylvania would necessarily impoverish Virginia and enrich Pennsylvania.

The untold number of consumers, operatives, and farmers who are compelled to eke out a living on day labor or monthly wages, and whom poverty compels to live from hand to mouth, have no land nor land products to sell; and emigration caused by high duty makes labor plenty and cheap to their detriment, and yet the Tariff law compels all of this class to contribute to the charity fund.

Net profit, not manufactories, determines the intrinsic value of land. Pennsylvania's geographical location and her superior mineral and agricultural resources, enable her to yield more than four times as much net profit per acre as the land in Virginia yields. If the proceeds of an average acre of tillable land in Pennsylvania costs thirty bushels of corn or its equivalent, and the proceeds of an average acre of tillable land in Virginia cost the same, and Virginia yields thirty-one bushels and Pennsylvania thirty-five bushels per acre, then the net profit of the cultivated land in Pennsylvania is five times as much as the net profit of the cultivated land in Virginia.

If it costs $1.50 to mine a ton of coal in Pennsylvania and the same in Virginia, and the one fetches $2 and the other $1.60, then the one mine is worth five times as much as the other. From these indications we can readily see what makes land higher-priced in one State than it is in another.

If the donors to this enormous charity fund dare to object to the wicked law that compels them to pay their share of the $500,000,000 more or less thus given annually they are taunted, stigmatized, and branded as "poor free-traders." The recipients of these favors, instead of acknowledging the gift and being thankful for it, sneer at the givers' poverty and at their folly when they complain.

Contemn the law that will not allow the poor to squeal when tariff advocates ride over them rough-shod.

Are railroad corporations worthy objects of charity?

It is thought that money opened the eyes of some of our lawmakers a few years ago to see that some of the wealthiest manufacturing corporations in the world were deserving objects of charity and needed Government aid to help them manufacture railroads for their own benefit, so they passed a law compelling the people, some of whom were very poor, to donate of the public domain, which was the people's property, to fourteen of these wealthy objects of charity 121,000,000 acres of land—enough to make more than 3,000,000 forty-acre farms, or a tract of country nearly three times as large as the six New England States.

This vast tract of charity land has been given to the most wealthy corporations to enable them to extend and monopolize the best-paying branch of industry in our country.

The original capital invested in railroads and other manufactories, instead of being a philanthropic or non-paying outlay, yield to the investors mammoth dividends.

We never objected to bondholders, even if they are bloated, nor to corporations, but we do object to a law, and to the men who made it, that takes vast sums directly or indirectly from the poor and gives them to the rich to make them richer. J. G. WALKER.

THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

London *Daily News*: A deputation from Stoke-upon-Trent, headed by Mr. Woodall, M. P., and from the Marriage-Law Reform Association, represented by Mr. Roger Eykyn, had an interview with Mr. Broadhurst, M. P., at his office in Buckingham street, Strand, to present a memorial asking him to take charge of the bill for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister in the ensuing session of Parliament. Mr. Woodall, in presenting the memorial from the Potteries, stated that it had received the signatures of 25,000 inhabitants of that district, including 10,000 women. Out of 102 Town Councilors of the four incorporated boroughs, seventy-eight had signed. Mr. Broadhurst said that he was already seriously overwhelmed with Parliamentary work; but having regard to the statements that had been made that this was a matter in which the working classes had no particular interest, he consented to take charge of the bill, believing that an enormous majority of the working classes of this country were enthusiastically in its favor. He should at the request of such a vast number of his constituents do his best in the coming session to press forward this question to a legislative solution. The deputation thanked the honorable member and withdrew.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters or those written on both sides of the paper.]

In Persia.

CLARENDON, N. Y., Feb. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Where is the Zendarood River? D. J. PRATT.

By the Last Census 493,405.

HASTINGS, Neb., Feb. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—What is the population of Liverpool, England? OVID R. WAINWRIGHT.

At Any Music-Store.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Is there any way of ascertaining where vocal music may be purchased that is heard in operas and theatres? R. J. MCLAUGHLIN.

Down with the Quacks.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—God bless you, old TRIBUNE, for your whack at quackery. Go for them, *go for them*, GO FOR THEM, and keep it up until every mother's son of them is cleaned out, if that is possible. JOHN.

Three-Dollar Gold Pieces.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Three-dollar gold pieces have been coined each year since they were first authorized in 1854, the total coinage to June 30, 1882, being being $1,560,927. If your correspondent wants any of the year 1844 he can send his bullion to the United States Mint at Philadelphia and have them coined without expense. QUID VERITAS.

Write to the Internal-Revenue Bureau, Washington.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—We would like any information on the tobacco rebate question. The same interests about 400,000 people in the United States, and Chicago is interested to a very large amount of the appropriation. (1) When will they be paid? (2) How will they be paid? (3) Where will they be paid? (4) What are the names of rejected claimants? Your Washington correspondent will undoubtedly be in a position to answer these points and give such points and information as would be of great value to a numerous class of your readers. INQUIRER.

America on England.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In answer to an article in Sunday's TRIBUNE by "An Englishman," I ask what kind of society could "your very humble servant" have been in to meet girls who chew gum, and say a "soot of rooms"? In what play has there ever been a "gentleman in full dress, diamond studs, chewing tobacco?" If the Englishman can do nothing but find fault with the people of the country he is in, why does he not return to his native land, where the women have "melodious voices," and can "blush," and have no strong "partiality for pies, etc."? Can it be possible that there are any "educated Europeans besides English"? I trust the writer of the article would give no occasion for the "American maiden" to "blush." In return for "the honor" of their acquaintance the writer has written a most charming description of them, which, I have no doubt, will greatly flatter the "vulgar and ignorant" ones which the writer met. One thing I will admit that the writer has said—"One can't help noticing that Americans, both men and women, perhaps excel any other nation in some points of personal attractions." As to their "being intelligent and teachable people," I fully agree with the writer. AN AMERICAN.

The Great Catholic Procession.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Speaking of the great Catholic procession yesterday which escorted the Archbishop from the Union Depot to his residence in North Chicago your reporter says:

"The procession took over an hour to pass a given point. It is estimated that it was four miles long, and that 20,000 men were in line."

I am afraid the reporter has never seen a procession or column of 20,000 men on a march, or he would have divided his estimate by at least three. The procession, marching at a little over two miles an hour, passed my window in one hour and forty minutes, and was, therefore, about three and a quarter miles in length. There were many long, open spaces between the different divisions and companies, some of them one or two hundred yards, and most of the time the men marched two abreast, and with distances of four to six feet between the files. The streets were very wet and sloppy, which had a tendency to keep the marchers wide apart to prevent splashing each other with muddy water. I counted the number that passed me for half an hour, and it was less than 1,000, there being two or three long open spaces. My belief is, there were not quite 7,000 men in line, perhaps about 6,700, including the bands of music. But this is a great number, considering the wretched state of the streets and of the weather. It required much zeal, courage, and endurance to make that long, muddy, rainy, tiresome march, with feet soaking wet in cold water, as must have been the case with thousands of the faithful followers of the prelate to his home. EYE WITNESS.

A Word with the Foreign "Cad."

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A constant reader and subscriber to a paper like THE TRIBUNE is induced at times to peruse from idle curiosity communications from foreigners, especially when they touch a point of so much interest to the reader as that contained in one published in your Sunday edition.

The article was entitled "Ourselves as Others See Us," and signed "An Englishman." It is almost impossible to read without answering such an opinion as this poor, befogged Englishman gave utterance to. Comparisons between our fair sex and those of England are a constant source of thought to the ordinary traveler. More than one of them have sent their opinions to THE TRIBUNE, and no doubt think they have given a fair criticism, and that their suggestions will be carried out and tend in a measure to civilize us, though they were well rebuked by the Lord Chief Justice, who declared that after his travel in America he was hardly prepared to draw any comparisons.

Our young ladies are said to be awkward and loud, and that blushes are foreign to their countenances. Be it said to their credit that they are not kept in glass cases for the mere purpose of matrimony. Though health and exercise are the natural promoters of beauty, and it is true our ladies are too fond of the delicacies of the conventional luncheon, and that their walking-boots are scarcely thicker than an English girl's slipper, it fires one with indignation to hear the slanderous words of our too numerous foreign "cad." To one who has traveled and has seen the ordinary English girl sitting pensively by her mother's side, not daring to breathe a word but with her parent's consent, the American girl, with her openhearted though modest manner, is a goddess in comparison.

It is said blushes are rarely seen in the countenances of our ladies, and why? Partly on account of the inborn courtesy of an American gentleman. She learns very well how to do so in Europe when she sits at her first table d'hôte, where fresh beauty is so rare that every Englishman elevates his useless third optic and stares the maiden out of countenance. It is almost waste of time to read the bitter words of some snubbed fellow who has visited this "wilderness" with alleged letters from the Rt.-Hon. Nobody, which he fails to produce.

I can only say that articles of the kind I have mentioned are certainly written by those who, fortunately for us, have been excluded from America's best society, for their language is but the outgrowth of common associations. R. B. T.

MILITIA NOTES.

It is quite likely that a new company will be organized in Aurora.

Company G of the First Infantry will give a reception at the armory next Thursday evening, and Company B will give one Friday evening.

The Rockford Rifles will hold their annual ball the evening of the 22d. Adjt.-Gen. Elliott and several outside officers have announced their intention of being present.

The Elgin Guards, Capt. William Smailes, gave a successful party last Friday night, which was attended by Col. Brazee and his Adjutant, Capt. Bartlett of Rockford, and several officers from Chicago.

The order of the Adjutant-General for the dishonorable discharge of C. H. Bayer and G. A. Rounseville, of Company B, Second Regiment, upon recommendation of their company and regimental commanders, has been revoked. Bayer is now a Lieutenant of Company B, First Regiment.

The several companies of the First Infantry Regiment drew their new muskets and accoutrements last week, on their respective drill nights, and the members were much pleased to think that they had received them at last, after so long waiting. In this connection it might be well to correct any wrong impression that may have gone forth as to the manner of obtaining these requisitions. The State has only been allowed to draw $10,000 worth of arms each year, and has never had enough at one time to completely equip the First Regiment. In this way all the outside companies in the State, commencing with those of the Second Brigade, have drawn the new arms, leaving the First and Second Regiments to be last. Adjutant-General Elliott honored the requisition of Col. Knox, who suggested that he should go down to Washington and have the order hastened as much as possible. He was so successful in this that the order was sent to the Rock Island Arsenal and the guns were in Chicago almost before the Colonel reached home.

GENERAL NOTES.

A Little of Everything About the Drama, Music, Etc.

The musical world has met with a great loss by the untimely death of Augustine Offenbach, the only son and child of the great composer. At an early age he showed great talent as a musician, promising to attain the highest degree of excellence. He died of consumption at Nice at the early age of 21.

A new play will shortly be produced at the Munich Court Theatre called "Georg Forster." The hero is the young naturalist who accompanied Capt. Cook on his second voyage round the world, was afterward involved in the disturbance at Mayence during the French Revolution, when that city became incorporated with the Republic, and finally died in ignominy and poverty in Paris. George Eliot made him the theme of one of her early articles in the *Westminster Review*.

The "Princess Ida," Gilbert & Sullivan's new opera, does not appear to have made a very signal success, either in New York or Boston. The New York *World* says of it: "As a work of art or even of merit it is hardly a respectable production. The lines in many instances are merely a poor paraphrase of Tennyson's text, and these generally commonplace words are wedded to exceedingly commonplace music. Fourteen years ago Mr. Gilbert brought out the spoken dialog of this piece as a burlesque at the Olympic Theatre in London, and though it was fairly well played its success was very ephemeral. Now a few lines more, introductory to the new songs, have been interpolated and the old burlesque is brought out as a new operetta."

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury* says: "Recently I was present at a discussion on the drama where several clergymen spoke. They all said the same thing. They began life with a prejudice against the drama. They had been obliged to champion it. A clergyman who had worked a great deal among the lowest classes of London as chaplain of the metropolitan asylums declared that he found the theatre implanting the first ideas of a higher life in the hearts of men who never attended church, and one costermonger came to him because he had been convinced by a play that a course of reckless vice led to misery. There is no longer any need for a church and stage guild. In fact, I know a very earnest London parson who rewards the best scholars in his Sunday-school by taking them occasionally to the pit of a theatre to see a good play."

Dion Boucicault to a reporter: "I don't know if you are aware that I am the founder of this combination system, which has altered the whole aspect of theatrical affairs not only in America but in England and France also. I had been waiting until I had something good with which to make the experiment, and in 1860 I took "The Colleen Bawn" through the English provinces. Till that time a star had always traveled alone, finding his support in the provincial stock companies. I took a company of five, most of them Americans, by the way, old John Drew among the number. Next year others followed our example, and very soon I was told by country managers that they had disbanded their stock companies and were going to rely on the combinations in future. Whatever may be said against the system it has at least educated those who live in small towns to a knowledge and appreciation of the theatre which they would otherwise not have possessed."

A. Oakey Hall writes to Henry Watterson's paper from London about the first production of "Tragedy and Comedy": "Miss Anderson never looked more superbly. She personated an actress of the gorgeous times of Louis XIV. that is so graphically described by Miss Pardoe's French Court records. She was the reigning beauty and idolized article of the Comédie Française. Diamonds were at her throat, upon her bosom, in her ears, and on her fingers. A high head-dress of rich auburn hair become her greatly. Her petticoat was of rich orange satin brocade, embroidered in flowers of many hues. Her hooped dress was of pale-green brocaded silk, in floral figures. Beauty of face blended with beauty of costume, and the personal grace of the wearer with the artful skill of the modiste. When she stood at the top of a grand staircase on a first entrance, and before she had made one gesture or had spoken one word, her presence was so charming and so intuitively suggestive of the treat to follow that the audience broke out into instinctive applause, which instantly redoubled when, with a saucy toss of the head and a wave of the fan, which implied the epigrammatic sentence that followed, she descended to the stage, speaking to some invisible group in an inner upper chamber."

NEW YORK & NEW ENGLAND.

Arguments on the Motion to Vacate the Receivership—An Array of Legal Talent.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Judge Shipman, of the United States Circuit Court, today heard the motion to vacate the Receivership of the New York & New England Road. A formidable array of counsel, including the Hon. W. D. Shipman, of New York, representing R. Suydam Grant, and Legrand B. Cannon, of New York, and Gen. Wilson, ex-President of the road. It was argued that the Receivership was granted on the application of the attorney for Henry M. Brassey, of London, Eng., owning only $5,000 of second-mortgage bonds, and of a part only of the Directory of the company, in accordance with a vote passed at a secret meeting in Hartford, held hurriedly and at night. It was further argued that there was no real need of a Receivership, that funds could have been raised to meet pressing demands, and Shipman closed with the assertion that he could go into Wall street and in fifteen minutes negotiate at 10 above par the entire lot of first-mortgage bonds, which are now selling below par. The motion to vacate was opposed by counsel for the company, by the Trustees for the second-mortgage bondholders, and by counsel for the State of Massachusetts, which holds $1,500,000 of second-mortgage bonds taken to replace the State's stock when the road was reorganized a few years ago. During the argument it was stated that Receiver Clark proposed to refuse hereafter a great volume of through Western freight received at the Hudson River, and on which the road lost $500,000 last year by taking too low rates in competition with the Boston & Albany Road. The hearing will be resumed tomorrow. The State Treasurer has asked Judge Shipman for leave to bring suit against the New York & New England Road to recover $117,000 overdue taxes. The Legislature last week refused a petition for abatement.

FORTUNES IN GERMANY.

London *World*: What does *Vanity Fair* mean by stating that "Large fortunes are rare in Germany"? On the contrary, there is no country where there are so many large fortunes among "the territorial aristocracy." In Germany proper there are twenty-six estates which are larger than any in Great Britain, with the exception of the Duke of Sutherland's domain; but an enormous number of acres of his Scotch estate are a trackless waste. The landed possessions of Prince Schwarzenberg (in Austria and Hungary) cover 120 German square miles, those of Prince Lichtenstein extend over 104 square miles, Prince Esterhazy's eighty, and Count Schonborn's sixty. There are numerous estates of fifty square miles. *Vanity Fair* is quite mistaken, too, in stating that Count Redessn "made his fortune in the service of the court"; and the said fortune, instead of being £1,500,000 sterling, considerably exceeds £3,000,000.

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NOTICE!

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 14, 1884.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company of Illinois will be held at the principal office of the company, corner of Clark and Randolph-sts., in the City of Chicago, Ill., on

Thursday, March 20, 1884,

At 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. At said meeting the action of the Board of Directors in entering into an agreement of consolidation with the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company of the State of Indiana will be submitted to the stockholders for their approval. S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

QUIPS.

"I hev often noticed," says Josh Billings, "that the man who would hav done such wonderful things ef he hed bin thare, never gets thare."

"Yes," remarked Mr. Golder, as he listened to the playing of a young pianist who had just returned from Europe, "he is last but not Liszt."—*Boston Musical Courier.*

As the stern parent stood with a whip in his hand, he remarked: "I'll teach you, Henry, to tell me lies." "Never mind, pa," said young hopeful, "I understand it now."

Some one asked a tenor why he sang only in concerts. "It's very simple," he replied. "One day I fell down-stairs and broke my voice, and this is why I only sing in pieces."

The London *Lancet* points with pride to the fact that medical men are the longest lived of any in the world. Now we see where the rooted hatred of one doctor for another bears fruit.

We think if Shakspeare had lived in Vermont he would never have written "What a fall was there, my countrymen!" He would have put it "What a winter was there, my countrymen!"—*Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.*

To empty a theatre in case of fire, the drop should be lowered. All the men will rush out by force of habit, and the women will sit still, as usual in such cases, and a panic will be prevented. This suggestion is freely offered for what it is worth.

Taken all in all, January is the most virtuous month in the whole year—the first two weeks of it surprisingly so. Then the new diary stops all of a sudden, and the cash account opens with a dogged, devil-may-care inscription, "Paid for drinks, ——."

"What has become of Miss Blank, who was such a favorit in your set?" "Her father failed a few weeks ago, and all they had was sold by the Sheriff." "Poor thing!" "And now they have to live in a little rented house down-town." "What a change! How she must grieve!" "Yes. She is so much changed that even her best friends would not recognize her. I met her on the street today and did not know her at all, poor thing."

"Why have you discontinued the publication of your paper?" was asked of the editor of the *Weekly Mouth-Piece.* "Well, you see, several weeks ago I was taken sick and was compelled to miss an issue. Afterward, in looking over my books, I discovered that I had made more on the number that I didn't issue than on any number that I issued, so I thought if that's the way the newspaper business had turned, I would fall in line and fight it out."—*Arkansaw Traveller.*

The following is from one of the best known among the religious newspapers: "One husband and father writes us that it cost him a great struggle to give up the ——, but he is out of work, the rolling-mill is closed, and he doesn't know when it will open. Taking him as an example, we wish to say a word to those of our brethren who feel the necessity of economy. The —— is not edited in the interests of the rich, nor of corporations. It never commends the large gifts of the wealthy without, in the same article or in the same paper, commending the heroic sacrifices of those who do the best they can with small means. If you are to be out of work for weeks or months, how are you going to pass the time? Will you sit down and brood over it, and become gloomy? Will you sit about stores, and run the risk of being drawn into saloons? If ever good reading is needed—reading that will divert your mind, give your wife and children something to talk about besides grinding care—it is when the husband and father is out of work. Do not cut off the ——. Make a desperate effort to keep it. It will give you the news from all parts of the world. It will stimulate your mind, occupy your time, educate your children, and comfort your wife. We do not write this in the interest of the ——, but in your interest. The —— is established. It will stand while the church stands. But it is more important that you should have its help, especially in hard times."

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received yesterday: D[illegible]n & Healy, 8 cases musical instruments; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 25 cases dry goods; Mandel Bros., 3 cases dry goods; Hiram Sibley & Co., 26 sacks seed; J. V. Farwell & Co., 40 cases dry goods; Wilson Bros., 2 cases dry goods; Burley [illegible] Walker & Co., 4 cases dry goods; Marshall Field & Co., 12 cases dry goods; Sprague, Smith & Co., 10 cases window glass; J. M. Locke & Co., 3 cases dry goods; William L. Tomlins, 2 cases printed matter; Franz Nowak, 1 case meerschaum; Wilmer Wright, 8 cases dry goods; Lindauer Bros. & Co., 6 cases dry goods; N. & G. Taylor & Co., 310 boxes tinplate; John Morrell & Co., 516 sacks salt. Collections, $11,706.

BUSINESS.

A Tumble in the Prices of Stocks—The Failure of a Prominent House Announced.

The Produce Markets Active and Heavy—A General Decline, with Larger Receipts of Grain.

The Shrinkage in Prices Probably Caused by News of the Failure in New York.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 18.	Feb. 11.
New York	$136,021,152	$140,140,274
Boston	11,510,666	11,461,500
Chicago	9,195,000	8,215,000
Philadelphia	9,583,433	7,769,153
St. Louis	2,803,228	2,311,166
Baltimore	2,122,246	2,051,387
San Francisco	2,109,411	2,299,283
New Orleans	1,770,058	2,194,876
Totals	$173,305,794	$177,442,618

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, 25c premium.
Boston, par to 2½c premium.
St. Louis, 90c premium.
Cincinnati, 50c premium.
New Orleans, $2.00 premium.

Little happened to break the monotony of financial affairs yesterday. Bank business was quiet in all departments. There was a considerable total of currency shipments to the country. The increase in this branch of the bankers' work is about the only new feature that has appeared for some days. Eastern exchange was sold in small quantities at 25c premium per $1,000. Foreign bills were strong at previous rates.

The demand for investment securities was comparatively light, but prices were still firm. There were sales over the counter of $20,000 Consumers' Gas 6s at 84 and interest and $3,000 Mutual Union 6s at 80¾@89. Some of the wisest and most experienced dealers in this class of property predict much higher prices. One of them has canceled orders for the sale of bonds in the East and substituted buying orders. The following were the sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange:

50 shares AT&SFRR	79¼	$1000 City R R 5-20 4½s	98¾
$5000 Iowa Div 4s	91¾	50 shares Con Gas 6s	53¾
$5000 do	91¾	$6000 City Ry 5-20 4½s	98¾
$4000 do	91¾	$5000 do	98¾
$5000 do	91¾	50 shares Chi Gas	114½
$1000 Den Ex 4s small	88¾	$1000 Min Pt 5s	98¾
$5000 Dubuque Div 6s	100¾	$1000 W S L & P Chi Dbs	76

The following were the bidding quotations at the Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

†Con. Nat'l Bank	135	Chicago City 3.65s, 1902	98¼
H. & L. Nat'l Bank	135	Chi. City Ry. 5-20 4½s	98¾
Hibernian B'king Co.	120	Cook County 7s, 1888	102
Illinois T. & S. Bank	185	Cook County 7s, 1889	110
International Bank	103	Cook County 7s, 1890	112¼
Merchants' L. & T. Co.	200	Cook County 7s, 1892	116¼
Nat'l Bk. of America	150	Cook County 5s, 1899	107¼
Nat'l Bk. of Illinois	143	Cook County 4½s, 1900	100¾
N. W. National Bank	300	Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	105
Traders' Bank	140	South Park 6s, 1899	105
Chicago City 7s, 1888	107	South Park 7s, 1891	106
Chicago City 7s, 1890	112¾	W. D. R. coup. 5-20 6s	100¾
Chicago City 7s, 1892	116¾	West Park 7s, 1890	109¼
Chicago City 7s, 1895	120	West Town 5s, 1899	102½
Chicago City 7s, 1896	121	Minn. State 4½s, 1912	100¼
Chicago City 7s, 1898	121	M. U. T. Co. 6s, 1912	79¼
Chicago City 7s, 1899	121	Post. Tel. C. 6s, 1912	78½
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	100¾	Chi. B. of T. 5-20 5s	100¾
Chicago City 4s, 1901	102¾	C. G., F. & L. C. 6s, 1912	95¾

The Open Board of Trade has just sold $47,000 of its bonds. These were the last of its issue of $115,000. They have been mostly sold at par—some of them with accrued interest.

The New York stock market was decidedly bearish yesterday. The relapse in prices did not by any means look as if it was a mere ruse of the bulls to induce selling, but rather like a genuine bear triumph. The failure of McGinnis Bros. & Fearing was announced, and this of course increased the demoralization, but it was not the original cause, for the announcement was not made till about the close, and there were several other influences in operation. Pullman early attracted attention by its weakness, and fell from 108⅛ to 103⅜. Charlie Johns raided it, selling at 102 seller sixty, and a number of weak holders were forced to unload. There are plenty of people in this city who have for some time predicted still lower quotations for this stock, but a prominent broker here had faith enough in it yesterday to send an order for a round lot of it at par. He thinks it a good thing to put away in his tin box, in spite of its present declining tendency. The fall in prices yesterday extended all along the line, the solid dividend shares suffering conspicuously. The dealings in Lackawanna were large. It opened at 127¾, sold up to 129⅝, down to 127⅜, and closed at 127⅜. Union Pacific loaned at ⅛@3-16, Northern Pacific preferred flat@1-64, Oregon Navigation ¼. One of the rumors was that Vanderbilt was a seller. The books of the Union Pacific close today, and there is talk of a squeeze in the stock, but Union Pacific is not the easiest stock in the world in which to get up a squeeze. It is now said that some of the more conservative commission houses in New York, who have hitherto been bulls, have turned bears, and are advising their customers not to buy. There is obviously no little fear of further failures. The sales on the New York Exchange yesterday were 396,400 shares.

The purpose to export large quantities of gold last week (which was not a carried out) was, it seems, based on the expectation that the Bank of England rate would again be raised, reaching 4 per cent. The increase in the amount of bullion held by the Bank of England and the closing of the subscriptions to the French loan, however, prevented any further advance. But it is the opinion of the New York *Financial Chronicle* that "the outlook points clearly to gold shipments, though for the present they are delayed."

Unless the statisticians have made a serious blunder there has been a great falling off in the failures in the United Kingdom of late. The total for the week ending Jan. 26 is reported at eighty-two against 256 and 248 in the corresponding weeks of 1883 and 1882 respectively.

The Victoria loan of £4,000,000 has been placed at London at £100 1s 6d@£100 2s. The tenders reached a total of £5,500,000. The Government of New South Wales now advertises for tenders from iron manufacturers to start a manufactory of steel-rails from New South Wales ores.

There is a petition in circulation at Boston asking for an investigation into the affairs of the ill-starred Pacific National Bank of that city, which makes some pretty serious charges. It is alleged that a vote was passed to increase the capital stock from $500,000 to $1,000,000; that only $461,000 was paid in; that Controller Knox, knowing that the bank was insolvent, issued a certificate permitting an illegal increase; that Bank-Examiner Needham was a party to a scheme for inducing the shareholders to vote an assessment of 100 per cent on the false representation that they would save the amount of the assessment and from 25 to 50 per cent more; and that the Examiner and Controller allowed the bank to resume business in March, 1882, when they should have known that it was insolvent.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money article says: Most unexpectedly the stock market showed considerable weakness at the opening, and almost everything upon the list tailed off in the direction of lower prices. In fact, there was a cloud over the market the whole day through, and there was no explanation of it until at the very last minutes of the very last hour, when Messrs. McGinnis Bros. & Fearing announced from the rostrum their inability to meet their contracts. It seems that the firm had become tangled up in stock, grain, and petroleum operations to an extent which present prices did not give them a chance to unravel. The supposition is that they were carriers of Pullman Car Company stock at extreme prices, and to this was ascribed the decline in this property today. From 108 this morning the price fell to 101½ this afternoon. Whether the failure will be of serious consequences or not in the long run, it certainly spread a very wet blanket over the stock market today. The stock which struggled the strongest against adversity was Delaware & Lackawanna, which at one time advanced to 129⅝, though it finally fell off about 1 per cent. For a good part of the day Union Pacific was notably strong, the shorts paying as much as ¼ per cent for the use of borrowed shares. This moderate pinch is ascribable to the fact that the transfer books of the company close tomorrow. The bears, however, were plucky to the last, and sold the stock on seller 60 options at something like 2½ per cent below the regular price. Had it not been for the extraordinary transactions in Union Pacific the general business of the day would have figured up rather slim. It appears that another Receiver has been asked for in the Supreme Court to take charge of the North River Construction Company's matters. The applicants do not like Judge Green, the present Receiver, for the alleged reason that he has been connected with the West Shore Road from its inception, and because they think he leans in favor of the bondholders, to the injury of certain creditors who claim to have prior liens upon the property. The Kennedy Rock Island matter has been postponed for a week. So, for this period at least, there will be no showing up of books by the latter company. Had it not been for the failure referred to the day would have passed off without sensation and the drop in the prices would not have occurred. The failure, however, is but a passing squall, so far as the integrity of the bull movement is concerned. The upward movement is too well assured to be otherwise than temporarily affected.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last—Feb. 18.	Feb. 16.
Can. Pacific	1,000	55¾	55¾	55¾	56¾
Can. Southern	3,200	54¾	53¾	54¾	53¾
Central Pacific	2,492	63¾	62	62¾	63¾
C., B. & Q.	1,050	127	127	127	127⅜
C., C., C. & I.	100	64	64	64	
Den. & Rio G.	1,400	21⅝	20¾	20¾	21
Del. & Hud.	624	113	113	113	113
D., L. & W.	114,000	129⅝	127⅜	127⅜	127¾
Erie	7,000	27¼	26¾	26¾	27¼
Do seconds		94¼	94¼	94¼	
E. Tenn. & Ga.	2,000	8	7¾	7¾	8
Do pfd.	100	13½	13½	13½	14
Hous. & Tex.	100	45	45	45	
Illinois Central	600	133	133	133	
Jersey Central	500	87¼	87	87¼	
Kansas & Texas	300	21¾	21½	21½	21¾
L. E. & West.	200	17¾	17	17	18
Lake Shore	22,715	103¾	102¾	102¾	103¾
Louis. & N.	3,500	49	48¼	48¼	48¾
Manhattan	640	58	58	58	56
Mich. Central	300	93	93	93	93¾
Minn. & St. L.	300	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Do pfd.	150	35	35	35	35¾
Mo. Pacific	8,400	94¾	92¾	92¾	94¾
N. Y. Central	6,080	117⅝	116⅝	116⅝	117⅝
N. Y. C. & St. L.	100	10	10	10	9¾
Northern Pacific	550	21¾	21¼	21¼	21¾
Do pfd.	6,816	47¾	46¾	46¾	47¾
Northwestern	16,920	122¾	120¾	120¾	122¾
Do pfd.	210	146¾	146¾	146¾	148¾
Ohio Central	100	3	3	3	2¾
Ohio & Miss	200	23	22¾	22¾	23⅝
Ont. & West.	120	11¾	11¾	11¾	
O. Ry. & N. Co.	250	95	95	95	95¾
O. Transcon.	14,400	20¾	20¾	20¾	21¼
Pacific Mail	3,200	47¾	46¾	46¾	47¾
P. P.-C. Co.	4,670	108⅛	103⅜	103⅜	107¾
Peoria, D. & E.	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	16¾
Reading	4,800	57	56¾	56¾	57¾
Rich. & Dan.	250	60	60	60	61
Do term.	300	30¾	29¾	29¾	
Roch. & Pitts.	1,000	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15¾
Rock Island	2,150	125	124	124	124¾
St. Paul	69,950	96¾	91¾	91¾	93¾
Do pfd.	300	118¾	118	118	118¾
St. Paul & O.	800	32¾	32¾	32¾	33
Do pfd.	900	95¾	94	94	96
St. P., M. & M.	1,600	95¾	94¾	94¾	96
Texas Pacific	3,900	21¾	20¾	20¾	21¾
Union Pacific	58,275	84¾	81¾	82	83¾
Wabash	200	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Do pfd.	2,000	28¾	27¾	27¾	28¾
W. Shore bonds		54¾	53	53	54¾
Western Union	15,727	77¾	76¾	76¾	77¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	129	Fargo	110
American	96¾	United States	59

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds	100¾	St. P S C. first	117½
United States 4½s	114¾	Texas Pacific l. g.	49¾
United States new 4s	123¾	do Rio Grande	72¾
Pacific 6s of 95	129	Union Pacific firsts	114¾
Central Pacific firsts	112¾	do land grants	110¾
Erie seconds	94¾	do sinking fund	118
Lehigh & W. of d	105		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	77¾	Tennessee 6s, new	38¾
Missouri 6s	105	Virginia 6s	40
St. Joe	110	Vir. con. ex-mat. coup.	38
Tennessee 6s, old	39	do deferred	8

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000 U S 4s reg	123¾	10000 M K & T 2d	68
1000 Tenn comp	44½	1000 M K & T gen 6s	81½
1000 A & T H 2d pfd	109	11000 M K & T con 7s	108¾
2000 B C R & N 1st	101¼	2000 Metn Ele 2d	95
2000 C&O 1st—Series A	110¼	1000 Mich Cen 1st 7s	129¾
2000 do	100⅝	35000 N W s f deb 5s	95¾
1000 do	110	1000 N W s f 5s coup	104
6000 C&O 1st—Series B	100⅝	1000 No Pac 1st coup	101
1000 do	101	20000 No Pac 1st reg	99¾
5000 C & O 6s 1911	102¼	2000 do	99¾
5000 do	102⅝	11000 N J C 1st 1890	113¾
6000 do	102¾	4000 NYLE&W n 2d cn	94¾
10000 do	102¾	3000 N Y C & St L 2d	84¾
5000 C B & Q deb 5s	96¾	2000 do	85
25000 do	96	3000 N Y S & W 1st	85¾
2000 C St L & N O 5s	108	3000 do	85¾
32000 C C C & I 1st	123	22000 N Y W S & B 1st	54¾
10000 CRI&P6s1907 coup	128¾	135000 do	54
4000 C St P M & O con	111	20000 do	53¾
2000 C P land grants	105	20000 do	53¾
2000 D & R G 1st	110	35000 do	53¾
1000 E Tenn 5s	74	30000 do	53¾
1000 do	73¾	21000 do	53¾
4000 do	73¾	3000 do	54
20000 E Tex & B S 6s	104¾	10000 do	53¾
4000 do	104¾	1000 do	53¾
4000 Great Westrn 1st	103¾	1000 do	53¾
6000 Kas Pac 1st cons	95¾	10000 Ore Short Line 6s	94¾
1000 Kas Pac 1st 6s '96	108¾	10000 R & P 1st	109
10000 L S coup 2d	121	1000 St L & I M 2d—B	98¾
11000 L S reg 2d	121	1000 St L & I M 2d—C	98
2000 L & N gen mtg 6s	89¾	2000 StL&IM—C&T 1st	107
5000 M U Tel 6s	81	20000 SPM&M 1st cons	103
1000 do	80	1000 T & W con conv	80
10000 M&SP1st—C&PW	92¾	5000 Tex P inc l g	50
2000 do	92¾	20000 Tex P 1st—R G D	73¾
8000 do	92¾		

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 U S 4½s reg 1891	113¾	10000 N & W gen m	104
10000 U S 4½s coup '91	113¾	10000 N Y W S & B reg	53¾
5000 C&O1st—Series B	101	1000 N Y C & St L 1st	105
1000 do	101¾	20000 do	105¾
8000 Can So 1st gtd	98¾	1000 NYLE&W n 2d cn	94¾
2000 Centl Iowa 1st	104¾	5000 do	94¾
10000 D & R G—W 1st	71¾	5000 do	94¾
28000 do	71	4000 O & M cons	117¾
5000 East Tenn inc	31¾	5000 Ore Short Line 6s	94¾
10000 Mo Pac 1st con	103	5000 R W & O Ex 5s	70¾
10000 M&SP1st—CPW	92¾	1000 do	70¾
1000 No Pac 1st coup	101	2000 do	70¾
15000 N Y W S & B 1st	53¾	2000 R & D 6s	103¾
15000 do	53¾	10000 R & D deb	80¾
50000 do	53¾	5000 SPM&M 1st con 6s	103¾
30000 do	53¾	6000 do	103¾
15000 do	53¾	25000 Tex Pac 1st—RGD	73¾
70000 do	53¾	1000 Tex Pac inc l g	50
3000 do	53¾	2000 Wab gen mrtg 6s	65¾

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

3000 C S P & M 1st	118¾	5000 N Y W S & B 1st	53¾
50000 do	118	5000 do	53¾
1000 C & A 1st	118	5000 do	53¾
2000 E Tenn 5s	73¾	1000 N Y C & St L 1st	105¾
5000 Erie 7s cons gold	133¾	2000 No Pac 1st coup	101
4000 do	133¾	2000 Ore Ry & Nav 1st	107¾
1000 E & T H 1st	112	3000 R & P 1st	109
5000 Great Western 2d	99	9000 R W & O Ex 5s	70
2000 Kas Pac 1st cons	95¼	5000 R & D 6s	103¾
15000 do	95⅜	5000 SPM&M 1st cons	103¾
2000 L I con 5s	101	1000 Tex Pac inc l g	49¾
20000 M K & T con 7s	108¾	1000 do	49
10000 N Y W S & B 1st	53¾	10000 Tex P 1st—R G D	73¾
40000 do	53¾	12 Adams Ex	130
107000 do	53¾	13 Wells Fargo Ex	110
50000 do	53¾	10 U S Ex	60

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Money market 1¾@2, closed offered at 1½@2. Prime mercantile paper 4@5½. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, firm at 485½; do sterling exchange, demand, 489.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The money market is dull, and rates to borrowers still remain low. At the clearing-house the rate between banks is still 1½ per cent, and in the general market call loans are freely offered at 3@4 per cent. There is also something doing in choice paper at as low as 4 per cent, while there is a very good demand at 4½@4½, which does not seem to bring out paper very freely. Good mercantile paper ranges from 4½@5½ per cent, while there is still a little doing in miscellaneous notes at 6 and upward. New York funds have got down about even, the sales today being at par to a premium of 2½c on $1,000. The gross exchanges today were $11,510,666, and the balances $2,577,332. The bank statement for last week shows some notable changes, which reduce the surplus reserve held by the banks $765,780, but the banks still hold $1,735,757 in excess of the required reserve in bank. The amount held with reserve agents has increased $520,000, the banks now holding there $16,234,500, or an excess of $6,646,743 more than can directly serve reserve purposes. Individual deposits have decreased $548,900, the circulation has decreased $129,000, and the reserve items have fallen off $503,200 in specie and $429,100 in legal-tenders. On the other hand, the amount with reserve agents has increased $520,000, the amount due from other banks has increased $968,400, and the amount due to other banks $754,500. The dullness in the market is reflected in a decrease in the bank loan of $514,100. The stock market was strong and steady until near the close, when it became heavy. Offers after the close of the second call were a little off from previous ones. Mexican Central 7s declined from 55½ Saturday to 55⅛ this morning; at the second board they rose to 56¾, closing at 56⅛ and firm. Connotton Valley 5s sold at 19; New York & New England 6s at 88¼ and the 7s at 98. Boston & Maine at 161½ and Fitchburg at 116 were both unchanged. Atchison sold mostly at 79⅝, against a closing sale at 79¾ Saturday. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy declined ⅛, to 127. Union Pacific follows the New York movement closely and advanced from 83½ to 84¼, falling back, however, to 83⅛@83¼. The flow of stock from New York to Boston has ceased for the present, and there is an important movement back to New York. Mexican Central moved up ¼, to 11¼; Wisconsin Central ⅛, to 13⅝. Pullman dropped 1¼, to 106. Louisiana & Missouri common advanced from 21 to 23. Bell Telephone fell off from 178 to 175¼, while New England held its own at 42.

The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board.					
Am. Bell	50	177	177	176¾	176¾
N. E. Tel	50	42	42	42	42
Atchison	200	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
C., B. & Q.	100	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛
Con. Valley	500	45	45	45	45
L. & Mo. River	200	22¾	23	22¾	23
Mexican Central	50	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
Pullman	50	109	109	109	109
Union Pacific	100	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
Wisconsin Central	500	14	14	14	14
Cal. & H. mining	50	240	240	240	240
Second board.					
Am. Bell	100	175¾	175¾	175¾	175¾
Atchison	200	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
C., B. & Q.	100	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞
Pullman	50	108	108	108	108
Union Pacific	100	83	83	83	83
Wisconsin Central	50	13⅝	13⅝	13	13
N. Y. & N. E.	100	13	13	13	13
B. W. P. Co.	200	13	13	13	13
Cal. & H. mining	25	240	240	240	240

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

5000 Atch 7s	122	5000 N Y & N E 6s	88¾
1000 Con Val 6s	18	1000 do 7s	98
1000 do	19	2000 U P 1s	107¾
15000 Mex Cent 7s	56¾		

SECOND BOARD.

7000 Mex Cent 7s	56¾	2000 P & A V 7s	118¾
15000 do	56¾		

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Clearings, $9,583,433; balances, $960,893. Money 3@4. New York funds heavy. Stocks renewing at 3@4, with Pennsylvania and Pacific preferred flat. The chief advance occurred in Insurance Company of North America, which rose from 32 Saturday to 33⅛ on rumors favorable to a settlement of the French spoliation claims, of which that insurance company holds a large amount. Lehigh Valley Railroad was scarcely so firm. It is understood that the company has bought a large tract of bituminous coal in the marketing of which it will derive a large amount for transportation. Late in the day it was rumored that money was more active in London on account of British Government absorptions consequent upon the Egyptian expedition. This created a selling movement in those American securities dealt in by London speculators, among which Pennsylvania Railroad broke to 59⅝. The market closed barely steady, but stupidly dull.

The market closed unsettled:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	59¾	60
Reading	28¾	28¾
Lehigh Valley	71¾	71¾
Northern Pacific common	21¾	21¾
Northern Pacific preferred	46¾	46¾
Lehigh Navigation	47	47¾
B., N. Y. & P.	9¾	9¾
New Jersey Central	87¾	87¾
Oregon Transcontinental	21¾	21¾

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—During the flood and the general suspension of business New York exchange dropped down to 50c discount on $1,000. With the partial resumption of business the demand has improved, but sales are still made between banks at 50c off. The counter rates are par buying and $1.20 premium selling.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 18.—Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 486½@487.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 18—5 p. m.—St. Paul, 95½; Canadian Pacific, 56½; Pennsylvania Central, 61¾; New York Central, 119¾; Erie, 27¼.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The specie in the Imperial Bank of Germany increased 7,360,000 marks.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Rentes, 76f 17½c.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The week opened on an exceedingly dull and uninteresting market for mining shares. Martin White advanced to 85c and Sonora Consolidated to .09c, but fell back to .07c. Other stocks were steady, Amie selling at .09c, Bonanza King at 10c, Little Chief at 50c, Leadville at 50c, Iron Silver at 2c, Horn Silver at 7c, American Flag at .05c, and Dunkin at 25c.

Homestake	8¾	Quicksilver	5¾
Iron Silver	200	Quicksilver preferred	31
Ontario (asked)	28¾	Sutro	16

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 18.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Min. Co.	$ ⅛	Quincy	$ 43
Calumet & H.	2.40	Wis. Cen.	13¾
Catalpa	30	Osceola	16
Franklin	11¾	Huron	1¾
Pewabic	1¾		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 18.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$1.75	Hale & Norcross	$2.25
Belcher	80	Martin White	1.00
Best & Belcher	2.50	Mexican	2.25
Bodie Consolidated	7.37½	Navajo	2.75
California	25	Northern Belle	5.00
Chollar	2.37½	Ophir	1.25
Con. Pacific	40	Potosi	1.12½
Consolidated Va.	25	Savage	70
Crown Point	90	Sierra Nevada	3.50
Day	2.37½	Union Consolidated	3.25
Eureka Con.	2.37½	Utah	2.00
Gould & Curry	1.75	Yellow Jacket	2.50
Grand Prize	15		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Feb. 18:

CITY PROPERTY.

Chicago av, between Kingsbury and Roberts sts, n f, 2x130 ft, dated Feb. 12 (G. W. Zeiger to Frank Enders)	$ 250
Hurlbut st, 49 ft n of Wisconsin, e f, 25x127 ft, dated Feb. 1 (Susan Myer to Susanna Karp)	1,600
North Paulina st, 75 ft s of Jane, w f, 25x128 ft, dated Feb. 12 (Betsey N. Holbrook to Herman Wendorf)	750
West Twentieth st, 100 ft w of Morgan, s f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated Feb. 15 (M. and J. Simek to J. and A. Durak)	3,300
West Van Buren st, 109¾ ft e of Western av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 24, 1883 (Frances O. Jones to George B. Cook)	1,550
West Van Buren st, adjoining above, 26¾x125 ft, dated Dec. 24, 1883 (O. O. and E. B. McCagg to same party)	1,800
West Van Buren st, s w cor of Idaho, n f, 75x125 ft, dated Dec. 24, 1883 (estate of W. B. Ogden to same party)	5,150
West Twelfth st, s e cor of Brown, n f, 100x100 ft, dated Feb. 19 (Frank H. Dickey to William Warren)	12,000
Warren av, 312 ft e of Western, n f, 24x124¾ ft, dated Feb. 18 (Thomas Pond to Katie E. Whitford)	7,000
Willow st, 24 ft w of Orchard, n f, 24x83¾ ft, dated Dec. 17, 1883 (A. H. Heath to M. W. Robinson)	750
North Halsted st, 200 ft n of Belden av, w f, triangle of 112?-10x112¾ ft, dated Jan. 22 (William E. Warren to same party)	1,900
Arcade court, 90 ft e of La Salle st, n f, 119¾x80 ft, with building, dated Feb. 1 (Endora and Michael Shaughnessy to Matthew Laflin)	200,000
Archer av, near Twenty-second st, s f, 29 ft to Elgin st, dated Feb. 16 (Lambert Miller to Michael Schmitz)	1,000
Michigan st, 200 ft e of Dearborn av, s f, 20x100 ft, improved, dated Jan. 31 (F. C. and J. T. Crowley to Albert Dickinson)	4,900
Parnell av, 264 ft n of Thirty-eighth st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Nov. 20, 1883 (J. R. Winterbotham to J. E. Kennedy)	433
Michigan av, 300 ft s of Eighteenth st, w f, 25x158 ft, dated Feb. 4 (Belle and Sylvester Sibley to Mary G. Van Horne)	17,750
West Division st, s w cor of Paulina, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 18 (A. and C. H. Koster to August Wilhelm)	3,000
West Water st, 153¾ ft n of Washington st, w f, 114¾x70 ft to river, dated Feb. 12 (Estate of Charles M. Reed to The Star & Crescent Milling Company)	40,110
West Water st, 76 4-10 ft s of Randolph st, e f, 38 ft to alley, dated Feb. 18 (The Star & Crescent Milling Company to estate of Charles M. Reed)	13,370
West Adams st, 175 ft w of Campbell av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 9 (James Longley to Alice S. Wing)	1,000
West Twenty-first st, 75 ft w of Robey, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 18, (C. Ahlgrin to H. Engel)	725
Gurley st, 270 ft e of Morgan, n f, 20x80 ft, dated Feb. 16 (Master in Chancery to William D. Carroll)	2,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lincoln av, 125 ft n of Belmont, e f, 50x90 ft, dated Oct. 8, 1883 (Samuel E. Gross to John Urhan)	1,300
Lincoln av, 388 ft n w of George st, n e f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 12 (J. J. and S. D. Jacobson to C. H. and E. M. Julius)	800
Wolfram st, 162 ft w of Southport av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb 9 (S. McClelland to John Hoffmann)	525
Wellington st, n e cor of Evanston av, s f, 50x165 ft, dated Feb. 15 (Ernst Hecht to August Brantigan)	3,000
Same property as above, dated Feb. 17 (August Brantigan to Emilie S. Hecht)	3,000
North Clark st, opposit York place, e f, 115x320 ft, dated Feb. 18 (E. A. Dickerman to William H. Peacock)	5,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Egandale av, n w cor of Forty-seventh st, e f, 125x100 ft; also Egandale av, 125 ft n of Forty-seventh st, e f, 28 4-10x175 ft (this was by error reported a single piece), dated July 8, 1883 (Fanny F. Hammond to Martha K. Wellington)	$ 10,000
Fifty-first st, n w cor of Baltic, s f, 25x118 ft, dated Jan. 1 (Richard Wallace to D. and E. Cadigan)	750
Justine st, 288 ft n of Fifty-second, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Feb. 11 (M. Ballin to J. Killacky)	260
Wentworth av, 250 ft n of Fifty-first st, e f, 75x124 ft, dated Jan. 21 (H. S. Leighton to Thomas McClain)	1,150
Jefferson st, 260 ft s of Fifty-sixth, e f, 50x150 ft, dated Feb. 4 (Jessie Brooks to John M. Parshall)	1,250
Jefferson st, 50 ft s of Fifty-sixth, e f, 50x150 ft, dated Feb. 4 (A. E. and J. Nutt to same party)	1,250
Woodlawn av, n w cor of Fifty-third st, e f, 161½x164 ft, dated Feb. 11 (The J. M. Atherton Co. to Frank I. Whitney)	4,000

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Dania av, 150 ft s of Wabansia, w f, 4x125 ft, dated Jan. 29 (G. R. Laughton to Andrew Cronholm)	$ 800

BUILDING PERMITS.

Yesterday building permits were issued as follows:

F. Hagerman, three-story store and dwelling, 25x70, No. 1147 Milwaukee avenue, to cost $5,000.
Charles Reed, two-story dwelling, 24x26, No. 137 Laflin street, to cost $1,400.
William Kerr, two-story dwelling, 22x50, No. 265 Flournoy street, to cost $2,500.
John G. Fuller, three-story store and dwelling, 24x70, No. 172 Division street, to cost $7,000.
Jonathan Hair, one-story cottage, 20x16, No. 540 California avenue, to cost $500.
Joseph Cuhanski, one-story cottage, 20x38, No. 598 Holt street, to cost $800.
William Weidemann, one-story cottage, 20x24, No. 1041 Hinman street, to cost $800.
O. A. Crary, five-story store, 50x56, Nos. 17 and 19 Canal street, to cost $26,000.
Frank Fitsiaff, one-story cottage, 20x50, No. 127 Cleaver street, to cost $1,200.
R. Hausman, one-story cottage, 20x36, No. 74 Eighteenth street, to cost $800.

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were active and weak yesterday. They opened tame, dallied awhile, went up a little, and then weakened decidedly, the down turn beginning near noon, and being led by pork. There was not much trading on outside account till the last hour, when the decline forced out several lots held by parties off the board, led to a vigorous calling of margins inside, and invited some Eastern orders to sell in anticipation of a bigger break. The immediate occasion for the weakness was hard to discover. It is generally supposed to have started on the understanding that recent demands for currency by the country show a considerable increase, which led operators to expect larger receipts of produce, while Eastern rates were stiff. This may have been the chief reason for selling by speculators, but it is more probable that the New York failure lay at the bottom of the trouble. Not that there was any real occasion here, the house in question being really short of pork in this market and having little other trade here in produce. But a leading house probably got hold of the fact and hammered our markets for all they were worth through a crowd of brokers. Prices in the afternoon were lower, but the feeling was generally steadier.

Provisions were active and weak. The early feeling was bearish, though hogs were quoted higher at the Stock-Yards, and mostly razor-backs at that. But Liverpool reported 3d decline in lard, and the initial weakness in wheat brought out sellers of product, for which there were so few takers that provisions ultimately developed a weakness of their own, which led the cereals down still further. There was an utter absence of outside orders till near noon, when they began to arrive in response to the movement here. Pork was the weakest, the trading including 15,000 brls by Roloson to McHenry at $18.45 for May. A good deal was sold later on exhausted margins, and the bears were more confident in the belief that the stuff is mostly held by parties who are not members of the board. Some parties thought that the break was the result of a deliberate bear pressure because it was found that the recent advance has not wakened up speculation as was expected. Pork for May opened at $18.45, being 17½c below the latest regular price of Saturday, sold up to $18.55, weakened to $18.00, improved to $18.20, and closed at $18.12½ bid, with March 22½c less. Lard closed 12½c lower, at $10.00 for May, and $9.80 asked for March, after the former had sold at $9.97½. Short ribs closed 22½c lower, at $9.52½ bid for May. On the afternoon call pork declined 5@10c, lard 5c, and ribs 2½c. Later the feeling was firm at $18.10 for May pork, and $10.00 for May lard.

Flour was dull and nominally unchanged. The weakness in wheat made flour buyers hold off. The coarse millstuffs were easy.

Wheat was more active and quite weak. After an excessively irregular range it closed on 'Change 1¼c below the latest prices of Saturday, at 94c asked for March and $1.00 for May. The British markets were quoted steady, though dull, but our receipts were larger, aggregating 95 car-loads, and Kansas City was said to have received 40 car-loads of No. 2 red. This lent force to the general expectation of an increased movement from first hands, and the market fell off ⅝c. It reacted ½c when the news came that 150,000 bu more had been sold in St. Louis to millers, and Roche bought a lot of about 250,000 bu while Ream took nearly as much more in two or three lots. But the market soon weakened again in sympathy with pork. Adams was a large seller from the outset, Cudahy joined in, and Hobbs was a heavy seller near the close. There was a rather sharp demand when May touched $1.00, several operators holding orders to buy at that figure, and it recovered ¼c, but fell back. Car-lots of No. 2 spring sold at 94⅛@94⅜c, but closed lower. No. 2 hard sold at 94¾c for winter storage. No. 3 spring was quoted at 81@83½c. No. 2 red was nominal at $1.01@1.03, and No. 3 do at 89⅛@92¾c. On the afternoon call May declined ⅜c, selling at 99⅝c, but was quoted subsequently at 99⅝c bid.

Corn was fairly active and irregularly weaker. It declined ¼c, advanced ⅝c, and fell back 1c, closing on 'Change ⅛@⅝c below the latest prices of Saturday, at 53⅞c for March and 59¼c bid for May. The British markets were called dull, and corn fell off with wheat. The advance ensued on the discovery that only about 10 per cent of the day's receipts inspected into the contract grades, which caused some buying against privileges. But Adams and others offered so much at 60c or over for May that the market soon broke, and thenceforward ruled heavy in sympathy with provisions. Warren was a free seller. The principal point in the later trading was selling by discouraged holders, in spite of the change in the inspection, which many thought to be largely due to soft weather, though receivers said it is because little of yesterday's receipts came from Kansas. Car-lots of No. 2 sold at 54⅜@55c, new mixed at 50@50½c, and rejected at 44c. On the afternoon call the market was quiet and steady, and later was quoted at 59⅜c bid.

Oats were rather active and weaker in sympathy with the leading markets. There were free offerings from the long interest, and the shorts covered quite freely. Opening sales were made at a shade under Saturday's latest prices, and a firm feeling prevailed for some time. Later, however, prices dropped ⅜c and closed at 37½c for May and 33c for April, being ⅛@½c lower. The offerings of cash No. 2 mixed oats were light, and the only sale of the session (3 cars) was made early at 33c. The sample market was easier under quite liberal receipts, No. 2 white selling at 35½@36½c on track and at 35¾@36¾c free on board cars. Five cars of barley-oats sold by sample free on board cars at 37½@39c. On the afternoon call May sold down to 36⅞c and closed at that bid, being ⅛c lower.

Rye was a little more active. No. 2 cash sold (6 cars) at 58½c, being steady, with sales by sample at 59½@60c free on board cars. Futures were easier in sympathy with corn. February was nominally 58½c, March sold at 58¾@59c and closed at 58⅞c, with May at 64¼c early up to 64⅝c, and closing at 64¼c bid. On the afternoon call prices were ⅛@½c lower, May closing at 63⅞c after having sold at 63⅞@64c.

Barley was dull, the only trading being in samples and seller May, which sold at 67c. By sample No. 2 sold at 64c, No. 3 at 52@60c, and No. 4 at 52@53c free on board cars. The in-store market was entirely nominal, with No. 2 about 61½c and No. 3 about 52¾@53c, with no offerings.

Seeds were dull. Flax was in restricted offering, owing to very light receipts, but at the same time the demand was not large and prices were only a shade firmer. No. 1 sold on track at $1.55 and delivered at $1.56. Timothy was in light request and quotable at $1.28 for prime. Clover was quiet, with prime about $6.00.

The market for staple and fancy dry goods presented little that is new. There is a fair and steadily improving demand, and for cotton textiles prices continue to show a hardening tendency. There was only a moderate movement in clothing and boots and shoes, while the millinery-goods trade remains dull. Jobbers of groceries report a fair demand, with prices averaging firm. Dairy products were quoted as before, butter remaining dull and heavy, and cheese being in good request and firm. Dealers in dried fruits were getting full prices both for domestic and foreign dried. Fish are firm. There was quiet coal market. Oils were generally steady at previous quotations. Hay was firmer, hides ruled steady and unchanged, and tallow and wool were firm at quotations. Broom-corn was quite active, with considerable firmness. Eggs were very much weaker in consequence of large receipts and light demand. Green fruits continue to move slowly. Potatoes are dull, and whisky is steady at quotations.

Yesterday was a time for even figures. May pork dipped to $18.00, May lard settled on $10.00, and May wheat squatted to an even $1.00 at the close of 'Change, while May oats barely descended to 37c.

Storage charges turned Sunday. Grain receipts dated since then require ⅛c less to carry into May than those dated earlier. Hence a difference of ⅛c or nearly so in favor of receipts dated this week in comparison with those of older though recent date.

A large part of the State of Michigan is said to be covered with ice. A letter from Western New York says that from one-third to one-half of the wheat lands in that State are in a precarious condition, as a thaw was succeeded by a sharp frost, which has covered the fields with ice. The writer says that the recent change to the use of the drill in the seeding of wheat makes the plant better able to stand alternate freezing and thawing, but that the ice sheet is still fatal, as it kills the plant by depriving it of air.

Some wags say that No. 2 corn will yet be so scarce that the kernels may be desirable to use for scarfpins.

They say that a well-known operator was so anxious to sell wheat Saturday afternoon that he took a carriage and made the tour of the brokers' offices, peddling out his holdings in 10,000 bu lots.

The rules for the trading in sample grain and seeds, proposed by the Grain Receivers' Association for adoption by the Chicago Board of Trade, are seriously objected to by shippers. It looks as if they will move that the motion do not pass. They say the proposed rules utterly ignore the broad principle that the Western railroad is the agent of the seller and the Eastern road the agent of the buyer. The proposition that everything shall be at buyer's risk as soon as certified to by the Inspectors makes no provision for possible damage during the ten to thirty days that the property may lie on the western side of the switch box, which may prove to be especially disastrous in the case of low-grade corn handled the coming spring. Also they object to that part of the rules which makes the buyer waive his rights in the matter of quality if the property be not accepted by 4 o'clock of the day on which it is bought.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
February	$18.27½	$17.90 @18.10	$17.87½
March	18.27½	17.80 @18.22½	17.80
April	18.40	.... @	17.90
May	18.62½	18.00 @18.55	18.07½

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
February	$ 9.87½	$ .... @ 9.80	$9.72½
March	9.90	9.75 @ 9.85	9.75
April	10.00	.... @	9.85
May	10.12½	9.95 @10.10	9.95

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
Short ribs, cash	$ 9.60	$ .... @	$9.32½
February	9.60	9.40 @ 9.45	9.32½
March	9.62½	9.35 @	9.35
April	9.67½	.... @ 9.52½	9.45
May	9.75	9.50 @ 9.75	9.55

WHEAT.

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
No. 2 spring	94⅛	94⅛@ 94¾	93⅛
No. 3 spring	*82	.... @	*81
February	94¾	93⅝@ 94¾	93⅛
March	95¼	94⅛@ 95¼	94
April	96¼	95⅛@ 96¼	95
May	$1.01¼	99⅝@$1.01⅛	99⅝

CORN.

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
No. 2 cash	54	54⅜@ 55	*53¾
High-mixed	55¼	.... @	55¼
Rejected	44	.... @	44
February	54¼	53⅞@ 54¾	53¾
March	54¾	53⅞@ 54¾	53⅞
April	55¾	54¾@ 55¾	54¾
May	60¼	59⅜@ 60¼	59⅜

OATS.

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
No. 2 mixed	33	.... @ 33	[illegible]
February	33	.... @	32¾
March	33¾	33⅛@ 33¾	33⅛
April	34	33½@ 34	33½
May	37⅝	36⅞@ 37⅝	36⅞

The following are quotations which are often merely nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$ 7.15@ 7.20
Long clears, loose	9.30@ 9.35
Short clears, loose	9.80@ 9.85
Green hams (10@15 lbs)	11.50@11.75
Sweet-pickled hams (10@15 lbs)	12.00@12.25
Bacon, short ribs	10.25@10.50
Bacon, short clears	10.75@11.00
Bacon, hams	13.50@14.00
Mess beef	10.75@11.00
Beef hams	25.00@25.50
Choice to favorit winters	5.40@ 5.50
Fair to good brands of winters	4.75@ 5.00
Good to choice winters	5.25@ 5.30
Prime to choice springs	4.75@ 5.00
Good to choice export stock, in sacks, extras	4.15@ 4.25
Good to choice export stock, double extras	4.50@ 4.65
Fair to good Minnesota springs	4.25@ 4.75
Choice to fancy Minnesota springs	5.25@ 5.75
Patent springs	6.00@ 6.50
Low grades	2.25@ 3.00
Rye flour	3.00@ 3.25

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock Monday morning and the receipts for the corresponding date last year, the reports of shipments not being made by railroads a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1884.	1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1884.	1883.
Flour, brls	13,495	18,625	21,594	519
Wheat, bu	30,760	11,254	27,007	2,316
Corn, bu	220,188	136,490	154,904	993
Oats, bu	168,673	73,102	128,123	
Rye, bu	4,451	5,154	995	
Barley, bu	21,871	27,344	21,427	2,612
Grass seed, lbs	291,715	261,886	115,018	6,523
Flaxseed, lbs	25,000	109,800	108,000	
Broom-corn, lbs	12,000	90,320	50,280	9,050
Cured meats, lbs	152,860	687,900	871,166	638,250
Canned meats, cases			1,028	
Dressed beef, lbs	40,000		662,853	32,301
Beef, tcs	10			
Beef, brls			297	10
Pork, brls			342	45
Lard, lbs	271,250	482,600	324,484	64,990
Cheese, lbs	135,350	88,600	65,660	73,750
Butter, lbs	106,091	120,750	109,188	13,190
Dressed hogs, No.	58	229	103	
Live hogs, No.	8,127	5,152	3,186	3,249
Cattle, No.	1,365	1,517	403	1,858
Sheep, No.	1,380	886	1,121	1,825
Hides, lbs	117,622	164,870	158,735	91,700
Wool, lbs	12,689	57,970	175,633	3,920
Coal, tons	7,104	1,906	1,883	3,071
Lumber, m ft	501	172	2,432	1,007
Shingles, m	280	514		267
Salt, brls	2,357		1,861	1,263

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city yesterday morning: 4 cars No. 2 red winter, 3 cars rejected do; 58 cars No. 2 spring, 34 cars lower grades do; 45 cars contract corn, 45 cars new mixed, 352 cars low grades (442 corn); 125 cars No. 2 oats, 34 cars rejected do; 3 cars No. 2 rye; 33 cars Nos. 2 and 3 barley, 16 cars low grades do. Total, 757 cars, or about 460,000 bu. Inspected out, 8,361 bu wheat, 414 bu corn, 804 bu oats, 6,794 bu barley.

East-bound freight rates were firmer yesterday, shippers being unable to obtain room at less than the regular tariff. There is still, however, some anticipation of an early change, because of a belief that the freight lines cannot continue business at the present rates on account of the attitude of the Vanderbilt lines.

The following were the receipts of breadstuffs and produce in Chicago from Jan. 1 to Saturday last: Flour, 696,114 brls; wheat, 1,914,967 bu; corn, 9,412,191 bu; oats, 3,739,529 bu; rye, 357,328 bu; barley, 1,198,965 bu; flaxseed, 5,186,405 lbs; broom-corn, 1,573,740 lbs; hog meats, 18,309,890 lbs; lard, 11,959,037 lbs; cheese, 2,805,725 lbs; butter, 4,627,784 lbs; hogs, 760,256; cattle, 239,237; sheep, 147,041; hides, 9,870,092 lbs; wool, 1,817,573 lbs; coal, 341,561 tons; lumber, 21,913,000 ft; salt, 110,591 brls.

The following were the exports from seven leading Atlantic seaboard ports for the dates named:

	Week ending Feb. 9, 1884.	Since Jan. 1, 1884.	*Week ending Feb. 10, 1883.	*From Jan. 1 to Feb. 10, 1883.
Flour, brls	143,687	871,296	481,625	1,567,548
Wheat, bu	907,505	5,461,623	811,571	5,853,883
Corn, bu	712,495	3,571,121	1,050,115	4,832,823
Oats, bu	2,734	14,751	2,873	9,896
Rye, bu	139,567	470,430	53,384	104,309
Barley, bu			40	116
Pork, brls	2,597	23,116	5,127	33,971
Lard, lbs	3,498,625	20,996,485	5,051,044	34,483,091
Bacon	7,917,730	56,038,443	12,554,342	80,113,550

*From four ports.

The Bureau of Statistics at Washington, D. C., furnishes the following figures showing the exports of breadstuffs for January, 1884, as compared with the same month of 1883:

Articles.	1884.	1883.
Flour, brls	849,608	935,486
Wheat, bu	5,040,889	7,005,206
Corn, bu	2,543,582	4,170,790
Corn-meal, brls	18,229	18,365
Oats, bu	26,935	14,821
Rye, bu	219,555	28,485
Barley, bu	74,371	8,926
Oatmeal, lbs	4,330,638	
Total values	$12,284,781	$15,855,577

The stock of wheat in St. Louis Saturday, Feb. 16, was 1,313,326 bu, 981,733 bu being No. 2 red (nearly all of which has been in store since November), 98,454 No. 3 red, and the balance (233,139 bu) is No. 4, rejected, and no grade.

The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* of the 16th says: "It seems only too probable that the country millers are picking up all the good wheat they can find in their section of the country. Of the inspections of thirty cars here during the last forty-eight hours only one car graded No. 2."

Feb. 9 Toledo had 2,250,000 bu winter wheat, while St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Indianapolis, Detroit, Cincinnati, and Chicago had only 2,927,000 bu of winter wheat of all grades between them.

The Kansas City *Daily Indicator* of last Saturday says: "Receipts of corn at regular elevators since last report were 38,631 bu, and withdrawals 43,423 bu, leaving stocks in store as reported to the Board of Trade today 152,952 bu."

No. 2 mixed was selling there last Saturday at 42½c, being 1c advance.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—800 sacks springs partly at $4.10; 375 brls and 200 sacks winters on private terms; 300 sacks low grades at $3.35. Total about 1,300 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—5 cars bran at $14.75@15.25; 7 cars middlings at $15.12½@18.12½; 1 car barley screenings at $14.00; 1 car do at 35c per bu; 1 car do at 37c per bu.

WINTER WHEAT—1 car No. 2 at $1.01; 2 cars by sample at $1.05 for No. 3 red free on board cars.

HARD SPRING WHEAT—5 cars No. 2 winter storage at 94¾c. Total about 2,500 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—28 cars No. 2 at 94⅛@94⅜c; 1 car No. 3 at 83½c; 24 cars by sample at 88@95c for No. 3 on track and 86@93c free on board cars. Total about 27,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 50,000 bu March at 93⅝c; 165,000 bu April at 94½@94⅝c; 1,065,000 bu May at 99⅝@99¾c; 40,000 bu June at $1.00⅝@1.00¾; 40,000 bu July at $1.02¼@1.02½.

CORN—40 cars No. 2 at 54⅜@55c; 3 cars high mixed at 55¼c; 6 cars rejected at 44c; 7 cars new mixed at 50@50½c; 272 cars by sample at 45c for rejected on track and 43½@46c free on board cars. Total about 180,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 20,000 bu March at 53⅝@53¾c; 740,000 bu May at 59⅜@59½c; 10,000 bu June at 59⅝c; 35,000 bu July at 61⅛@61¼c.

OATS—3 cars No. 2 at 33c; 125 cars by sample at 33¼@35c for No. 2 mixed on track and 33¾@35c free on board cars. Total about 130,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 10,000 bu March at 32⅞@33c; 30,000 bu April at 33⅛@33¼c; 475,000 bu May at 36⅞@37c; 30,000 bu year at 33⅝@33¾c.

RYE—6 cars No. 2 at 58½c; 5 cars by sample at 59½@60c for No. 2 and 53@57c for rejected. Total about 6,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 50,000 bu May at 63⅞@64c.

BARLEY—35 cars by sample at 64c for No. 2, 52@60c for No. 3, and 52@55c for No. 4 free on board cars. Total about 18,000 bu.

MESS PORK—There were no sales on 'Change. On the afternoon call the sales were: 1,000 brls March at $17.80@17.82½; 15,000 brls May at $18.07½@18.12½; 1,000 brls June at $18.20; 250 brls July at $18.25; 1,750 brls year at $15.8?@16.00.

LARD—250 tcs at $9.77½. On the afternoon call the sales were: 1,500 tcs March at $9.77½; 6,250 tcs May at $9.95@10.00; 3,500 tcs June at $10.00@10.02½; 2,500 tcs year at $9.30@9.32½.

DRESSED HOGS—No sales reported.

COOPERAGE—No sales reported.

HAY—1 car No. 1 timothy at $10.00; 1 car choice at $10.75; 2 cars (1 car to arrive) at $11.00 on track; 1 car at $11.00 free on board cars; ¼-car Illinois upland prairie at $7.00; 2 cars Iowa (1 car to arrive) at $9.50 on track.

MEATS—25,000 lbs dry salted bellies (20 lbs) at 10¼c; 250 tcs sweet pickled hams (12 lbs) at 12¾c; 250 tcs do (16 lbs) seller April at 12¼c; 250 tcs do seller May, partly at 12¾c; 200 tcs do (20 lbs) at 11¼c; 150 tcs do choice (16 lbs) at 12¼c; 325 brls beef hams at $26.00@27.50; 200 brls do seller April at $26.00. On the afternoon call the sales of short ribs were: 150,000 lbs March at $9.35; 1,400,000 lbs May at $9.50@9.55.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—There is a firmer feeling owing to the scarcity of choice lots. Hand-picked mediums are quoted at $2.20@2.25 and navies at $2.40. There is no sale for frosted lots or not hand-picked.

BROOM-CORN—There is a steady inquiry for hurl, which is scarce. Self-working corn is not plenty and is also firm. We quote: Choice hurl, 6¼@8c; green, self-working, 5@6c; red-tipped self-working, 4@5½c; common and inferior, 2½@3½c.

BUTTER—The situation was unimproved. Buyers are not inclined to take a pound in excess of current wants, and, moderate as are the receipts, the supply exceeds the demand. There are few sales at better than 30c, and 35@38c buys a choice article. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 31@33c; do common to choice, 23@29c; dairy, fancy, 25@30c; dairy, choice, 22@24c; dairy, fair to good, 18@20c; common grades, 14@16c; packing stock, 10@10½c; inferior, 8@9c; grease, 7@7½c.

CHEESE—Continues to receive considerable attention, and the market maintains a firm tone. Fine goods are in merely nominal supply, and stocks of skims are not oppressive. We quote: Full cream cheddar, mild, 14@14½c; full cream flat, two in a box, 14½@15c; flat, slightly skimmed, 9½@10c; skim, common to fair, 8@9c; low grades, 3@7c; Young America, 15c.

EGGS—A further decline of 3@4c is reported, owing to liberal receipts and an absence of an active inquiry. Fresh-laid lots yesterday were quoted at 22c.

GREEN FRUITS—The market ruled quiet and unchanged. We quote: Apples, per brl, $1.50@4.00; pears, California winter Nellis, per box, $3.00; pears, Easter Buerre, $2.50; oranges, Florida, per box, $4.00@5.50; Valencias, per case, $4.50@5.50; Messinas, $2.00@2.50; grapes, Malaga, 35-lb brl, $8.50@9.50; lemons, per box, $3.00@4.00.

GROCERIES—There was a steady market. The demand continues fair, the volume of business comparing favorably with past seasons at a corresponding period. We repeat our quotations of Saturday as follows: Coffee—Java, 20@25c; Maricaibo, 14@15c; Mexican, fair to good, 14@14½c; Rio, fancy, 15@15½c; Rio, prime to choice, 13¾@14½c; Rio, common to good, 12@13c. Sugar—Patent cut loaf, 8¾c; standard granulated, 8c; standard A, 7¾c; extra C, 6¾@7c; yellow, 5¾@6c. Rice—Carolina, 6½@7½c; Louisiana, 5½@6¼c.

HAY—Is firmer under an increasing demand. No. 1 timothy, choice, is quoted at $10.00@11.00 and No. 2 at $8.50@9.50. Iowa upland is quoted at $9.50@10.00 for choice and Illinois upland prairie at $6.00@7.00.

HIDES—Were easy. There is a moderate movement at the following prices: Light green salted, 8c; heavy cows, 7½c; green salted calf, 12½c; bulls, 6½c; dry salted, 11@11½c; No. 2 dry salted, 9c; dry flint, No. 1, 14@14½c; sheep pelts, wool estimated, 25@30c; damaged No. 2, 8c. Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—Jobbers had nothing especially new to report. For February the movement reaches all reasonable expectations. Prices average firm. Lard and turpentine are specially strong. Carbon 150 test, snow white and water white, 12½c; 150 test, prime white, 10½c; 175 test, headlight, 14½c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 10¾c; Wisconsin test, water white, 12½c; Michigan test, prime white, 13c; Michigan test, water white, 15c; lard, extra, 77c; lard, No. 1, 65c; lard, No. 2, 60c; linseed, raw, 54c; linseed, boiled, 57c; whale, winter, 73c; sperm, $1.35; miners', 50@52c; neatsfoot, pure 80c; turpentine, 41c.

POTATOES—Farmers are bringing in about enough to supply the existing demand. Early rose were quotable at 30@35c, with Burbanks offered at 33c and slow. Sweet potatoes were not in very active demand. Jerseys, choice, were quotable at $5.00@5.50 per brl and Illinois kiln-dried at $4.50@5.00 for good to choice.

SEEDS—The market was dull. Flax was scarce and a shade firmer at $1.55@1.56 on track. Timothy was in light offering, with a restricted inquiry, and was quoted at about $1.28 for prime. Prime clover was about $5.90@6.10, and not much doing.

TALLOW—Was a shade firmer at 7¾c for No. 1 city and 7c for No. 1 country.

WOOL—There was a fair movement, the market ruling steady, and firm for bright, best wools, which are scarce. We quote Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Eastern Iowa wools in graded lots to manufacturers from hands of wool commission merchants according to grade and quality as follows: Washed—Heavy fine, 24@27c; good do, 30@32c; medium, 34@37c; low do, 31@37c; coarse, 30@33c; good to prime medium tub, 38@42c; poor and coarse do, 33@35c. Unwashed—Heavy fine, 15@18c; fine, 21@23c; medium, 26@28c; low do, 23@25c; coarse, 19@23c.

Western Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, etc., are quoted as follows: Coarse, 16@18c; low medium, [illegible] medium, 20@23c; heavy to good fine, 15@19c for good average lots, with very dark, earthy, or heavy lots 1@2c less and brighter clips 1@3c more. Heavy and chaffy wools, 4@10c less, according to condition. Prices to dealers are quoted 1@2c less.

WHISKY—Is unchanged at $1.16 for distillers' finished goods.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

The official receipts and shipments for last week were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Cattle	32,598	[illegible]
Calves	656	[illegible]
Hogs	92,246	[illegible]
Sheep	17,759	[illegible]

The Fort Worth (Texas) Continental Meat Company have begun operations. The first 125 head slaughtered averaged 1,104 lbs grass, and were shipped to New Orleans for the Mardi Gras festival.

Advices from Texas are to the effect that cattle have come through the winter in exceptionally good form. There has been very little bad weather and no shortness of range, and the losses have been inconsiderable.

Special cable reports to the *Drovers' Journal* show that American stock is selling better in Liverpool than last week. Best American steers, 15c per lb, estimated dead weight. Sheep in good demand, best Americans selling at 17@18c dressed.

The Executive Committee of the Wyoming Stock Growers' Association have sent hither a remonstrance against the adverse action recently taken by the stockmen at the Stock-Yards on the Pleuro-Pneumonia bill.

Another large cattle corporation in which Chicago parties are prominently interested has been organized with a paid-up capital of $750,000. The incorporators and trustees are John H. Durbin and Thomas F. Durbin of Cheyenne and Moses Rosenbaum and Joseph Rosenbaum of Chicago. Their operations will extend over the Territories of Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, and Washington, and the States of Texas, Oregon, and Illinois.

Receipts were light of all kinds of stock. The demand, however, was not very sharp, and prices averaged only about steady. Cattle were stronger but without general advance. Some desirable shipping beeves sold 5@10c higher than Saturday, while common qualities were barely steady. The hog market was quiet, and while good packing and heavy shipping lots fetched Saturday's figures rough mixed and the poorer class of light sold lower. Sheep were quiet and closed easy. Sales were at $4.00@6.15.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 5,000; same time last week, 4,544. Although the receipts were somewhat larger than for the corresponding time last week they fell not a little below the average, and despite the fact that neither exporters nor the Eastern trade appeared at all hungry the stock sellers managed to make a clearance at slightly better prices than were paid at the close of last week, while in comparison with the lowest day of last week an advance of 15@25c was plainly apparent. The quality of the offerings averaged better than for some time past. There were not more than two or three droves that could be classed as choice, but there was a fair sprinkling of good handy 1,200 to 1,400 lb steers, for which there were ready buyers at $5.90@6.50. The best drove on sale consisted of three loads averaging 1,433 lbs and sold at $6.60. From that figure prices ran downward to $5.25, at which a few lots were taken by dressed-beef shippers. All suitable shipping cattle changed hands and the market had a firm finish.

Good fat cows, heifers, and bulls were in active demand from canners and butchers, and sold a little higher. Poor lows were not much sought for and were barely steady. Sales were at $2.50@4.75 for inferior to prime cows, at $3.00@5.00 for bulls, and at $4.75@5.25 for steers. About everything sold, and the market closed firm.

Prices of stockers were fully sustained. As is usually the case Monday few country buyers were present, but speculators were ready to take all the offerings at last week's prices. We quote the market firm at $3.25@4.85 for stockers and at $4.75@5.20 for feeders.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
18	1,433	$6.60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	1,447	6.05	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	1,414	6.60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	1,396	6.45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	1,417	6.40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 feeders	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18 feeders	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23 feeders	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS—Received during Sunday and Monday, 13,32?; same time last week, 11,062. The market averaged quiet. Only four packers were buying and shippers did not seem as eager to invest as on some recent days; still the demand was about equal to the supply, and for merchantable hogs fully Saturday's prices were had. Rough mixed and the poorer class of light hogs were not easily moved, no one seeming to want them, but the decline was not more than 5c. Not far from 5,000 head—largely in speculators' hands—went over unsold, and the general market did not close very strong. Sales of poor to extra light were at $6.25@7.25, while inferior mixed to choice heavy sold at $6.60@7.65. Skips and culls went at $3.25@6.45.

HOG SALES.

[illegible]

SHEEP—Received during Sunday and Monday, 3,900; same time last week, 2,081. Trade was quiet, and while prices were about as good as for Saturday the market had a weak undertone. Not all the offerings were taken, and at the close the tendency of prices appeared to be downward. We quote inferior to extra at $3.50@6.00. There was one sale at $6.15.

SHEEP SALES.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—HOGS—There was a pretty fair run this morning, but the quality of the bulk of the offerings was very poor, the proportion of really good being smaller than usual. As a consequence the market was weak and irregular. Butchers wanted a few, and commenced buying early, and paid about Saturday's rates, the range being $6.95@7.05. Shippers had no orders, and nothing was done, prices of Yorkers being nominally $5.85@6.90. Packers were poorly represented, there being but one house of any importance killing just at present, and they had things their own way. There was no disposition to bear prices, however, and, although sales of packing grades were slow and the prices prevailing weak, there was no marked decline, the range being $6.75@7.00 for rough to good mixed; heavier lots salable at $7.25. Scalpers did most of the trading during the earlier hours, paying $6.00@6.95 for pigs and light mixed lots.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 1,600; quiet and unchanged; exports, $6.25@6.75; good to choice, $5.75@6.25; common to medium, $4.50@5.50; corn-fed Texans, $5.00@5.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,800; shipments, 2,700; quiet and unchanged; fair to medium, $3.50@4.25; good to extra, $4.50@5.10.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 870; consigned through, 77 cars; market dull and lower; extra steers, $6.40@6.80; fair to good, $5.40@6.25; light butchers', $4.30@5.30.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,000; consigned through, 3 cars; market dull; tending downward; extra export sheep, $6.25@6.60; fair to good Western, $4.75@6.00; common, $3.50@4.50; Western lambs, $5.50@6.75; several cars remain unsold.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,500; consigned through, 30 cars; market firm; unchanged for good grades; light grades dull and lower; good to choice Yorkers, $7.20@7.30; light mixed, $7.10@7.30; good medium weights, $7.50@7.80; pigs, $6.50@6.75.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—BEEVES—Receipts, 559 car-loads, including 57 car-loads for exportation; making 11,450 head for the week; trade dragged throughout the day; sales were at a reduction of $1.00 per head; 3 car-loads of poor steers from the flooded distilleries sold at $5.20@5.25 per cwt. live weight; 10 car-loads distillery-fed bulls, $4.50@4.62½; 6 car-loads export steers were bought in the yards here at $7.50@7.75 per cwt live weight.

SHEEP—Receipts, 14,300 head, making 35,450 for the week; prices about steady, but a clearance was not made; common to prime sold at $5.25@6.75 per cwt; extra do, $7.00@7.12½; common to choice lambs, $6.50@8.00; general sheep sales of sheep at $5.50@6.50 per cwt; lambs, $7.50@7.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 10,980 head; none for sale alive; nominally steady at $7.30@7.65 per 100 lbs.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 18.—BEEF CATTLE—Market slightly more active; very best, 6¼@6¾c; first quality, 5¾@6¼c; medium, 4@5¼c; ordinary, 3¼@3⅞c; most of the sales were at 4½@5¼c; receipts, 511; sales, 775.

SWINE—Fair supply; moderate to good demand; receipts, 7,159; quotations, 9@10c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,836; sheep, 3½@6½c; lambs, 4½@6¾c.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Feb. 18.—CATTLE—Dull; prices strong, but ⅛c off last week's opening; receipts, 2,?00; shipments, 1,382.

HOGS—In fair demand; Philadelphias, $7.60@7.80; good Yorkers, $7.20@7.30; common to fair, $6.70@7.00; receipts, 7,900; shipments, 3,780.

SHEEP—Firm and 15@20c higher than last week's opening; receipts, 7,?00; shipments, 1,200.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 635; offerings light; market for packing and shipping about at Saturday's prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 15,000 head; weak and lower; lots 190 to 336 lbs, $6.65@7.15, mainly $6.85@6.95.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,300 head; steady; natives, 70 lbs, $3.50.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 18.—HOGS—Easier; packing and butchers', $7.00@7.40; receipts, 425 head; shipments, none.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18—5 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Bacon dull; Cumberland cut, 45s 6d; long clear, 47s 6d; short ribs, same; short clear, 48s 6d. Lard dull; prime Western, 58s 6d.

Receipts for wheat for last week: Atlantic ports, 50,000 qrs; Pacific, 6,000 qrs; other sources, 6,000 qrs. Receipts of corn, 21,800 qrs.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—American, 10s@11s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Winter, 8s 3d@8s 5d; spring

THE LAW.

Judge Blodgett Decides the Town of Sheldon Must Pay Its Railroad-Aid Bonds.

Record of Proceedings in the Various Federal and State Courts.

A Town Which Lavishly Issued Railroad-Aid Bonds Now Compelled to Pay the Piper.

Judge Blodgett yesterday morning decided the case of J. H. Fairbanks against the Town of Sheldon. This was a suit brought on six bonds of $1,000 each, dated June, 1871, and due June 1, 1881, with interest at 10 per cent, evidenced by coupons, which were issued to aid in the construction of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company. The bonds showed on their face they were issued according to an act which gave towns, villages, etc., the right to issue railroad-aid bonds on certain conditions. The defenses set up were: First, want of power in the town to issue the bonds; and, second, that the voters of the town at a special meeting held March 7, 1870, to appropriate $35,000 to a road, had voted the money on condition that the road should be constructed and trains running to Sheldon within a certain time, which condition had never been complied with. The road never was built through the town, but ran along five miles from it and nine miles from the village.

The Judge held that the acts of March 7, 1867, and March 24, 1869, empowering cities, towns, villages, and counties to issue railroad-aid bonds, being in regard to the same subject matter, were to be construed together, and by those two acts the grant of power to the town to appropriate money to aid in the construction of the road and issue bonds seemed ample and sufficient. The restriction found in the act of 1867, requiring the road to pass through a town, was removed by the act of 1869. Both those acts were in force March 7, 1870, when the town vote was taken to appropriate $35,000, so that the town had power to make such donation or issue bonds for the payment of such appropriation. Each of the bonds showed it was legally issued, and the defense set up by the town must be held to be insufficient. The finding would be for the plaintiff for the face of the bonds and interest, amounting in all to $11,769.

Items.

In the case of Cora Buchanan against her mother, Jane Eyster, a motion for a Receiver was made yesterday before Judge Tuley. Mrs. Eyster was formerly the wife of Ben Eyster, but obtained a divorce from him before the fire, and a lot on Harrison street as alimony, and for the support of her two children. The property was subsequently sold for $9,000, and the money reinvested in four houses, and the daughter wanted an accounting. The Judge declined to grant the motion, and directed the daughter to retain the rooms in one of the houses, and also allowed her $15 a month out of the rents.

Wiley, Strawbridge & Co. filed a bill against the Western Union Telegraph Company to prevent it from removing the poles and wires from their place of business or ceasing to furnish the market quotations of the Board of Trade.

The will of the late George Robinson, the stone contractor, was yesterday probated, the entire estate, valued at $40,000, being bequeathed to the widow, to whom letters were issued. Henry Krause, sole legatee of the estate of Frederieka Krause, whose real estate is valued at $17,000 and personal property at $2,400, was also granted letters.

New calendars for the March term of the Circuit Court will be made, which will contain all common law cases noted for trial from term No. 3,302 (general No. 42,399) up to and including the cases commencing March 7, which will be the last day for filing trial notices. In appeal cases, where trial notices are filed by the appellee, the fee of $1.50 must be paid before such cases can be placed upon the calendar.

Louis J. Hendryx commenced a suit yesterday to recover $20,000 damages of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the loss of a foot.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—Orders.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Law orders.—428. St. Clair vs. Union Iron & Steel Co.: dem. to spcl. counts heard and taken under advisement.—365. Smack vs. Kane; iv. to plff. to withdraw his replr. of both counts, and withdraw first dem. and dem. to amd. dec. to stand as further amended by amdmts. of Feb. 14.—1,196. Same vs. Same; same order.—1,197. Same vs. Hathaway; finding for complt. and decree of foreclosure to be entd.—918. United Nickel Co. vs. Holcomb Mfg. Co.; time for complt. to file sup. answer to cross-bill extd. 10 days.—1,200. Same vs. Same; same.—1,201. Same vs. Commercial Mfg. Co. vs. Fairbanks Canning Co.; mo. of complt. to set cause for hg. ovid. and defts. to close proofs in 10 days, and for hg. on Feb. 25, and thereafter to take rebuttting proof.

Judgment—111, J. H. Fairbanks vs. Town of Sheldon, $11,769.

United States District Court—Orders.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Bankruptcy.—In re Joseph Cheney & Sons Co.; order of reference issued.—3,266. Martin Blackburn; ord. for hg. and creditors' meeting on petition for discharge Mch. 3; publication in Journal and Legal Adviser.—3,267. Same; same ord.—2,385. William A. Callender; discharge issued.—2,383, Henry Hurst; same order.—2,384. Same; same.—Act. of Assn. No. 9, Register.—4,364. David G. Rush; order on creditors' obj. to close proof on or bef. Mch. 10, and if no said cause be set for final hearing on first Monday of April.

Appellate Court.

Order—1,788. Young vs. McCarnell; appl. alld. in bond of $25,000 and bond approvd.

Superior Court—New Suits.

90,716—Ejectment. Suppressed for service.
90,717—Standard Fire Ins. Company vs. William Johnston and Joseph Johnston. Asst., $1,000. L. Y. Ferris, atty.
90,718—George P. Holmes vs. John Monaghan. Attchd., $185.40. Fairchild & Blackman, attys.
90,719—Louis J. Hendryx vs. Illinois Central Railroad Company. Dec., $5,000. John Lyle King, atty.
90,720—Edward Hoffman vs. James A. Graves. Asst., $1,000. Wilson & Mason, attys.
90,721—Thomas W. William M. Bay. Confession of judgment, $230.93. Rufus C. Hall, atty.
90,722—Asst., $700. Suppressed for service.
90,723—Isaac Wolf vs. Timothy A. Woodhead, B. R. De Young, John Farran, Thomas E. Duer, and Herbert E. Mallory. Bill to compel conveyance and remove cloud. T. L. Humphreyville and F. J. Griffin, solrs.
90,724—Conrad Seipp Brewing Company vs. Elizabeth Pegelow et al. Judgment by confession. Confession of judgment, $160. Butz & Eschenberg, attys.
90,725—Annie Johnston vs. James Johnston. Bill for divorce and custody of children. Mitchell & Holt.
Suppressed Saturday—90,702—Leopold Cohn et al. vs. F. G. Stanley, H. F. Billings, and W. H. Bilsen. Attchmt. in aid, $6,600. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.
90,704—Charles W. Tromain vs. Ole T. Dahl. Asst., $1,500. Stephen G. Fisher, atty.
90,707—Anna Olson vs. John G. Nicholson, D. C. Cook, and Charles R. Bockins. Creditors' bill, $2,920. Emery S. Walker, solr.

ORDERS.

JUDGE SMITH—Law orders—3,782. Pierce vs. Owen; dis. n. c.—9,286. Babbitt vs. Percy; demr. to addtl. count filed Feb. 15 sust., 15 days, etc. Kumler vs. Chicago City Ry. Co.; dis by agrmt. costs paid.
Judgments—11,468. Obertseuffer et al. vs. Charles A. Coutan and James Wright; judgt. for dft. —11,184. George D. Barrett vs. the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company; plff. stands by narr., and judgt. for dft. and costs.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Law orders—10,177. Wilson vs. I. C. R. R. Co.; dis. n. c.—4,797, Ream vs. Doggett; deft. withd. appl., judgt. and exn. vs. plff. Flaherty vs. Jaeger; first and third exc. to bill sustd., second ovid., and 10 to amd. bill.—365. Trustees vs. Haven; dmr. of Fleuchaus & Valentine sustd., and iv. to amd. in 10 days.—1,510. B., L. & H. Assn. vs. Schloe; demr. and rel. to Avery.—1,511. Am. B., H. O. S. & L. M. Co. vs. Crosby et al.; dis. n. c.—1,505. Urns vs. Urns; dis. n. c.—1,501. Crain vs. Fresch; same.
Decrees—1,537, Bell vs. Potter; decree conf., decd. and lr. to withd. exc.—365. Kerber vs. Carmichael; decree of sale.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

67,446—Anton Cerney vs. Matej Selhanek. Appeal.
67,447—The Wiley Strawbridge & Co. vs. The Western Union Telegraph Co. Bill for injunction to restrain defendant company from using, operating, or office an instrument known as the Gold & Stock Telegraph Company's ticker and its connection with a Morse wire. Monroe & Tenabury, solrs.
67,448—Thomas J. Newberry et al. vs. Frank M. Smith, George L. Chatfield, and John Wall, as Trustees of the Town of Lake. Bill to restrain defendants from making further appropriation of money and from making expenditures above the amount provided for in the annual appropriation bill. O. N. Goldsmith, solr.
67,449—Hattie L. Johnson vs. Wilfrid H. Schuyler. At., $5,000. R. Sterl. Clarke, atty.
67,450—Lilla Lemay vs. John R. Lemay. Bill for divorce for desertion and cruelty. Eugene B. Payne, solr.
67,451—Julia S. Taylor vs. The Franklin Savings Bank of Pawtucket and Hiram H. Thomas. Bill to remove cloud. F. P. Read and Peckham & Brown, solrs.
67,452—William Gleason vs. Joseph Harris. Appeal.
67,453—Peter Ryan, ex rel. Thomas Ryan, vs. Seth F. Hanchett. Petition for writ of habeas corpus.
67,454—H. B. Wheelock vs. Miss Jennie Inness. Appeal.
67,455—Same vs. Miss May Inness. Appeal.
67,456—Charles Tabor et al. vs. John C. Mulher. Appeal.
Suppressed Saturday—67,436—Elizabeth Thompson vs. L. G. A. Le Beaud. Bill for the dissolution of partnership and for injunction. Doolittle & McKey, solrs.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law orders—4,811, N. E. Glass works vs. Friedman; iv. to amd. narr. subp. plfs. read "W. L. Libby and E. D. Libby, partners doing business under firm name of W. L. Libby & Son," and pleas to stand to narr. as amd.—4,763. People ex rel. Amerson vs. Bacon; iv to file supl. ans. to petn., and filed.—3,429. People vs. Daughters of Union; iv. to defts. to whfd. ans. to petn., and iv. to file demr. to petn. and fld. demr. sustd., and iv. to amd. petn.—4,742. Oehmick vs. Jandesky; new bond in $1,200 to be filed by Feb. 22; Fred. Fuller, jun., sureties; rule to set for trial.—4,451. Witherell vs. Shaughnessy; plff. takes non-suit.—4,481. Kinney vs. Spiegel; suit dis'd p. c. want pros.—4,496. Coombs vs. Fink et al.; death of plff. sug. and rule to file appl. papers disclosed.—4,316. Matson, use, vs. Hanchett; time to plead extd. 10 days.—4,497. Smith vs. Pierce; contd.—4,498. Gardner vs. Jansen; mo. to reinst. appl. sustd., and contd.
Judgments—4,496, John Merry et al. vs. Carrie Phillips; judgt. on 2dg. for plff. $65, and extn. stayed for 6 days.—4,369. Fish vs. Nahs et al.; judgt. on 2dg. propty. in plff. dam. one cent, and sat. $7.65. Otto Nast vs. Jacob Frohlicher; judgt. on 6dg. $45.30 and appld.

JUDGE BARNUM—Law orders—3,198. Cohn vs. Brandt; time for filing appl. bond and bill exc. extd. 20 days.—4,180. Farrell vs. Anglo-Amn. Packing Co.; suit dis. n. c. and without prej. to set-off.—3,850. Read vs. Thomas; time to file appl. bond extd. to Feb. 23.—4,476. C. & W. I. R. vs. Mehlhop; rule to file new bond extd. to Feb. 24.
JUDGE TULEY—Chancery orders—2,783. Gaden vs. Gungrich; rule on Herman and Aug. Gaden to ans. cross-bill in 20 days, and sums to new defts.—951. Weidler vs. Condit; dis. as to cert. propty.—1,560. Glover vs. Couch; same.—2,324. Dee vs. Jacobson; mo. for judgt. on awd. ovid.—1,874. Esch vs. Bill; dis. c. c.—1,846. Moore vs. Ferry; plea of defts. in ct. sustd. and 20 days to ans. cross-bill.—2,756. Scheuer vs. Simon; dmr. of Hanchett, D. and M. Kusworn, and J. Gently to bill of Schener and int. petn. of William Whiteside ovid., and 30 days to ans.—2,778. Ferlberg vs. Fitzgerald; mo. for cont. to next term ovid., dft. electing to waive his ans. on mo. for dis. of inj., and mo. to dissolve ovid., and pet. for next cal.
JUDGE MORAN—Chancery orders—2,740. Schonheitter vs. Cavok; iv. to mk. R. K. Warner and M. Barrett co-complainants, by interpleader.—2,758. People, etc., vs. Muhlick; ord. for attcht. of deft. for non-compl. with ord. heretofore ent., rel. forthwith.—2,627. Murphy vs. Gungrich; cross-bill filed, and rule on complt. in cross-bill to ans. in 20 days, and ord. for sums. for new defts.—2,730. Sisson vs. Elser; Henry Hudson ent. appr. for defts. and time to ans. extd. 10 days.—2,800. Hoffman vs. McDonald; iv. to compl. to file petn. for alw. and sums. to issue. ret. next term.—466. Herveys vs. Gage; dmr. of defts. to repl. of both compls., and def. cert., and iv. to deft. to file remitter of $63.54.—1,356. Moeller vs. Weitsmann; iv. to William Yonka to withd. appl. for writ of Appellate Court on iyr. cert. copy.—2,685. Harris vs. Olwel; set for next trial cal.—2,488. Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co. vs. Village of Jefferson; inj. dis. and iyr. of deft. to file sup. damages; bill and ans. compl. appls.—2,692. Taggart vs. Bournique; defft. all defts. want ans.—1,158, Buchanan vs. Eyster; ret. for hg. on mo.
Decree—343, Hall vs. Adams; decree of sale.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Law orders—2,584. Mann vs. Hinds; rule to recb. ovid., and rule on deft. to pld. in two days.—4,378, McCoy vs. Strauss; pld. on trial cal. bet. Nos. 4,376 and 4,380.—4,368, Murphy, assg., vs. Noble; iv. to assgt. to recall plea sustd., and pet. of deft. to have said second plea stand as notice of defense.—4,402. In re vol. assgt. Charles G. Wersterg; ord. Feb. 14, 1884, dischg. assg. made absolute.—4,403. Lake View Savings Bank vs. Mueller et al.;

Suitable advt's received for this page every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.
3259 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
3258 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Edward F. Monroe, Druggist.
1228 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3357 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE-GROVE-AV., Oakland.—G. Q. Dow.
WEST DIVISION.
182 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen.—Charles F. Brown & Co., Druggists.
459 WEST LAKE-ST., cor. Sheldon { L. Shreiber & Co.,
461 WEST MADISON, cor. Sheldon { Druggists.
CORNER HALSTED-ST. { F. A. Drushel, Druggist.
CORNER TWELFTH-ST. { F. A. Drushel, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina.—H. F. Kirsch, Druggist.
854 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams.—James H. Kirsch & Co., Druggists.
852 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
811 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Seuseschen, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln.—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods
1120 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana.—Augustus Jacobson, Druggist.
1013 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
625 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina.—R. T. Still, Druggist.
709 MILWAUKEE-AV.—Herman Ehlich (successor to C. H. Plauts), German Pharmacy.
NORTH DIVISION.
128 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio.—Gale & Blondi, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division.—A. S. Curran, Druggist.
251 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
824 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
HYDE-PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood News Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD.
W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR THIRTY-fifth-st, leather pocketbook with passes to Dubuque. Leave at 3457 Indiana-av., and get reward.

LOST—RAY MARE, HEAVY BODY, SHORT legs, white spot on shoulders, one spot bare on right shoulder, mane on right side, with halter and string attached, hollow back. 4213 Wentworth-av.

LOST—A HORSESHOE DIAMOND PIN around the Sherman last night; valuable as keepsake; finder will be liberally rewarded. B 22, Tribune.

LOST—IN MANDEL BROS.' STORE OR street Monday forenoon a pair eye-glasses with gold bows and chain. The finder will be rewarded on their return to office of the White Sewing-Machine, 207 State-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG-CLERK who is capable of filling any position. A. ALDEN, 91 Latin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as assistant bookkeeper, bill clerk, or any place where there is a chance for promotion if worthy. References. A 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER or office manager; 15 years' practical experience; a hard worker; first-class city references; moderate salary. Address A 90, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRAVELING salesman of sixteen years' experience; competent to handle large trade. Best of references. Address W 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A KID GLOVE salesman of large experience to take charge of a store; best of references. Address A 86, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN OR shipping salesman by a young man who has had several years' experience in the wholesale jewelry and material business. Can furnish best of references. A 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS IN OR OUT door salesman in wholesale grocery by a North German 28 years old. Address A 76, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TRANSFERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who has experience in the grocery and also laundry business; well acquainted all over the city; understands the care of horses and driving, and have good city references. Best city references given. Address A 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN HOTEL OR RESTaurant as dishwasher or porter in hotel or wholesale house. S 7, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE family; competent cook; neat washer and ironer. Reference given. Address W 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT Swedish girl for general housework in an American family. Address 2048 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED — FOR GENERAL housework; small family; North Side. Address A 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH girl to do general housework in a small family. Please call at 2071 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY SCANdinavian girl in a small American family. A 98, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; not afraid of general work; also a competent second girl and waitress. Reference. No objections to Wabash-av. 3

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do second or general housework. Call for 3 days at 3021 Wallace-st.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO PLAIN SEWing or second work. Call or address 2830 Butler-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD LAUNdress, washing and ironing to do at home or go out. Call at 28 Willard-place.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COMPANION TO an invalid lady, by a lady 26 years old; no objection to traveling. Address X 704, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY shorthand typewriter. A 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS OR companion by a lady who has had experience as teacher in a young ladies' boarding-school. Can give best references. Will teach beginners in music. A 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND MAN TO TAKE position with wholesale lumber firm on Mississippi River; one who has had experience and can take promptly from dictation, and read notes promptly, and is a No. 1 typewriter rapidly; will be expected to do other office work if necessary. Address A 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK OF 2 TO 3 years' experience. Must speak German and be well recommended. 1 Lincoln-av., corner Wells-st.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE AND RETail cigar house, a well recommended young man to keep books and make himself generally useful. Address, stating salary expected, etc., A 53, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A HOUSE OF COMMERCIAL standing, a gentleman of energy, intelligence, and business experience to introduce a staple in a new form to the wholesale and retail grocery trade throughout the United States. State salary expected and previous employment. No replies considered unless accompanied by reference. A 81, Tribune.

WANTED—A CANADIAN GENTLEMAN for a special work. Must be a good salesman. P. L. MOONEY & CO., 220 Dearborn-st.

TRADES.

WANTED—AN ACCOMPLISHED LITHOGrapher, one also to design cartoons, caricatures, etc. Address Southern Lithographic Co., 36 Natchez-st., New Orleans, stating terms, references, etc.

WANTED—TWO CARPENTERS FOR 3 weeks to go into the country twenty miles, state wages; board furnished. Address A 95, Tribune.

WANTED—WOOD ENGRAVER—ONE THAT has worked at the business three or four years, to go to Indiana; 25 miles from Chicago. Apply immediately to BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, type foundry, Fifth-av.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED PLANERman for planing-mill; to go tonight to Mississippi. Apply early today at MANN BROS.', 6 and 8 Wabash-av.

COACHMEN, TRANSFERS, &C.

WANTED—COACHMAN—SINGLE; MUST be a good groom and driver and willing to do work about the place. Address, with references, A 31, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—WAITER AT EXCHANGE RESTaurant, Union Stock-Yards. Apply to J. M. STEPHENS.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO SWEEP OUT office and make himself generally useful; must live with his parents and come with first-class character; we pay $4 per week to start on. Address in own handwriting O K 14, Tribune office.

WANTED — DOORSMAN AT 116 SOUTH Clark-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NEWSPAper advertising solicitor for a first-class daily. Steady employment. Will pay salary or commission. Apply, with references, stating age and experience, to MORGAN BROS., Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO START a new business at their homes, easily learned in an hour. No peddling. 10 cents to 30 cents an hour made daytime or evening. Send 10 cents for twenty samples to commence work on. Address H. G. FAY, Rutland, Vermont.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS AND DIStrict managers for Gaskell's Compendium of Forms. Apply to D. W. BORLAND & CO., 152 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MAN WHO CONTROLS AN Eastern grain order trade. V 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS AND STREET salesmen to sell needle-package and other specialties that pay big; particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—ANY MAN MAKING LESS than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business; best chance ever offered by experienced persons in city or country; $1 samples free to persons who mean business. Papers for stamp. MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in family of three. References required. Wages $4. 2828 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, NEAT, STRONG German or Scandinavian girl for kitchen work, at 289 Ashland-av. References required.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small flat. Apply, with references, at 326 Webster-av., corner of Orchard-st., middle flat.

WANTED—NICE TIDY GIRL FOR GENeral housework and assist in care of child. Flat A, 3033 Hills Park.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family in country; a good home for the right person. Apply at 424 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a family of three. Call soon. 1728 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDE OR NORwegian girl to cook, wash, and iron at 3347 Forest-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 3530 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A RELIABLE WOMAN FOR the care of children at 3436 Indiana-av. References required.

WANTED — A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework, with good reference; three in family. 611 North Clark-st.

MILLINERS.

WANTED—GOOD MILLINERS. 506 MILwaukee-av. Call for one week.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND SCANdinavian girls for all kinds of housework at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES OF EVERY nationality to enter our Grand Congress of National Beauties to compete for prizes ranging from $30 to $500 each. Apply at the business-offices of South or West Side Dime Museum immediately. KOHL & MIDDLETON.

WANTED—LADIES CAN SECURE LIGHT, steady, and profitable work at home, making goods for spring trade; $3 to $10 weekly; city or country. Home Fancy Work Rooms, 146 East Madison-st.

WANTED—LADIES OF CULTURE AND OF good address to show samples and take orders for "Our Famous Women." Guaranteed salary and commissions. Call after 9 o'clock a. m. at Room 10, No. 27 North Clark-st.

FINANCIAL.

A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS STARTED A business is in need of from $1,000 to $2,000 to make same highly profitable. No visionary scheme, but based on solid facts. Would like to meet a gentleman who would advance the money in the capacity of silent partner after a thorough investigation as to applicant's character, and business qualifications and prospects. The matter is a safe one and will pay very large returns. Appoint interview. Address A 99, Tribune office.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE in and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 35 Dearborn-st., Room 20.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS AND furniture without removal. 133 South Clark-st. and 1107 East Division-st., Room 19.

ANY AMOUNTS $100 TO $4,000.—TO LOAN on furniture, machinery, warehouse receipts, sailing vessels, steamboats, etc., at lowest rates; also mortgages and notes bought; no delay. Call at 59 and 61 Reaper Block, Clark and Washington-st.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal or publicity, at low rates. ALLEN, 159 Dearborn, Room 6.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN UPON furniture, pianos, jewelry, diamonds, or any good collateral, at low rates and no commission. Room 50 Montauk Block, 115 Monroe-st.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CHAS. L. BOYD, MORTGAGE BANKER 154 Lake-st., has money to loan. No delay.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate in sums to suit. WALTER BUTLER, 99 Randolph-st., Room 54.

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED COLlaterals or any good security by a private party at low rates; no commission or delay. Room 73 Calumet Building, 199 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $50 TO $500, on furniture, etc., by private party. Address A 94, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY property in sums not less than $1,000. Inquire at The Union Trust Co., 125 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISsions at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 3 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

PARTNER WANTED—NO CAPITAL REquired—An active man in any part of the United States to sell stock for one of the best mining companies in Colorado to aid in developing mines; will give an interest in the company and pay good commissions. Address H. F. MILTON, 625 Larimer-st., Denver, Colo.

WANTED—SMALL CAPITAL FOR FIRST-class paying business, manufacturing; bears investigation. Address I. R., 111 West Madison-st., care of store.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 153 East Randolph-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—LARGE AND SMALL rooms with or without board.

18 EAST HARRISON-ST.—WARM FRONT alcove room, with board for three or four gentlemen; reasonable rates.

1301 MICHIGAN-AV. — CHOICE ROOMS 15 minutes' walk from Madison.

2253 CALUMET-AV.—A LARGE, HANDsome alcove room, with board, after March 1.

3630 ELLIS PARK—HANDSOMELY-FURnished alcove room with board; very reasonable.

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM WITH board; suitable for two; first-class accommodations. South Side. Address A 55, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

45 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—BOARD WITH large desirable room on first floor, heated, at $11 per week for two; private residence.

51 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished room with board.

SUBURBAN.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, PARTLY FURnished, to rent, with board; centrally located. Address P.-O. Box 775, Evanston, Ill.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE—
One hundred pleasant rooms, nicely furnished; 50c per day, $2.50 per week. Nos. 154 and 156 Clark-st., near Madison.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts.—In business centre; accomodations for 300 guests; rooms from 50 cents to $1.50 per day; rooms with board, $7.50 to $9 per day; $6 to $14 per week.

CLARENDON HOUSE—QUIET FAMILY hotel, noted for the excellence of its cuisine.

HOTEL BRISTOL, INDIANA-AV. AND Thirty-first-st. The finest located and best appointed family hotel in Chicago; a few pleasant rooms and suites now vacant; special terms made with families.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NO. 7 NORTH Clark-st.—Board, $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms $1 to $2 per week.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block.—In the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 300 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—LIGHT MANUFACturing business, $600. R. 619 A. First National Bank Building.

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH $5,000 CAPItal, in a manufacturing business that pays very large; is safe and sure. Address W M., Room 12 Swinney Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN AN ESTABlished wholesale iron, steel, and heavy hardware and wood stock house. A capital of from $12,000 to $15,000 required. The location one of the best for the distribution of heavy goods in the West. Address Box 150, Peoria, Ill.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—CALL AT MY OFFICE TOMORrow at half-past 2. B.

PERSONAL—XXXX.: IMPOSSIBLE TOMORrow! If Friday will let you know. B.

PERSONAL—FLOWERS OF 1-2-82: WHERE is the miniature you promised me? Can you not send me some token that I may know you are well—I hope happy—and remember me?

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISfits—Spring overcoats—$25 for an imported French cassimere, very fine, worth $60. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$17.50 WILL BUY AN IMported Oxford mixed corkscrew spring overcoat (silk-lined), custom made for no less than $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS—Imported French worsted fancy hair-line stripe pants, custom-made, at $7.50, worth $18.00. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—A $35 SILK-LINED, 4-BUTTON cutaway coat and vest at $15. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS—Full dress suits at one-third value. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $3 at the Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILORS' MISfits—$20 custom-made suit for $10. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SATIN-LINED, CUStom-made suit (imported worsted), worth $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL — MERCHANT TAILOR MISfits—A $35 custom-made 4-button cutaway coat and vest for $15. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—FULL-DRESS SUITS TO HIRE or for sale at one-third value. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISfits—Spring overcoats—$15 for a full silk-roll imported diagonal, custom-made, and ordered for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS, in plain and fancy cassimeres or worsted, at $7. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISfits—Spring overcoats—$20 for an imported kersey silk-lined full roll, made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — SATIN-LINED CASSIMERE and worsted suits, custom-made, at $25; will sell if we can fit you for $12. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —$5 for custom-made pants worth $7. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — $15 GIVES YOU CHOICE of 12 styles spring overcoats, beautiful garments, custom made for no less than $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISfits—Spring overcoats—$15 for an imported Melton custom-made, worth $25; must be seen to be appreciated. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$9.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE all-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth $22 to $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —$60 custom-made suits, elegantly trimmed, in sack or frock at $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A FINE ALL-WOOL custom spring overcoat (in silk shades), silk-serge roll, custom made at $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILORS' MISfits—The electric light enables you to see goods as well as daylight; open every evening till 9 p. m.; Saturday till 10 p. m. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE overcoat, in six shades, corkscrew worsted, and well worth $25, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL — MERCHANT TAILOR MISfits—$20 corkscrew overcoat (in all shades) made for $10. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR SPRING OVERcoat, imported goods, silk-lined throughout, satin sleeve lining, custom made, $60. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —$10 custom-made pants at $5 in 20 different styles. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—FINE CASSIMERE PANTS, custom-made, at $12; will sell at $5.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—BARGAINS IN FINE PANTS —Just received a Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—NOTICE—$8.50 BUYS A FINE all-wool spring overcoat (custom made), worth $20. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 3-story and basement swell-front house in the best portion of Michigan-av.; full of excellent and permanent roomers, producing over $2,000 per year; price of $15 a month; two years' lease and furniture for sale for $2,000; good reasons for selling. JOSEPH WARBURTON & CO., 123 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE NEW WILSON RESIDENCES corner Lake-av. and Oakwood-boulevard; accessible to both steam and street cars; Lake-av. houses $1,300 per year; plans at our office.
T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED first-class dwelling with barn on avenue near Twenty-second-st. MYRON L. PIERCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—CHEAP—BRICK HOUSE; TEN rooms; fine repair; barn; 478 Marshfield-av. Inquire of DR. MCHESNEY, cor. Randolph and Clark.

TO RENT—2 BRICK 2-STORY 7-ROOM houses, Nos. 80 and 84 De Kalb-st.; $20 per month. 184 East Monroe-st., up-stairs.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO BROWN-STONE FRONT houses on Oak-st., Nos. 421 and 423, just finished. LYMAN & GIDDINGS,
101 Washington-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE 441 DEARBORN-av., 3-story and basement, octagon front, with all modern improvements; carpets and furniture for sale; possession given 1st of May, or sooner if desired. A. ILOEB & BRO., 131 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—$12 PER MONTH, ONE FLAT, 5 rooms, 407 Western-av.
$14, one flat, 5 rooms, 505 Western-av.
$12, one flat, 40 Harvard-st.
$8, first floor, 4 rooms, 17 Grenshaw-st.
Inquire at 522 Western-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—SECOND-STORY FLAT OF SIX rooms; rent, $22 a month; furniture for sale at a bargain. Inquire at 457 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—2 FLATS ON NORTH PARKav., fronting main entrance to Lincoln Park. LYMAN & GIDDINGS,
101 Washington-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED, PLEASant front rooms at 78 East Van Buren-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT and back parlors. 262 West Madison-st., first flat.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM FURnished, with or without board. Inquire at 134 Warren-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM. 280 East Indiana-st., near Cass.

TO RENT — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED double and single rooms; gas, furnace, hot and cold water, bath. 363 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—STORE—NO. 209 WABASH-AV., 20x180 feet; lighted by a large skylight; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to
J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HALF OF A LARGE CENTRALly-located store, especially adapted for sewing machines, artist's materials and pictures, and drapery or upholstery business. Apply to
J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 177 La Salle-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT OFFICE ON the first floor; very desirable for bankers, brokers, or insurance office; also one up stairs, 94 Washington-st. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—THE THREE LOFTS (EACH 40X 160) of 75 and 77 Randolph-st. Apply at Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO UNfurnished rooms for man and wife, with or without board; South Side. Address O S 85, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF TWO rooms for two young men, where they can receive company; South Side, below Hubbard-court. Address W 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PARTIES HAVING small furnished house or flat convenient to business who desire to leave city for extended time and wish a careful tenant, with wife and infant only in family, will please address for four days, W. J. D., Tribune office.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—

WITH STEAM-POWER, ELEVATOR,

AND HEAT.

ROOM 150X75 AND ROOM 75X75

ON SAME FLOOR,

AND CAN BE THROWN INTO ONE IF DESIRED.

ROOM 75X60.

ALSO OFFICES ON GROUND FLOOR.

All the above have excellent lights and insurance rates are extremely low.

IN NEW BUILDING ON CLINTON-ST., CORNER OF FULTON.

NATIONAL TUBE-WORKS CO.

TO RENT—WITH POWER—3 ROOMS 50X100. Well lighted. Apply to ROTH, MCMAHON & CO., corner Monroe and Clinton-sts.

TO RENT—FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT building, 40x168, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.; a fine, strong building; light on three sides and suitable for manufacturing or jobbing purposes. BRADSHAW & WAIT, 188 and 192 Fourth-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ALL GOODS BOUGHT
Of the
W. W. KIMBALL CO.
Are Warranted.

We Control the Sale of the
HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS.

These Pianos have stood the test of
FIFTY YEARS,
And are not surpassed by any in the World.

THE POPULAR
EMERSON SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Beautiful in Tone,
Rich Rosewood Cases,
Perfect Action,

THE KIMBALL PIANO,
Uprights and Square.
These Pianos embrace all the improvements known in the art of pianoforte making.

THE KIMBALL COMPANY
Solicits a careful examination of its new illustrated organ catalogue, and a candid comparison of its instruments with those of other makers. The cases are the most tasteful and substantial now made. In tone these organs are vastly superior.

Pianos and Organs Tuned and Repaired by Skilful Workmen. All Work Guaranteed.
New Upright Pianos to Rent.
New Organs to Rent.
A Stock of Second-Hand Pianos and Organs for Sale On Easy Payments.
A Few Second-Hand
UPRIGHT PIANOS
At Bargains.
Cash or Time Payments.
Descriptive Catalogue and Price to any Address on application to us or our agents.
A SECOND-HAND GRAND PIANO
Will be sold at reduced price.
Can be Sold on Payments if Required.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

A. REED & SON'S PIANOS, MADE WITH perfect scales; strong tone of singing quality; easy touch; guaranteed to stand in tune and render 30 years' service; very latest style of case; sold on easy prices on monthly payments if desired; old pianos taken in exchange. Reed's Temple of Music, 136 State-st., near Madison.

AT 276 WEST MADISON STREET CAN BE found a large variety of fine and medium grade of pianos, new and second-hand, at reasonable prices and easy payments. ADAM SCHAAF.

A VERY SWEET-TONED AND THOROUGHly well made square 7-octave piano for sale cheap. Call any day this week between 10 and 12 noon, at 513 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

ATTENTION, ATTENTION, ATTENTION—SQUARE PIANOS, good as new, $150 to $200. $10 monthly payments. ORGANS, CHURCH ORGANS, $30 cash and $5 monthly payments. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

ENGEL & SCHAFF, PIANOS.
Warerooms removed to
159 State-st.

FOR SALE—A HAINES PIANO, SQUARE, $50 cash; perfect and in good order. Address A 99, Tribune office.

GOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO, $100; PIANOS to rent from $3 to $6 per month; Steck and Harrington pianos low for cash or payments. HORACE BRANCH, 358 State-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S
PIANOS.
These pianos have stood the test of
FIFTY YEARS,
And are not surpassed by any in the world.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT—
New organs to rent.
Second-hand instruments for sale on easy payments.
Second-hand pianos and organs taken in exchange.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

ROOT AND SONS MUSIC CO., CHURCH & LEE, Managers—Wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs. Some second-hand pianos of standard makes, good as new, at half their value. New pianos of the best makes, at lowest prices for cash, or easy payments. Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

STEINWAY'S
MATCHLESS PIANOS. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-st.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as Steinway pianos.

STORY & CAMP, 188 AND 190 STATE-st. (entrance 190), have the finest and largest stock of pianos and organs in the city for sale or rent, low prices, cash or on time.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, FEB. 18, UNtil sold, the following
NEW AND SECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS
To make room for New Styles.
SQUARES:

1 6-OCT. WORCESTER PIANO (will do for beginners)..... $ 25
1 6-OCT. FIRTH POND PIANO (will do for beginners)..... 40
1 6½-OCT. FISCHER PIANO (will do for beginners)..... 60
1 7-OCT. VOSE PIANO..... 90
1 7-OCT. EMERSON PIANO..... 150
1 7-OCT. HAINES BROS' PIANO..... 165
1 7-OCT. KIMBALL PIANO..... 170
1 7¼-OCT. CHICKERING PIANO..... 300
1 7¼-OCT. HALLET-DAVIS CO. PIANO..... 225
1 7¼-OCT. HALLET-DAVIS CO. PIANO (nearly new)..... 250
1 7¼-OCT. WEBER PIANO (new)..... 250

UPRIGHTS:

1 7¼-OCT. NEW YORK PIANO CO., 3-STRING (new)..... 125
1 7¼-OCT. UNITED MAKERS' PIANO CO., 3-STRING (new)..... 130
1 7¼-OCT. HALLET-DAVIS CO. PIANO, 3-STRING 225
1 7¼-OCT. WEBER PIANO (new)..... 250
1 7¼-CHICKERING PIANO, Cabinet Grand Upright..... 275
30 24-HAND ORGANS (variety of makes)..... 20 to 40

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

100 PIANOS TO RENT — ONE YEAR'S rent allowed if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF, corner West Madison and Morgan-sts.

INSTRUCTION.

BOXING AND FENCING ACADEMY, 155 East Randolph-st.—Boxing taught efficiently in 24 lessons; superior fencing apparatus and boxing gloves for sale; send for circular. COL. MONSTERY.

BROWN & HOLLAND, SHORTHAND AND School; typewriting free. 51 and 53 Dearborn-st.

MEISTERSCHAFT SCHOOL
of
MODERN LANGUAGES,
AT WEBER MUSIC-HALL,
Corner Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.
New classes in French, German, and Spanish will be formed during this week. Pupils learn to speak from the very beginning in long and connected sentences. Terms very reasonable. A gratis trial lesson to all serious applicants daily from 2 to 3 p. m. at the school, and from 8 to 9 p. m. at 336 North Wells-st. This school is specially indorsed and recommended by Dr. Rich. S. Rosenthal, the author of the renowned "Meisterschaft System."
L. E. SWANSON, Principal.

SHORTHAND DEPARTMENT CHICAGO Athenæum, 50 Dearborn-st., day and evening; terms moderate. Apply to Superintendent, or HARRY F. LEE, Principal.

THE GRAHAM SHORTHAND SCHOOL—Shorthand thoroughly and practically taught. A. W. DOW, Central Music-Hall.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND-SCHOOL—TEN weeks, $15, $25. Typewriting to pupils, free; to others, 25 per month. Circulars sent when requested. First National Bank Building. MR. and MRS. HANNA.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—$45,000—ROBINSON House, Joliet, Ill. This hotel has 100 large rooms, built of the best brick; stands on corner 4 stories and basement, large billiard and bar room; the hotel is one of the finest in Illinois out of Chicago; it is completely and newly furnished throughout, and doing a nice business. Will trade for any good, clear city property at cash price, or suburban.
Hotel and lots; only hotel in the town; 800 people, two railroads, in Iowa; hotel nearly new; cost nearly $8,000 to build; right at depot; price for hotel and lots $7,500; clear title; wants cottages and lot in Chicago or suburbs.
T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$650,000—ONE OF THE LARGEST and finest modern hotels in this or any other country, elegantly and completely furnished at a cost of over $800,000, in perfect order, doing first-class business in every respect; 6 stories and basement; 13 large stores that rent for over $36,000. Hotel rents $85,000, all to the best of tenants. Lot 162x200. Hotel covers lot. In very centre of business of city of over 450,000 people. Greatest bargain ever offered. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A LARGE NUMBER of houses for sale in all divisions of the city; prices from $2,000 to